

Master in International Affairs Core Modules

Core 1: International Relations: Theory and Practice

This course will introduce students to the predominant ways in which scholars of world politics go about making sense of the contemporary world. Three main approaches will be emphasized: realism, liberalism, and constructivism. In particular we will explore theories of the balance of power, the balance of threat, the rise and decline of great powers, hegemony, cooperation theory, the role of international institutions in global governance, and the structures and relations of identity between and among states and societies. Major contemporary issues that will be addressed include the relations among China, Europe, and the United States; the global political economy, including trade and development, and the prospects for global cooperation on issues such as climate change.

Students should accomplish several major goals: have a conversational familiarity with the three primary streams of IR theory; have a collection of concepts that will travel well beyond IR and political science; develop some habits of mind for analysing competing interpretations of the world; and have a better knowledge of, and critical perspective on, events in the world.

Core 2: International Security

This course is an overview of international security. It begins by asking “what is security?” and what are the causes of war and the use of coercion. The course then goes on to deal with “non-traditional” security: terrorism, climate change, water security, health security, and gender and violence. A key aspect of International Relations is the possibility of war – the use of force between states for political ends. Students will focus on the problem of inter-state war and the resources in the international system for managing violence between countries. Students will then go on to review some of the leading causes of war: power distributions/transitions, the security dilemma/offence-defence, misperceptions, ideas/frames/cognition, and the possibility of war between nuclear-armed powers (US-China, China-India, India-Pakistan). The course will consider ways of dealing with the war: balance of power, deterrence, and disarmament. From here, it will proceed to consider “non-traditional” security issues. The focus throughout the course will be: what are the causes of war and the drivers of various non-traditional security challenges; and what can policy makers do to deal with these threats to human safety and well-being?

Core 3: International Political Economy

This course brings together politics, economics and international relations on issues relevant to the global economy. It introduces students to various approaches to International Political Economy (IPE) and applies them to important policy issues. It aims to give students a critical understanding of how politics and economics, and domestic and international forces, interact to shape modern policy. The course is divided into four parts: 1) IPE concepts; 2) history of the world economy, focusing on the post-1945 era; 3) globalisation and modern policy; 4) countries, regions and actors. Part Three emphasizes globalisation, which is the frame for looking at policy issues – macroeconomics and finance, trade and investment, energy

and environment, international migration, and urbanisation and cities. In Part Four, major regions of the world economy are covered, as are the key actors – governments, international governmental organisations, business and NGOs.

Core 4: Research Methods in International Affairs

To successfully identify and address the critical questions in international affairs, we need tools both to advance our own analysis and to critically assess what others propose. This course provides an introduction to the principal research methods in international affairs. Students will assess the strengths and weaknesses of alternative approaches, learn how and when to use different lines of attack, and gain experience in critically evaluating published research. By the end of the module, students will have developed for their own use a toolkit that includes small-N case studies, comparative case studies, process tracing, hypothesis testing, analysis of variance, basic statistical methods (including regression analysis), and discourse analysis.

Core 5: Foreign Policy Analysis

What is foreign policy analysis? Is it the same as the analysis of international relations? If not, how should we think about their relationship? This course explores these questions by examining, and where appropriate, by comparing, the foreign policy challenges and decision-making of a group of Asian Pacific countries, including China, Japan, India, the United States, Indonesia, and Singapore. Special attention will be given to how the constraints/opportunities posed by the international and regional contexts factor into the relevant country's domestic political and decision-making processes to give rise to the observed foreign policies.

Core 6: International Economic Development

The mechanics of economic development are at once deceptively simple and dauntingly complex. But it is economic development, appropriately defined, that forms both backdrop and goal for a large part of public policy in emerging economies. International economic development forms an essential canvas against which international affairs unfolds across developed and developing nations. This module provides the essentials of modern understanding on the subject, ranging from programme evaluation and randomized controlled trials through the Middle-Income Trap, financial crises, the resource curse, the Lewis Turning Point, and the boundary between state and market.

Core 7: International Conflict Analysis and Resolution

Conflict and violence produce disruptive impacts over the security, economic, and social wellbeing of our increasingly interconnected societies. In a time when conflicts are becoming more complex, a better understanding of their dynamics and of the means to address and solve them are a paramount necessity for future leaders and policy makers. This course offers the opportunity to develop analytical skills to understand today's armed conflict and to learn key tools of conflict resolution. Not only it aims to equip students with a better understanding of how to address and solve contemporary armed conflicts and disputes, but also to develop assessment techniques that can be useful throughout their professional career.

Core 8: Global Governance

Intractable conflict, global terrorism, organized crime, cyber threats, nuclear proliferation, pandemics, financial markets' meltdown, extreme poverty, climate change, food and water insecurity are some of the global problems that states cannot manage alone. All require cooperation among governments and increasingly with their citizens and the private sector; some need international norms and mechanisms; others call for international and regional organizations. This course explores the theoretical foundations of global governance and international law, its elements, and then provides a hands-on and in-depth analysis of the actors, norms, and challenges in the supply of some of today's critical global public goods, including peace and stability, development, climate change mitigation, trade, food security, global health and a secure internet.

Core 9: Geopolitics of the Asia Pacific

The rise of China has irrevocably changed the geopolitical landscape in Asia-Pacific. This has not only resulted in the shift of the centre of economic, political and diplomatic gravities into Asia-Pacific, but also led to a trend of development from unipolar to multipolar world, especially in the region. Thus, the geopolitical scene in Asia-Pacific involves a fast transition in major power relations, while regional architectures for both security and economic development remain insufficient. This module examines the opportunities as well as challenges to regional peace and stability amidst fast geopolitical changes in Asia-Pacific. Specifically, the analyses focus on four sets of issues:

1. The role of major powers – USA, China, India, Japan, ASEAN – in our endeavour to sustain peace and stability in the region. And in such endeavour, does the political system, as the conventional wisdom predicts, make a difference?
2. The extent to which the established IR theories can (or cannot) capture and explain the geopolitical change and its implications to peace and stability in Asia-Pacific and beyond.
3. The role of leadership (or the lack of it) by both a given state and individual leaders during the geopolitical transition.
4. The prospect of the development of regional international institution and regimes.

Master in Public Policy Core Modules

Policy Challenges (8 Modular Credits)

This year-long module is designed to get students to think in a practical, problem-oriented, and multidisciplinary way through critical lenses and analytical tools available in the disciplines of Public Management and Leadership, Political Science and International Relations, and Economics, all pillars of a traditional Public Policy education.

Policy Process and Institutions (2 Modular Credits)

The module is about approaches, institutions and processes in public policy. Specifically, it examines: definition and approaches to the analysis and practice of public policy; the political economic context of public policy; and the process of framing, making, and evaluating public policy. The objective is to build students' capability to conceptualise policy problems, devise strategies for addressing them, and comprehend policy documents.

Policy Analysis (6 Modular Credits)

Public policy crafters need to use reliable evidence when creating policy. In this module, students will learn the methodology and tools to be good consumers, users, and producers of research and be equipped with foundational analytic skills through a comprehensive introduction to the field of policy analysis, underlying theory, and major analytical toolkits. The emphasis will be on application, particularly through case studies and group projects addressing research questions that will flow through the year. Every attempt will be made to relate what is learnt in this module with the topics and issues addressed in the Policy Challenges module that will run in parallel. Policy Analysis will also serve as preparation for the Policy Analysis Exercise.

Economic Foundations for Public Policy (4 Modular Credits)

As Economics is an essential component of a Public Policy education, all students will be expected to graduate with at least a basic understanding of the key concepts and theories associated with microeconomics and macroeconomics. The main objective of this module is to understand foundational economics concepts and principles and their application to public policy.

Policy Analysis Exercise (4 Modular Credits)

To obtain direct practical experience, MPP students work in diverse teams to undertake a public policy or management study for a client in the public, private, or not-for-profit sectors.

Master in Public Administration Core Modules

Economic Analysis (4 Modular Credits)

Modern public policy experts need a solid grounding in Economics to be able to craft policies that take into account the economic factors that affect nearly all aspects of policy making. The first half of this course introduces the principles of microeconomics and applications are introduced via cases on externalities, taxation and public goods, regulation and competition policy, and trade policy. The second half deals with the tools of macroeconomic policy. Topics include macroeconomic indicators, exchange rate determination, inflation, policies for economic growth and stabilisation.

Policy Analysis (4 Modular Credits)

Public sector managers are frequently confronted with decisions about whether or not to initiate, continue, modify, or terminate policies or programs, and the knowledge and skills in policy analysis and program evaluation are essential for them to make intelligent choices. The module will cover important considerations in conducting policy analysis and evaluation, such as identifying policy problems, establishing criteria, assessing policy alternatives, choosing among policies, and evaluating policy impacts.

Public Management (4 Modular Credits)

Public managers are answerable to various groups of people including those within hierarchical structures, political parties and politicians, citizens and civil society groups, and international actors and organizations. Also, public managers are often caught in policy dilemmas and are tasked to carry out policy promises in very challenging contexts. This course aims to introduce students to key concepts in the discipline of public administration.

Master in Public Management Core Modules

PP5301 Economic Reasoning and Policy

This course is designed to familiarise students with the strengths and the limitations of economic reasoning in addressing a wide variety of policy issues related to meeting the primary economic challenge of any society. This challenge is the necessity to allocate physical, human, and environmental resources among alternative uses to promote efficiency, equity and human welfare. The course is organised around key economic concepts, including economic and technical efficiency; information and institutional practices and structures; comparative advantage; different types of cost; the role of prices; money and taxes; strategic behaviour; time; national income; wealth and resource accounts; technology; market and government failures; externalities; public goods; risk; uncertainty; insurance; and regulation. These concepts will first be explained in an intuitive and non-technical manner. These explanations will then be integrated with economic data, specific contexts, and behavioural and other assumptions to analyse specific policy issues in an interactive manner.

PP5303 Public Management

Starting off with a review of the evolution of thinking about public management from public administration to the manager as leader, the course will focus on how a senior manager in government succeeds. It allows for the examination of both internal and external management responsibilities and skills, and looks at the political responsibilities of managers, from creating a vision and building on an authorising environment to creating coalitions and increasing organisational capacity. The literature of customer orientation and reinventing government will also be explored.

PP5308 Frameworks for Policy Analysis

This course is designed to provide students with an understanding of the principal elements of public policy analysis and decision-making. The class will be structured as a seminar and will, in the first part of the term, focus on some relevant theoretical models of policy analysis and decision-making. The second part of the term will be directed at substantive policy areas from both a national and comparative perspective. Upon completing the course, students will have a broad perspective of the factors that contribute to the development of public policy; understand the role of interests- both public and particularistic- on state decision-makers; and develop the skills to analyse the rationale for public policies and policy decisions.

PP5310 Public Management Seminars

The module provides a comprehensive coverage of the dominant challenges that contemporary societies face and the policies that governments respond with. Such challenges include: Multi-ethnic/religious societies and social harmony; Health Pandemics; Unemployment and Social Unrest; Geopolitics and International Relations; Refugees and Asylum Seekers; Corruption Prevention and Good Governance; Heritage Conservation and Media and Communication. The module will also devote a special section to the Singapore Experience where illustrations will be made with reference to how the Singapore government has dealt with many of these challenges.

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Core Modules

PP6701 Research Methods in Public Policy I

This is the first part in a two-module series designed to provide students with theoretical and empirical foundations in conducting academic research. It aims at helping students understand contemporary perspectives on principles of scientific inquiry, standards of social science research, and methodologies for academic policy research. This module will cover descriptive, prescriptive, and inferential modeling, experimental and quasi-experimental designs, and quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques.

PP6702 Foundations of Public Policy

This module focuses on how the discipline of Public Policy has evolved and the possible future directions it may take. The interdisciplinary integrative nature of the public policy analysis focusing on real world problems will form the basis for selection of analytical frameworks, concepts and case studies used in the module. More specifically, the module will attempt to integrate economics, political science, management and related disciplines in analysing public policy. It prepares students for PhD Qualifying Examinations in the subject.

PP6703 Foundations of Public Administration

This module examines literature in the field of public administration. It focuses on the various schools of thought in the field and their relations to the field of public policy. The readings are drawn from prominent scholars in various sub-disciplines including but not limited to public management, public sector reform, bureaucracy, human resource management, budget management, network management and governance. It prepares students for PhD Qualifying Examinations in the subject.

PP6704 The Economics of Public Policy

This module aims to provide economic perspectives on selected features of economic systems, and on design, implementation, and outcomes of various public policy issues. The first part of the module covers broad areas such as the nature of market systems and capitalism, the economic boundaries of the State, and economics of globalization. The second part of the module focuses on selected public policy themes (such as, inequalities) and issues such as social security, health, education, state enterprise reform, taxes and subsidies, and environment. The module emphasizes that while economic principles are universal, their application must be contextual and capability-driven.

PP6705 The Politics of Public Policy

This module is a Doctoral-level research seminar on institutional theory, emphasizing: (i) frontiers of research on institutionalism (from the fields of public administration, organizational sociology, and political economy) and (ii) new research directions. The aim is to train students in theory-building and the conduct of original research in institutional analysis and design, which requires developing an ability to critique extant literature and identify open questions that are ripe for investigation.

PP6706 Research Methods in Public Policy II

The second in a two-module series in research methods, this module provides an overview of the theory and

practice of quantitative empirical methods used to study the causal effects of policy on observed outcomes. It will focus on the applications of econometric techniques to policy research with real world data sets.

PP6770: Public Policy Graduate Seminar

The purpose of this module is to facilitate the development of students' conceptualization and execution of dissertation research. Invited speakers such as faculty members from within and outside the school, advanced PhD students, and public policy scholars will present their research at the seminar, with emphasis on their insights into different stages in research development. Each student is required to develop and present research proposal or draft chapters at seminars. Attendance in the seminars is compulsory after first year of enrolment in the PHD program.

Electives

PP5136: Applied Public Sector Economics

This course is concerned with economic analysis of the public sector. It covers topics such as economic boundaries of the state; public choice theory; government budgeting systems and their implications; economic effects of various taxes; the role of user charges; fiscal incentives; government expenditure policies; tax and expenditure reform; as well as economics of multilevel government. The course also examines the privatisation phenomenon.

PP5137: Public Management and Organisational Behaviour

This course surveys major strategies for improving the performance of public sector organisations. It critically examines the so-called “New Public Management” (NPM) approaches to reform, exploring the conditions in which these may be successfully applied to a range of country contexts and organisational settings. The role of leadership in redefining organisational missions, building operational capacities and mustering political support for reform is a cross-cutting theme. The course introduces practical tools for organisational diagnosis and change management while cultivating through case study analysis an appreciation of the challenges inherent in their application.

PP5138: Econometrics for Public Policy Analysis

The purpose of this course is to prepare students for becoming both critical consumers and competent producers of quantitative evidence used in the public policy arena. This course provides students with a solid grounding on economic theory and statistical techniques used to analyze public policy. At the end of the course, students will be able to use advanced econometric tools on real world policy problems and draw policy implications. The major topics covered include: inference and hypothesis testing, simple regression analysis, multiple regression analysis, non-linear regression models, binary dependent variable models, program evaluation, panel data analysis, and time series analysis and forecasting.

PP5141 Post-Crisis Economics and its Policy Implications

This course takes a multi-disciplinary, practitioner-driven approach to analyse Singapore’s public policies. It does this by integrating and applying three conceptual lenses, namely standard economics, the cognitive sciences, and organisation behaviour. We will first examine policies in Singapore through the lens of market failures and how economists have traditionally viewed the role of governments. We then examine the cognitive limits of economic agents and consider how behavioural economics offers the possibility of better policy design by taking into account people’s cognitive biases and limitations. In the third segment, we analyse the Singapore government through the lens of organisation behaviour. Throughout the course, we apply these lenses to various policy successes and failures in Singapore.

PP5142 Liveable and Sustainable Cities – A Singapore Case-study

An unprecedented level of urbanization is expected worldwide, presenting immense resource challenges as well as opportunities for cities.

It is critical that the future city leaders learn from urban pioneers and case examples, to gain insights into the urban development challenges of cities, and to make informed decisions based on the principles and practice of dynamic urban governance.

Singapore is an example of a very dense city that is also highly liveable. The module will therefore focus on Singapore, analysed through the lens on the Liveability Framework, and brought to life by experts in various fields of urban development.

PP5143 Games, Decisions and Social Choice

This course introduces the main concepts, methods and paradigm of game theory, decision theory and social choice through short cases borrowed from the current economic, political and business scene. It examines how these tools might lead us to make better decisions, from both an individual and a collective viewpoint. It explores the extent (and limitations) of rationality in individual and collective decision making; it characterizes normatively the outcome of such decisions. Examples from everyday life, sport, military operations or political conflicts will be used to illustrate the reach of game theory and decision theory as tools for strategic analysis.

PP5144 Games and Decisions for Public Managers

This course introduces the main tools of game theory and decision theory through short cases borrowed from the current economic, political and business scene. It examines how these tools might lead us to make better decisions, from both an individual and a collective viewpoint; especially it introduces the biases and mistakes that were documented in the psychological literature, and examine their relevance to decision making. It explores the extent (and limitations) of rationality in individual and collective decision making, and characterizes normatively the outcome of such decisions. Examples from everyday life, sport, military operations or political conflicts will be used to illustrate the reach of game theory and decision theory as tools for strategic analysis.

PP5145 Political Economy of Reform

Public managers need to master the skills of not only managing organizations but also managing projects, programs, and particularly larger-scale policy reforms. Good understanding of the political economy embedded in policy and administrative reforms are thus essential. This course examines the political-economic dynamics embedded in the reform process from various institutional perspectives. It is a master-level course designed for practitioners in the field of public administration and public policy. It discusses strategies for achieving and enhancing reform outcomes. Studies and practices from different policies written by both academics and practitioners will be drawn on as reading materials and learning resources for the class.

PP5146 Decentralization, Governance & Sustainable Development

Today, a number of local governments and communities are expected to play vital roles in improving people's lives. This module introduces normative theories and timely real-world cases pertinent to decentralization and local governance. These are discussed in relation to topics of government efficiency, equity, corruption, conflict management, democratization, and sector-

specific issues in education, health, and environmental and disaster management. Students will learn theoretical and empirical approaches to studying the topics and acquire analytical skills to address the challenges faced by localities and decentralizing states. The module is multidisciplinary, drawing on views from economics, public administration, and political science.

PP5147 Asian Global Cities

In today's globalization, many of the policy challenges are becoming urban issues, especially in the rapidly urbanizing Asia. This module focuses on examining the new policy challenges and opportunities of Asian global cities that are increasingly strengthening their presence in the world. It studies a number of rising and transforming global cities in East, Southeast and South Asia, in order to understand their experiences of globalization and urban policy priorities. A number of key policy-related topics will be covered, including global urban networks, urban gateways, megaprojects, privatization, land governance, housing development, informal economy, and participatory development.

PP5148 Macroeconomics in an Open Economy with Focus on Asia

This course focuses on selected analytical and policy issues relating to the international dimensions of macroeconomic policies. The course is not descriptive in nature and it is not just a survey of issues. Rather, the focus will be on developing simple analytical tools to understand key trends and macroeconomic policy issues in an open economy. Topics covered include Balance of payments, exchange rates (regimes and impacts), international financial crises and stabilization policies. An overall theme pertains to the implications of enhanced integration of Asia with global financial markets.

PP5149 Big Data, Official Statistics, and Public Policy

Empirical evidence is key to sound public policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation. Official statistics, as trusted, organized information, have served this purpose for centuries; their production is institutionalized and governed by internationally-agreed ethics and practices. Unstructured information, including Big Data and Geoinformation, has emerged recently, offering public policy new empirical basis for making decisions. This has been described as 'Data Revolution' by international organizations. This course is designed for practitioners in the field of public policy to gain an in depth understanding of the design and intricacies of structured information (official statistics) and unstructured information such as Big Data and Geoinformation.

PP5150 Social Welfare in East Asia

How is social welfare organised in East Asia? What are the unique strengths and vulnerabilities? This course examines the origins, structure, and performance of social welfare systems in Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea, and analyses their distinctiveness relative to the mature welfare states of Europe and other developed economies. Students will be trained to combine major theoretical perspectives such as developmentalism, neoliberalism, and welfare regimes with empirical understanding of country cases using a critical and comparative approach.

PP5151 Comparative Case Study Method

Case studies are widely used in public policy analysis. But what assumptions do we rely on when we draw general lessons from specific policy events? What is the point of comparison and how can we do it fairly? This course examines what the systematic, close study of carefully chosen cases can teach us about political and policy processes. It will enable students to identify the major elements of comparative case studies as a research method, to consume published case studies in a critical manner, and to conduct an independent case study focused on public policy change.

PP5152 International Political Economy of Energy and Climate

As the energy demand from rising Asian economies grows and climate change concerns intensifies so does the need for redefining interstate and state-market relations. The pertinent questions are as to why there is a lack of international cooperation in areas of energy and climate; what are the trade-offs involve in choices between various energy resources; and what is the role of states, markets, international institutions, and civil society in tackling energy and climate challenges. This module equips students with the necessary theoretical and analytical skills to analyse international and national energy policy problems and design policy solutions.

PP5153 Urban Development Policy and Planning in Asia

Contemporary urban development policy and planning issues, and experiences in Asia. Assessments of goals, explanations of causes of successes and failures, policy options, planning and implementation. Part I Development Policy and Planning: urban dimensions of the UN Millennium Development Goals. Part II The Livability of Cities: personal well-being (livelihoods and human capital) and social life (social capital, public space, the public sphere). Part III. The Ecology of Asia's Urban Transition: environmental sustainability, political ecology, global climate change and disaster governance. Part IV Globalization and the City: intercity competition, the rise of China and India, transborder networks, world cities, secondary cities.

PP5154 The Global Change Agent

In a world of uncertainty and complexity we need global change agents that can exercise leadership at the international and the local levels. The module is an intensive training program on how to be an agent of change by mobilizing people to face tough problems, do the adaptive work of change, build bridges of understanding, and create outcomes that add value to their communities and institutions. The module is for those who seek to be change agents in government, NGOs, civil society, and politics.

PP5155 International Political Economy

The course brings together politics, economics and international relations on issues relevant to the global economy. It is divided into three parts: 1) IPE theory; 2) history of the world economy, focusing on the post-1945 era; 3) modern policy. Policy issues covered are in macroeconomics and finance, trade and investment, and energy and environment. Major regions of the world economy are covered, as are the key actors – governments, international governmental organisations, business and NGOs.

PP5156 Moral Reasoning and Policy Communications

This course discusses the fundamentals of logic, moral philosophy and the art of policy communications. It has a theoretical component in political and moral philosophy and a practical component in policy communications. It provides a foundation for the tool of moral reasoning, the processes of public decision-making and the critical and analytical tools for public discourse.

PP5157 Economics of Environmental Regulation

This course provides an overview of the theory and analytical tools used by economists to analyze alternative regulations and policies for dealing with environmental problems including technology standards, emission taxes, and marketable permits. During this course we will analyze policies addressing various environmental problems including conventional air pollution, overuse of natural resources, and climate change as part of the general focus on the problem of economic growth and efficiency. We will employ tools from microeconomic theory, including consumer theory, firm theory, welfare economics, benefit-cost analysis, and general equilibrium theory to study the relationship between the economy and the natural environment.

PP5158 International Relations of Asia after WWII

The course explores the connections among events in Asia as they have unfolded since the end of World War II and examines them in relation to contemporary issues. It assesses competing explanations for longstanding issues, including the Taiwan issue, division of the Korean peninsula, South China Sea dispute, and trajectory of regionalism. These issues are playing out amid a major power shift, not only as a consequence of China's rise, but also with the emergence of Asia as a global agenda-setter. The course also examines the new threats to the region, from WMD proliferation to terrorism and competition for resources.

PP5159 Introduction to International Relations Theory

This course introduces students to the three main streams of IR theory: realism, liberalism, and constructivism. In particular we will explore theories of the balance of power, the balance of threat, the rise and decline of great powers, hegemony, cooperation theory, the role of international institutions in global governance, and the structures and relations of identity between and among states and societies. Major contemporary issues that will be addressed include the relations between China and the United States; the global political economy, including trade and development, and the prospects for global cooperation on issues such as climate change.

PP5160 America and Asia

What are America's interests in Asia? How has it gone about pursuing them and with what degree of success? The course explores these questions by examining U.S. perceptions of, and responses to, challenges in Asia since 1945. We will focus on the wars fought by America in Asia, the regimes it fostered, the economic/military institutions it built, and relate these activities to America's conceptions of its interests and its role as a great power. The approach of the course will be chronological and historical, with special focus on the most fateful episodes of America's engagement with Asia.

PP5161 Mindful Transformations in Public Policy

Complex policy challenges in the 21st century call for fresh approaches and innovative solutions. Scientific evidence suggests that mindfulness will give policy makers an edge in dealing with these problems. Through cultivating and applying mindfulness in the study of key issues in Economics and International Relations, students learn to sharpen their focus, be alert to their biases, open their minds to new possibilities and think holistically. Issues to be covered include paradigms of economic thought, work and productivity, society's well-being, perceptions and misperceptions of global issues, cognitive biases in decision-making in crisis situations, and the role of joy and International Relations.

PP5162 Economics of the Family for Public Policy

The family is the fundamental building block of society and the level at which many important decisions such as fertility and retirement are made. This module discusses a) how families are formed and dissolved, b) how families make decisions in terms of division of labour and allocation of resources; and c) drivers of inequalities within and between families. We will use the economic perspective to explain dramatic changes to the family unit sweeping across Asia and the rest of the world. Students will have a chance to apply these insights to policy case studies in an Asian or comparative context.

PP5163 The Economics and Governance of Climate Change

This module provides a basic understanding of global climate change issues with a special focus on the economics and governance aspects. It begins with an introduction to climate change as a social scientific issue and discusses its history, economics, politics, the policy debates, international treaties, taxonomy of climate change scepticism, ethical dilemmas and, adaptation and mitigation policies and their limitations. The course uses a multi-disciplinary framework which draws on theories and evidence from economics, sociology, human geography and political science.

PP5164 International Conflict Analysis and Resolution

We are all aware of the disruptive impacts of violence and conflict over the security, economic, and social wellbeing of our increasingly interconnected societies. In a time when conflicts are becoming more complex, a better understanding of their dynamics and of the peaceful means to address them is a paramount necessity for future leaders and policy makers. This course offers an opportunity to develop analytical skills to understand today's conflicts and to learn key tools of conflict resolution.

PP5165 Market Failures and Government Intervention

This module is intended for individuals who are interested in the functions of the market in modern economies and who in the course of their careers may be in positions of regulating market behaviour for public policy purposes. The focus is to identify what makes the market imperfect or cause market failures. The course will also examine the appropriate form of governmental intervention.

PP5166 Globalization, Health, and Human Development

The course looks at health and human development in the context of a global economy. We will

study the large improvements in health that have occurred in the last two centuries due to rising incomes and technological advances in public health and health care. These health improvements will be linked to human capital and increased worker productivity as well as longer life spans and savings for retirement. The effects of health on population growth and development will also be investigated. We will look at the welfare implications of health improvements, economic growth, and globalization.

PP5167 Public Policy and Economics of Health Systems

This module is an introduction to public policy and health economics, with a special focus on the health care systems in Asia. It examines the roles and relationships between public policy in planning, implementation and evaluation processes, and different approaches of national systems in providing, regulating and paying for health care. Regional innovations in the organization, delivery and financing of health care systems will be analysed through selected country case-studies. Seminars and exercises on current topical issues include comparative health and economic policies, private-public participation in the health care industry, stakeholder analysis in health sector reforms and a final project to conduct a public policy and economic analysis of a health system in Asia.

PP5168 Public Service Leadership

This module will help students to understand the concepts and practice of leadership and develop a better knowledge of public service. Students will be exposed to insights and best practices, with emphasis on the public service and learn the skills to develop into a capable leader. Students will learn to lead, anticipate the future, make decisions, know their bias, build teams, motivate, communicate, understand the public interest and become better leaders.

PP5169 Global Food Security

This module provides a basic understanding of global food security issues from economics, governance and climate change perspectives with an emphasis on low-income countries. Key issues to be addressed include definition and measurement of food security and its current status, food production, distribution, food price shock, poverty, hunger and malnutrition, agricultural policy, biotechnology, Green Revolution and the role of institutions and public policies to achieve and sustain food security.

PP5170 Microeconomic Theory for Public Policy

The course will introduce students to the way economists use theories of consumer and producer behaviour, and welfare analysis to analyze complex public policy issues. We begin by formulating the assumptions and basic structure underlying the competitive model. In the process we will point out the strengths and weaknesses of each assumption as a description of the way economic decisions are made. We then proceed to create more realistic models by relaxing some of those assumptions. The emphasis in this class will be primarily theoretical, although how the theoretical models get applied to policy analysis will be continuously stressed.

PP5171 Advanced Applied Econometrics for Policy Analysis

The purpose of this course is to provide students with a ‘toolbox’ and working knowledge of advanced cross-sectional and panel data econometric techniques frequently used in applied microeconomic policy analysis and research. This course will cover major extensions to the standard OLS regression model and provide students with an introduction to the ‘cutting edge’ techniques used today to evaluate microeconomic theories and policies, including instrumental variables, difference-in-differences, matching estimators, regression discontinuity and quantile regressions. The emphasis of the course will be on estimating causal relationships that can then be used to make predictions about the consequences of changing a policy.

PP5172 Applications of Statistical Methods to Public Policy Students will be expected to learn how to devise a feasible, policy relevant, research question, and to address they question using statistical methods. They will undertake a literature review of the topic and find an appropriate data set. They will formulate a theory and devise and method of estimation and hypothesis test for their question and undertake robustness checks of their results. They will make presentations based on their project and write up a final project paper.

PP5173 Economics and Health in Developing Countries

The course will cover key issues in health economics. Students will learn why health is different from other goods and why health care markets are difficult to organize. They will examine the determinants of health and the demand and supply of health care services. They will study the health insurance market and why there is often market failure in health insurance. There will study cost effectiveness analysis. Through individual and group assignments they will apply this knowledge to the health sector problems of a particular country.

PP5174 International Politics: The Rules of the Game

That international politics can be conceived as a game with its own special rules is a truism for most analysts of the subject. Yet there does not exist a list of what the rules of the game are. This course will examine a list of ten possible contenders for inclusion in the list. The class will debate and dissect these “rules,” with the aim of arriving at a mutually agreeable and defensible list of the key rules of the international politics game by the end of the semester.

PP5175 Decision-Making: Political and Psychological Influences

How do political and psychological factors feature and impact on human decision-making, with what implications? This course introduces students to some of the most important findings on the psychological and political factors that shape human decision-making. The cases to be examined will be drawn primarily from the foreign policy arena, but domestic public policy examples will also be included.

PP5176 Chinese Economy and Policy

In recent years, China has emerged as a major global economic power. Moreover, China has become increasingly integrated with the rest of the global economy. It is important for the students to have a good understanding on the past, present and future of the Chinese economy. This course is intended to provide students with an intensive overview of the Chinese economy with focus on the major processes of institutional change and policy debates since 1978.

PP5177 Studio on Progressive Cities in Asia

Focuses on the concept of progressive cities to assess cities in Asia. The class will form teams to cover four dimensions of the urban contribution to human flourishing: inclusion in public life and decisionmaking; distributive justice; conviviality of social life; and nurturing of the natural environment. Through a combination of lectures and workshop sessions, concepts will be deepened and evidence will be gathered about a select number of candidate progressive cities in Asia. In addition to individual reports, we will attempt to create a progressive city index to compare with liveable city, world city and other city performance measures.

PP5178 Leadership and Decision-making Skills

This module is intended to examine the leadership and decision-making skills relevant to public policy formulation and implementation. It will be structured into 3 segments, namely: (a) the role and nature of leadership to public policy success; (b) the range of decision-making tools used in environmental analysis and the identification of the strategic objectives and policies, and (c) the role of behavioural economic insights and cognitive biases that public sector managers have to take into account in the choice and implementation of public policies. The approach will be multi-disciplinary, and Singapore's experience will be used to illustrate the application of general analytical tools and approaches to public policy.

PP5179 Air and Water Pollution

Clean air and water affect human welfare in many direct and indirect ways. However, an almost inadvertent outcome of societal aspirations and economic progress is polluted air and water. This trade-off is faced by every policymaker and this module draws on knowledge from environmental sciences, epidemiology, public health, environmental and development economics, public economics, and others fields to characterize this problem and study possible policy responses. Given the interdisciplinary nature of this topic, this is also a gateway class to more advanced learnings in environmental economics, cost-benefit analysis, program and impact evaluation.

PP5180 Trade Policy and Global Value Chains

The course links trade policy to global value chains (GVCs), which are the driving forces of

21st-century international trade. The first part addresses specific issues in trade policy, such as trade in goods and services, foreign direct investment, intellectual property rights, trade and standards, free trade agreements (FTAs), and the WTO. The second part focuses on GVCs. First it covers GVCs from economic and business perspectives, and examines how they work sectorally and geographically. Then it links GVCs to trade policy – at the national and sub-national levels, and how GVCs are covered in FTAs and the WTO.

PP5181 State Fragility and Peacemaking

Fragile and failed states pose unique problems to the international community. From the 1990s, wars in and among failed states have killed and displaced millions. In an increasingly interconnected world, internal insecurity fundamentally undermines international security. This module focuses on understanding the main drivers of state fragility and the impact on global security. In understanding the root causes and consequences of state fragility, students will work through appropriate and practical policy responses. The module draws on contemporary case studies of contested states and explores the issues through the lenses of political science, international relations, history, geography, sociology and public policy.

PP5182 Redesigning Models of Global Power Relations

Economies succeed not just from generating ever improved domestic social outcomes, but also by navigating successfully their foreign relations. Nation states commit a dangerous error if they situate injudiciously in world order, not least with the current model of global power relations under ongoing stress. Against a background of conventional approaches, this module provides an economic perspective on rethinking world order. It asks what a rational world order is and investigates the role of smaller states in it. The course compares current reality to a rational world order, and analyzes how critical elements of such a new order might emerge.

PP5183 International Economic Development

All emerging economies face common challenges: usually, inadequate resources; otherwise, waste and distortion; often, corruption and technological deficiency. Developed nations can demonstrate best practice. But they can also foist on developing countries restrictions on favoured pathways to success: tight boundaries between state and market; interpretations of political freedoms; intellectual property rights regimes; open capital markets; a constraining carbon-sensitive global environment – conditions that, while claimed universalist, did not operate when today's advanced economies started their climb to success. All these problems test Asia's emerging economies: this course develops economic models to help policymakers understand and deal with these challenges.

PP5184 Communications for Public Leadership

Public policy is not just made. It must also be explained. To be effective in positions of authority, public leaders should be able not just to analyse policy, but to talk and write about it as well — to communicate succinctly and persuasively, to frame issues, and to grapple with the worlds of

ideas and perceptions, all taking place within a fast-moving digital media environment. This course is designed to help future leaders improve their ability to speak and write in challenging situations, from winning over hostile audiences to giving TED-style talks and writing punchy op-eds suitable for publication in global media outlets. Having taken it, students will emerge with a deeper understanding of differing styles of communication in public life — and the ability to begin to develop their own.

PP5185 Energy Policy and Politics

This course equips students to engage in well-informed debates on how to power our civilisation while protecting the biosphere. The first half of the course positions energy policy within the broader context of sustainable development and, consequently, helps cultivate an understanding of the problems and prospective solutions associated with fostering a transition away from carbon-intensive energy technologies. The second half of the course introduces students to the policy cycle and aims to develop applied awareness of the multi-faceted challenges that policymakers face in attempting to cobble together sustainable energy policy.

PP5201 Singapore: Global City, Global Risks

Over the past decade, Singapore has been repeatedly assaulted by a variety of global risks such as disease pandemics; financial crises and terrorism that spread quickly in an inter-connected world. This module examines how Singapore as an open global city has been acutely exposed to the negative flows of globalisation.

PP5202 ‘Soft’ power in the Asia-Pacific

This module introduces students to the increasing importance of ‘soft’ power to International Relations in the Asia-Pacific region. It surveys the strategies and policies implemented by different states as they all seek, for their own national interests, to project their soft power. Countries surveyed include China, India, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Indonesia.

PP5203 Behavioral Economics and Public Policy

Traditional economics, which is one of the key theoretical cornerstones of public policy, typically assumes that human behavior is rational, preferences are stable, and individuals are smart and unemotional. However, human behavior often deviates from standard assumptions due to psychological and social factors; analysis based on traditional economics can therefore misinform policies and lead to detrimental consequences. This course discusses behavioral regularities that are of potential importance for public policy. Students will be exposed to behavioral economic theory and its applications to public policy in the areas of savings, investment, healthcare, climate change, taxation, labor supply, and monetary policy.

PP5204 Evolving Practices of Governance in Singapore

Writing in The New York Times, Thomas Friedman encouraged policymakers to emulate the prevailing attitude in Singapore of ‘taking governing seriously and thinking strategically’. This module is a critical exploration of the basis and implications of such a claim, focusing on

features of governance in Singapore that may be viewed as unique. To achieve this, such features – particularly Singapore’s systematic attempt to manage risks and complexity – are discussed in the context of influential theories and models of governance. To bridge theory and practice, the module is team-taught by a top civil servant and a political scientist, both Singaporean.

PP5205 Economic Policy in a Global Economy

In the current economic environment national policy must position countries to be competitive in a world economy. This module aims at conferring a better understanding of a world that is increasingly integrated through markets and informing the design of economic policies in such a world. The module is organized around three broad areas: Globalization & Economic Development, Trade and Factor Flows, and Macro Policy for the Open Economies of Asia.

PP5206: Politics and Policy in Southeast Asia

This course is designed to help students understand contemporary politics and policy in Southeast Asia in a comparative perspective. It will focus on the question of political stability and various government policies to achieve this goal. The policies include national integration, promotion of national ideology and values, promotion of political development and economic equity, and restrictions on political participation. The course will also introduce various theoretical frameworks in political science which explain the cause of conflict and their resolution with special reference to Southeast Asia.

PP5207 International Environmental Law & Policy

International law traditionally concerns itself with the relations between states, yet environmental problems transcend borders. International environmental law demonstrates how international norms can affect national sovereignty on matters of common concern. The course surveys international treaties concerning the atmosphere and the conservation of nature, and connections to trade and economic development. Institutions and principles to promote compliance and cooperation are also examined. The course will assist students in their understanding of international law-making. It would be of use to those interested in careers involving international law, both for the government and public sector and those in international trade and investment.

PP5208 Water Law, Governance and Management in Asia

This module is focused on legal, policy and financial aspects of urban water management and infrastructure development in Asia. It examines how water is governed at the local and national levels in selected Asian countries, and provides some background on the regional and international contexts. Water issues are by their nature interdisciplinary, encompassing a wide range of legal, policy, economic, social and environmental aspects. This module is designed for policy makers, regulators, investors and educators. It will provide them with the knowledge and skills relating to the legal and policy-related aspects of water governance and management.

PP5209 Exercising Leadership

This is a skills-based course that focuses on the interpersonal and intrapersonal dynamics that

impact leadership. Participants are encouraged to clarify their own leadership direction and personal motives so they may make effective progress in pursuing their ambitions while avoiding typical areas of derailment. The classroom is used for both didactic learning, e.g., of diagnostic tools for analyzing interactions in case studies and in class, and for practicing new strategies of action. Other sources of learning include readings, lectures, plenary discussions, small group work, film, and cases provided by participants' of their experience with leadership challenges.

PP5210 UN and Global Governance

The module will provide students with a thorough understanding of the structures underpinning contemporary global governance. This will include detailed study of the multilateral institutions, in particular of the UN and the WTO, that provide its principal bulwark. The manner in which key global players pursue their perceived national interests within these institutions would be examined. The 'rise of Asia' against the matrix of changing global power relations, and the accommodation of re-emerging China and India would be analyzed. The role of small powers and their contribution to shaping global values and actions would be studied. All along, public policy perspectives and angles would be emphasized.

PP5211 Analytical Issues in Money & Banking

This course links the fields of macroeconomic and financial policies. It provides coverage of economic principles that underlie the operation of banks and other financial institutions. The role of money in the economy and the impact of the central bank and monetary policy on the macroeconomy are emphasized, as is understanding the foreign exchange market and some basics of monetary theory and international finance. The focus of this course is on analytics.

PP5212 Financial Issues, Trade and Investment in Asia

This course is an introduction to selected aspects of Asian economic development and the region's interactions with the rest of the world. It will focus on developing simple analytical tools to understand key trends and macroeconomic, financial and trade policy issues that confront Asia in the world economy. Topics covered include sources of growth in the Newly Industrializing Economies (NIEs) in East Asia, the rise of China and India and their impact on the global trading system, foreign direct investment to Asia, currency crisis in Asia, Asia in the global financial system, and issues relating to Asian economic regionalism.

PP5213 Contemporary Financial Policy Issues in Emerging Asia

Asia's share of the world's GDP, which is currently little above twenty percent, is likely to double by 2030. This has drawn much attention to the dynamic emerging Asian region, especially to the economic giants China and India. This course explores different aspects of contemporary international economic issues in the region. Coverage will be broad, focusing on financial crises, reserve accumulation, capital flows and currency wars, on the one hand, and issues relating to foreign direct investment and developments in China and India, on the other.

PP5214: Ethics and the Public Official

The public official is constantly confronted with choices that have ethical dimensions. An obvious one is the attempt to influence officials' decisions by corrupt means. However, ethical issues facing public officials are usually more subtle. They range from the way officials define their political mandate to how they think about policy options that profoundly affect the lives of others. This course will explore the range of ethical issues and choices that confronts public officials and develop skills in recognising and resolving them.

PP5215 Changes in Singapore Political Economy

This course is an overview of opportunities taken and the strengths obtained in the changes of the political economy of Singapore. It will cover Singapore from an East India Company settlement to its status as a Straits Settlement colony and then as a colony by itself, full internal self-government, merger with Malaysia and now an independent republic. Topics covered include how the political economy of Singapore coped with changes in the region, new commodities in the hinterland, population movements, global ideology, national aspirations, international finance, multinational corporations and economic volatility.

PP5218 Foresight Methods and Analysis

This course examines the intersection of Public Policy and Futures Studies. The course will develop an understanding of how anticipatory practices can support public policy. A methodological overview of futures research and studies and hands on knowledge of the Singapore Government's Risk Assessment and Horizon Scanning (RAHS) system, as well as other futures research tools and methods are given. Case studies of policy-foresight programs will be comprehensively surveyed. A theoretical understanding of the convergence of public policy and futures studies is developed. Emerging issues in public policy (eGoveCitizen, Sino-global dynamics, alternative futures of globalization and policy) are explored.

PP5220: National Science and Technology Policy Analysis

This course examines the contribution of science and technology (S&T) to national economic development and identifies the public policy roles of government in science and technology. It develops the concepts and analytic techniques for formulating and evaluating public policy towards science and technology, and analyses alternative institutional structures and processes for policy implementation. Comparative case studies on actual national S&T planning systems as well as specific policy experiences in selected advanced industrialised countries and newly-industrialised economies will be examined and their lessons and relevance for Singapore discussed.

PP5222: Population, Health and Social Policy

This module is an introduction to social policy in population and health issues, with a special focus on countries in Asia that are experiencing rapid demographic and epidemiological transitions. It examines the relationships between population health and development issues, and the different approaches and methods of social policy utilized to compare present and future

health and population-related challenges. Past experiences of population growth, movement and decline and the longer term effects on health and related sectors will also be studied with their policy implications. The course takes a systematic life-cycle approach and is a practice-based and policy-oriented module. The practical applications of public health and population sciences are thus employed to the organization of public programs to meet the needs of specific population age groups. In practice, existing government departments in Ministries of Health or Ministries of Social Welfare have been organized to deliver social services by age-groups – from birth to death across childhood, youth, adulthood and old age. Similarly, the organization of the class schedule takes on such a structure, and will have participation from invited practitioners from relevant government agencies. Selected regional experiences in population health policies and programs will be analysed in various case studies. Seminar topics on current topical issues include comparative national population policies, family planning and reproductive health, maternal and child health, adolescent health, adult health, health of the elderly, end-of-life issues, population ageing and the future of population health in Asia.

PP5223 Population Ageing, Public Policy, and Family

This course covers policy issues of modern ageing societies, with special emphases on families and comparisons between Asian and Western countries. To tackle the complex issues, we discuss both relevant theories and empirical evidence from various disciplines. The first part investigates demographic causes of population ageing—decreased fertility and extended longevity. The second part reviews public old-age support programs and discuss their challenges. We also describe policy options to mitigate the consequences of population ageing, and assess the effectiveness of the policies. The third part examines why families provide elder support, and how public and private old-age provisions are interrelated.

PP5224: Value-Focused Negotiations

This course considers theories and concepts in conflict and conflict resolution, and examines the processes of negotiation and mediation. It seeks to apply principles in conflict management and negotiation to specific case situations and cultural contexts. This course is experiential-based and students will have the opportunity to participate in negotiation and conflict management exercises, case discussions and practice sessions.

PP5225 India's Foreign Policy and National Security

India is a rising power. Its foreign policy and national security choices will be consequential for South Asia, for neighbouring regions such as Southeast Asia, for Asia as a whole, and increasingly for the world. India has always played a fairly large role diplomatically, beyond its neighbourhood. It is poised to extend its military influence as well. The course attempts to provide students with an overview of the problems that India confronts and how it typically goes about dealing with those problems.

PP5226 Social Policy Designs

This course deals with social policy issues with special reference to Southeast Asian countries.

The policies analysed include those relating to ethnicity, urbanisation, housing, migration, labour, poverty and its alleviation, education and health. The ideas of state responsibility to provide for basic needs and of a social safety net are considered.

PP5227: Environmental Policy and Natural Resource Management

The environment – along with the closely linked issue of natural resource management – is a topic of growing concern throughout the world. Southeast Asia is no exception. The Asia-Pacific region contains forest, mineral and petrochemical reserves, the management of which is of great importance to the region and the world. This course deals with the economic principles and political issues involved in protecting the environment and managing natural resources effectively. This module is targeted at students who are interested in environmental policy and natural resource management.

PP5228 Evidence-Informed Policy Development

The module will address the salient aspects of how evidence informs policy making, covering the following areas: needs assessment; evidence generation and synthesis; presentation of evidence in an appropriate, useful and actionable manner; strengthening evidence generating and presenting capacity in low income countries; barriers and aids to use of evidence by policy-makers; engaging the public; and effectiveness of methods and processes to achieve evidence-informed policy. Health policy is used to illustrate concepts and practice, but principles are equally applicable to policy development in other sectors. The module will emphasize case studies from real policy situations but will also address the importance of sound conceptual frameworks.

PP5229 Education policy in Singapore: comparative perspectives

Education is a significant area in public policy impacting individuals, families specific communities and society as a whole. It is widely seen as crucial to economic competitiveness, social cohesion and human development. In this module, students will learn about policy dilemmas, choices and consequences both in Singapore and in East Asia. Topics covered include access and equity issues, medium of institution, values and citizenship education and higher education.

PP5230: Strategic Management in Public Organisations

Organisations, including government agencies, must create value through the actions of people. Public policies are only ideas until they are implemented by real agencies facing real constraints. Managers have the unique responsibility of co-ordinating workers and creating an environment in which they will understand the work to be done, and learn to do it better and more efficiently. Managers use a variety of tools to accomplish this task (for example, personnel policy, budgeting, production and operations analysis). This course examines these tools in a series of case discussions and readings. This module is for those interested in learning strategic management skills.

PP5231 Ethics and Global Governance

Good governance and managing conflicting ethical demands are key skills for policy makers. This course seeks to introduce students to the ethical aspects of some major problems in global governance. Topics include foundations of ethical theory, human rights, intervention, climate change, immigration and trade. Background readings come mostly from moral philosophical, political theory and political science. Each session pays special attention to a particular policy area in the international domain and thereby combines philosophical inquiry with applied questions. The course does not have any formal prerequisites.

PP5232 Applied Environmental Economics

Understanding environmental economics and how it affects policy decisions is an important part of modern policy making. This module builds on the gateway module (PP5451 Foundations of Sustainable Development and Environmental Economics) and introduces advanced level economic analyses of natural resource management. The analyses involve critical reviews of concepts and methods in both microeconomics and macroeconomics leading to the formulation of resource management policies some of which deviate from acknowledged norms. Central to both the microeconomic and macroeconomic analyses is the recognition of the role of laws of thermodynamics and ecological systems balance on the functioning of economic systems.

PP5233 Organization Theory and Management

The art of organizing is foundational to public policy design and implementation. Public managers need to master the skills of not only making policies but also managing their organizations, as well as working effectively with other organizations. This course examines fundamental theories of organization. It discusses strategies for enhancing organizational performance and puts them into the context of the public sector. Studies and practices from organizations in both public and private sector will be drawn on as resources for the class when considering how public organizations can be managed effectively.

PP5234 Economics of Developing Countries

The course introduces students to development topics from a micro-economic perspective. The course will lead the students to analyze roles of different economic entities in developing countries. Topics such as education, health, migration and fertility will be covered. The empirical focus of this course allows students to develop sufficient analytical skills to analyze policy problems for development related issues.

PP5235: Development Policy in Southeast Asia

This course begins by examining the recent history of national development in the “Third World” and competing models of development. It reviews the importance of policy reform in many countries, and considers which policies and circumstances are likely to promote growth. It then examines the role of various sectors, such as agriculture, industry, social welfare, and suggests roles for the public and private sector in promoting development and providing basic

services to its citizens. This module is targeted at students who are interested in development policy in Southeast Asia.

PP5236 Poverty, Inequality, and Public Policy

The objective of this module is to get an understanding of what is poverty, how to measure poverty, who is poor, what causes poverty, and what are the policy responses to poverty alleviation. In addition, the module will also examine the concept of inequality and its interlinkages with poverty. The module will combine theory, measurement, and policy with an emphasis on policy examples from Asia.

In addition to introducing students to mainstream conceptualizations of poverty and inequality such as pre-determined poverty lines and Gini index, this module will bring in contemporary and alternative paradigms such as multi-dimensional poverty, capability deprivation, and inequality of opportunity.

PP5237: Strategies for Poverty Alleviation

This course aims to provide students with an understanding of how policy analysis can be applied to challenges of economic growth and poverty alleviation in Southeast Asia. The course discusses about the history of economic growth, and examines several theories of growth process. It will examine how government policy affects the pace and pattern of economic growth and levels of poverty. Students will develop a better understanding of how economic principles can be applied to a wide range of policy issues, and will practise applying those principles in class exercises and presentations.

PP5238: Urban Development and Policy

This course examines the development of urban areas and the public policies that lead to rational and effective urban structures and institutions. The course begins with an examination of the theories and principles that explain the existence of regions and cities. These principles will then be used to establish criteria for evaluating urban policies and to look at several urban problems. Substantive areas which will be explored in the course include land use, housing, transportation, economic development, the environment, urban public finance, and intergovernmental organisations/institutions.

PP5239 Good Governance and Ethics Management

Ethics and good governance are essential to the continuing development of the public sector, in developing as well advanced nations. This module will help you to develop authentic moral positions on public management issues and essential competencies for ethical leadership. You will approach this through first exploring the underlying concepts and philosophical underpinnings of ethical governance and the threats facing it. You will then develop your skills and ethical standpoints by putting your learning into practice with assignments and practical exercises, many of which involve actual cases and dilemma trainings used in professional programs all over the world.

PP5240: Topics in Applied Policy Analysis

The course provides students with knowledge and skills to understand and effectively manage different aspects of the policy process: recognising problems; developing alternatives to address the problems; devising criteria for choosing alternatives; gaining support and acceptance from stakeholders; crafting implementation strategies; evaluating implementation; and dealing with unexpected consequences. The class discussions are contexts in realistic scenarios and current events. They present problem-solving skills in specific policy areas, such as health care, environment, transportation, science and technology, housing, social policy, etc. Specific contents of the course vary from year to year depending on interests of faculty and students, and current events.

PP5241: Topics in Economics or Quantitative Analysis

The course examines different economic principles and theories and quantitative techniques helpful to policy analysis. The focus can range from statistics and econometrics to survey design decision analysis, operations research and risk analysis depending on the policy issues and kind of theories and data relevant to the policy discussed. The course may also teach economic principles and their application to such areas as health care, environment, transportation, science and technology, housing and social policy. Specific contents of the course vary from year to year depending on the interests of faculty and students, and current events.

PP5242: Topics in Institutional or Political Analysis

The course deals with various ways in which institutional and political analysis can improve the policy process. Among the various issues examined are factors that advance or deter policy agendas, the determinants of decision-making, and the politics of implementation. The course teaches students how politics and institutional relationships shape the policy-making process in different areas of public policy, such as environment, health care, transportation, science and technology, education, housing, and social policy. This course helps students learn and apply leadership, managerial and analytical techniques to enhance their understanding of public institutions and the political environment they operate in. Readings and class discussions focus on the application of concepts, frameworks and techniques in realistic scenarios. Specific contents of the course vary from year to year depending on the interests of faculty and students, and current events.

PP5243: Infrastructure Policy

This course takes a multi-disciplinary approach to public policy on infrastructure with a focus on dilemmas and topical controversies. Infrastructure systems are crucial elements in development strategies. However, infrastructure policy involves formidable dilemmas and has been a focus of many key public policy debates, including controversies over: privatisation and deregulation; cost-recovery and cross-subsidy issues; access for the poor to infrastructure-based services; corruption; environmental and social impacts; as well as public spending and investment priorities. This module is targeted at MPP students who are interested in learning more about infrastructure.

PP5244: Public Sector Reform in Developing Countries

Government performance everywhere – but especially in developing countries – often disappoints. “Public sector reform” is the label given to diverse attempts to achieve fundamental improvements in government performance. This course examines 10 controversial reform strategies that dominate contemporary debate over how to improve government performance in developing countries, including among others decentralisation, democratisation, and administrative and civil service reform. It will train students in three areas: 1) diagnosing causes of poor government performance; 2) analysing opportunities for, and constraints on, use of reforms that dominate public-sector reform debate; and 3) crafting realistic strategies from a public-manager’s perspective.

PP5245 Network Economics & Strategies

Network industries (energy, telecommunication, hardware-software, etc.) have pulled the world’s growth during the two past decades. More generally, economic and social networks govern many aspects of humans’ life. This course analyses the peculiarities of economic behaviour, social interaction and strategic thinking in a network structure. The first part of the course is practical and focuses on the strategies of firms and governments on markets characterized by substantial network external effects. The second part, more theoretical, will introduce the basic concepts and tools to better understand economic, political and social interactions in a networked world.

PP5246: Public Policy and Management of Health Systems

This module is an introduction to public policy in health care management, with a special focus on health care systems in Asia. It examines the roles and relationships between policy planning, implementation and evaluation processes, and different approaches of national systems in providing, regulating and paying for health care. Regional innovations in the organisation and financing of health care systems will be analysed through selected country case-studies. Seminar topics on current topical issues include comparative health care systems and health sector reforms, private-public participation, health care evaluation, and the future of health care in Asia.

PP5247: International Economic Policy

This course is an introduction to international economics and is conducted in two parts. The first part focuses on international finance theory and open economy macroeconomics policy while the second part deals with international trade theory and policy. The broad topics that will be examined include: theory of international trade and commercial policies; balance of payments accounting and its determinants; and the basics on foreign exchange. Extensive examples will be drawn from experiences of Asian economies.

PP5248: International Conflict Resolution

This module provides an introduction to contemporary cases in and analyses of international conflict resolution with a view to understanding responses to conflict at international, state, regional and nongovernmental levels. The module covers three main components: 1) conflict

analysis (sources, actors, dynamics of emerging, current and post-conflict situations); 2) policy and material responses (international, state and regional) mandate, timing and scope; relation between Tracks I & II; and 3) capacity development and peace building: material, political, policy, and training issues. The principal learning objective is the development of a sound understanding of the range of policy and practical responses to conflict.

PP5249: Media, Public Opinion and Public Policy

This practice-based media and communication course will help them understand media management, marketing public policies, public opinion management, public consultation principles and the application of effective communication strategies. The aim is to ensure participants are equipped to manage public perception that affects the implementation of public policies. It will be case study mode of training based on the experiences of a practitioner. Students are expected to actively participate in the discussions and class work.

PP5250: Economic Development Policy

This course introduces the theoretical foundations of economic development policies, and analyses the political and historical factors influencing national developmental paths and public policy choices towards equitable and sustainable economic development. The four main themes covered are: 1) policy frameworks for economic development in a changing world; 2) the role of markets, governments and development organisations in the policy arena; 3) successes and failures of agricultural, industrial, trade and social welfare policies; and 4) the impact of regional integration, global interdependence and environmental degradation on the national and international policy arena, towards global economic growth and development.

PP5251: Institutions and Public Policy

The main purpose of this module is to assist students in developing systematic views regarding how institutions affect public policies. This module is based on the premise that public policies can be characterised as political equilibria determined by strategic interactions among self-interested agents in some political processes. This module covers the following main topics: normative and positive theories on the origin of government; political regimes of different types as policy-making mechanisms; rent-seeking models; roles of interest groups and bureaucracy in policy-making and policy implementation; relations between institutions and economic development.

PP5252: Ethnic Politics and Governance in Asia

Ethnicity and religion are some of the most powerful political forces in the world. In many instances they decide whether a country enjoys domestic stability and political/economic development, and more recently, they have been central in determining whether regions of the world are at peace or at war. Ethnic politics can take many forms, ranging from increased political assertiveness of minority ethnic groups to violent ethnic conflicts, genocide and secessionist movements. This module examines the intersection of ethnicity and politics in Asia. It will explore several dimensions of ethnic politics: the sources of ethnic politics and ethno-

political conflict in Asia as well as the management and containment strategies used to regulate conflict in multi-ethnic polities in select Asian countries. The case studies will include ethnic politics in China, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

PP5253: International Financial Policy & Issues

This course is aimed at providing a more in-depth understanding of important international financial issues and public policy challenges that confront Asia. Focus will be both on the analytics and public policy issues relating to the foreign exchange market, effects of a devaluation, import and export elasticities; international capital flows; the balance of payments; crisis management and prevention; and international monetary regionalism in Asia. Unlike narrow discipline-oriented courses that only focus on analytics, this course is interdisciplinary in nature, linking the analytics to real-world conundrums.

PP5254: WMD Proliferation and International Security

Proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons (weapons of mass destruction or WMD) occupies a significant space in international politics, media and public imagination, but there is a general lack of informed debate on these issues. This elective module will provide the technical, historical, and policy background required to understand and analyze proliferation of WMD and arms control issues. This module will cover the basic science and policy issues concerning nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological agents and their delivery systems, and implications for national, regional and international security. The module should help students gain a better understanding about the historical evolution of the role of WMD in military strategy and international security. The emphasis of the module will however be the contemporary relevance of nuclear weapons and material for arms control regimes, counter-proliferation initiatives, export control, counter-terrorism, and the implications for civilian nuclear power programs worldwide. Issues specific to the Asia-Pacific context will be covered in depth. Policy issues covered in the course include but not limited to the following: global and regional WMD threats and vulnerabilities; nuclear force structure and strategic military balance in Asian countries; regional cooperation for addressing WMD proliferation; problems in accounting for the safeguarded and un-safeguarded nuclear materials around the world; challenges for nuclear security in Asia-Pacific; role of nuclear weapons in national security and international diplomacy; and bioterrorism and emerging infectious diseases.

PP5255: Energy Policy and Security in Asia

This module will illustrate the role of various energy resources (especially mineral resources) in national policy planning and the perceived security concerns of external energy dependence and imports. Geological resource availability and utilisation will be discussed for Asian countries and regional aggregates against the backdrop of global and regional developments in energy security and policy challenges. Topics covered in this module include global and regional fossil and non-fossil energy endowment, technological challenges facing global energy future, national energy security policies of Asian countries, civilian nuclear electricity in Asia, policy issues concerning

coal utilisation and the future of oil and natural gas markets in the region, and the implications for regional and global security.

PP5256: Financial Regulation and Development

This course would seek to provide an in-depth understanding of the important role played by the financial sector in a modern economy, including the potential contribution of a vibrant financial sector to economic growth and financial stability. The course would examine the preconditions for a strong financial sector and measures available to policy-makers for strengthening the financial sector. Particular emphasis would be placed on the special challenges of building strong financial sectors in developing countries. Much of the course would focus on financial regulation and supervision, its rationale and relationship to financial sector development. The two broad types of financial regulation, prudential and market conduct would be examined and consideration would be given to the characteristics of an effective system of regulation and supervision. Attention would also be given to financial crises, their capacity to undermine economic development and techniques available to policy-makers, central bankers and regulators for minimising the risks and consequences of financial crises.

PP5257: Water Policy & Governance

This module will provide a fundamental understanding of the root causes of current mismanagement of water at a massive scale, both in terms of quantity and quality, as well as in terms of economic, environmental and health implications. It will explore the direct interrelationships between water and population dynamics, urbanization, ruralisation, globalization, free trade, technological developments, economic growth and other similar issues. The course will assess the impacts and relevance of current global water policy dialogues on issues like poverty alleviation, environment conservation and regional income distribution. Issues like improper and inadequate water quality management in the entire developing world, management of transboundary and interstate rivers and lakes, economic instruments, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements will be considered. The roles of stakeholder participation, public-private partnerships and non-governmental organizations will be explored.

PP5258: International Relations and Diplomacy

This course is designed for students with no previous background in international relations. As such, the course will introduce students to the institutional, structural and political mechanisms that condition relationships between states and between states and non-state actors. The aim of the course is to provide students with a broad overview of the frameworks of analysis, actors, institutions, issues and processes responsible for international relations, the causes of war, inter-state economic competition, and the structural configuration of power in the international system.

PP5259: Crisis Management

This course will be focused on three main areas: 1) the nature and characteristic of crises from the international, nation-state, organisational (including bureaucracies and corporations), and the individual standpoints; 2) introduction to the theoretical and practical literature on crises, their

management and prevention methodologies with an emphasis on negotiation strategies, causes and magnitudes of crises, and consequence management; and 3) a review of key case studies in crisis management and how lessons can be applied to respond more effectively to a range of crises and catastrophes.

While government responses to a range of political-military crises will be reviewed in the course, an emphasis will also be placed on a comparative assessment of how corporations have dealt with crises, in addition to the role of leadership in the heat of a crisis. The highlight of the course will be focused on a “Simulation Exercise” or a “Gaming Exercise” during the last week of class.

PP5260: Intelligence, National Security and Policy- making

This course will focus on three main areas: 1) the changing characteristic and nature of “information” and “intelligence” in the “Information Age”; 2) the breakdown of traditional information boundaries and hierarchies, i.e., the accelerated proliferation of information through the internet, and ramifications in the public and private sectors; and 3) the impact of the “Information Revolution” on national security including decision-making, organisational behavior, and the role of the nation-state. Emphasis is also going to be placed on excavating “real-life” intelligence problems including the intelligence cycle that led to major failures, the use and misuse of corporate intelligence, and the increasing emphasis on IT in the realm of intelligence and national security planning.

PP5261: International Security: Concepts, Issues and Policies

This course offers a birds-eye-view of international security including traditional and non-traditional sources of conflict, problems associated with conflict management, and newly emerging global security challenges including post-911 dynamics. International security is a critical component of international relations but since its formulation as a discipline in the post-World War II era but particularly during the Cold War, international security grew into a more independent discipline. Today, the ever-changing field encompasses aspects of traditional international relations, military studies and defense planning, arms control and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, economic and energy security, international law and regimes, and human and environmental security.

PP5262: Public Roles of the Private Sector

Governments no longer govern alone. Corporations and a wide range of civil society groups now confound, constrain, and/or complement the work of governments on virtually all international issues. This course addresses a host of issues raised by the rapidly changing roles of governments, civil society, and the private sector. Who does, and who should, make what decisions? How can decision makers be held accountable? Can the three sectors work together more effectively in the public interest? After a thorough grounding in the relevant history and theory, students will undertake a role-playing exercise based on current international issues.

PP5263: Global Issues and Institutions

What roles can and should Asian countries play in a world that increasingly is beset by problems that respect no national boundaries and that is governed by global, not just national, rules? This course provides a solid understanding of those global issues and rules, the institutions through which rules are negotiated, and the processes by which global rules are made and implemented. The course covers the broad global agenda, from security to environment to economics. Students will learn to design global systems that can tackle these issues effectively.

PP5264: States, Markets and International Governance

This course introduces students to some of the most important contemporary structural changes in the global political-economy and the reconfiguration of power relations between nation-states and non-state actors occasioned by the advent of private sector authority in the international system. The course begins with an outline of the dominant modes of thinking about international political and economic relations, surveys the main theoretical schools of thought, and then examines the contemporary global political-economy; the emergence of international regimes and international organisations, and the advent of global capital markets and their implications for state capacity.

PP5265: Law and Public Policy

This interdisciplinary course examines the intersections between law and the making and implementation of public policy. It will provide a theoretical and international context before focusing on Asia and Singapore. The course considers law as an instrument for making and implementing policy effectively and efficiently. It also debates characteristics, values and processes in law that should be considered by policy makers.

PP5266 Global Health Policy and Issues

This module gives an overview of global health policy and issues, with special focus on changing social, economic, technological and political conditions across the diverse countries and populations of Asia. It examines the roles and relationships among major players at the global level, and different approaches taken by various international organisations and national governments in tackling health and related problems. This module will examine global health trends and issues using a macro policy framework. Significant challenges in the organisation of global health programmes and the complexities involved in international cooperation will be analysed through selected case-studies. Topics on current issues will include:- population health and development, role of international health organizations, international aid and development assistance, emerging epidemics and disasters, cross-border health issues, migration of health human resources (brain drain), international trade in health services and the future of global health.

PP5267: Urban Transport Policy: A Global View

This course links public policy principles with key contemporary urban transport choices. It aims to help students from diverse countries become discerning consumers or supervisors (although

not producers) of urban transport policy analysis, with enough understanding to engage critically with technical analysts. A comparative policy perspective and cases from a variety of situations (in terms of income, motorization, city size, urban structure, institutions, etc.) help reveal both universal principles and a need for local knowledge. Key sections include: 1) Introduction to fundamentals; 2) Supply and demand choices regarding urban traffic; 3) Multimodal approaches; and 4) Links with urban planning.

PP5268 Institutional Design and Analysis

This course is designed to enable participants to become familiar with the role of institutions in politics, economics and the law and to begin to address the consequences of alternative institutional design. The course begins with a discussion and development of the concept of “institutions” in law, economics and politics. These include the notion of a market, developed, the concept of property, an institution that straddles law, economics and politics, and political institutions such as voting systems and regime types. Building on the concept of preferences in economics, we examine the concept of “social welfare” often used to justify political action and the public choice alternative explanations grounded in self-interest. These concepts are further developed in an examination of regulation. The course concludes by examining the “big” picture institutional questions of democracy and capitalism and reform.

PP5269 Environmental Economics and Public Policy

This module is based on the premise that the sustainability of the natural environment is a necessity for the sustainability of the economic system. Hence the module commences with how specific definitions and models in economics need to be modified in cognizance of certain laws of thermodynamics. The module is divided into four blocks. The first block concerns the introduction of pertinent concepts in economics and their adaptation in the context of the relevant laws of thermodynamics. The second and third blocks deal with the application of the adaptations to policy issues respectively at the microeconomic level and the macroeconomic level. The fourth block deals with the synthesis between microeconomic and macroeconomic analyses and the synergy between policies at the different levels.

PP5270 Economic Policy in China

The purpose of this module is to examine the economic policies that have promoted China’s growth and development during the reform era and to consider the current policy challenges that now loom. Policy areas to be covered include agriculture & rural development; population and employment; enterprise reform; financial sector development; international trade; exchange rate & currency convertibility; public finance; macroeconomic stabilisation; social equity & social security; and environment & sustainability.

PP5271 Political Risk Analysis

This course introduces students to the problem of political risk; its causes, modes of articulation, measurement and analysis. Specifically, the course explores political risk in terms of its impact on cross-border commercial transactions and foreign investment, and analyses issues such as

expropriation, nationalization, malfeasance, corruption, regulatory risk, contract repudiation, investment guarantees, and political risk insurance. The course begins with an examination of risk theory, surveys the theoretical literature on political and country risk assessment techniques, and then surveys the various forms of political risk through case examples. The course will use problem-based simulation exercises to introduce students to political risk analysis.

PP5272 Energy Systems and Climate Policy

This module will provide a basic understanding of various energy systems fuelling modern economic growth, and the growth potential and environmental constraints for their increased utilization. Description of various power generation systems and supply infrastructure will be provided in a way accessible to non-technical (science/engineering) majors. For those with technical background, discussion on policy aspects of energy production and consumption (economic, social, and political) will be more instructive. The overall objective is to provide a broader understanding of various energy options available for the future and their individual limitations.

PP5273 Political Islam and Governance

This module addresses the rise of political Islam and Islamism, and its impact on governance in the contemporary Muslim world. It aims to deepen our understanding regarding the inherent complexities of the Islamist movement and heighten our awareness of this new global political and policy issue. The module begins with a brief overview of rise of political Islam and Islamism and examines the potential reasons for its success. We then examine the impact of political Islam on governance in various Muslim countries. We will consider the different strategies embraced by states towards the Islamist movement – ranging from total exclusion to full incorporation into the governance structures. Finally, the module will consider the more transnational manifestations of these movements including those which are clearly more militant and politically violent, and question the resulting policy implications for the state.

PP5274 Financial Management for Policy Makers

This course equips students with the fundamental concepts and techniques of financial management with a special focus on their applications and implications for policy making and public management. The main topics covered in this course include: Fundamental Concepts in Financial Management, which includes Time Value of Money, Interest Rates and Bond Rating, Risk and Rates of Return, and Capital Asset Pricing Model; Assessment of Business Performance Valuation of Bonds and Stocks; Capital Budgeting; Derivatives and Risk Management; Mergers and Acquisitions; Investment Strategy; Applications of financial management concepts and techniques to policy analysis and public management.

PP5275 Central Banks and Economic Management

This course is aimed at providing an in-depth understanding of how central banks in the region implement monetary policy and maintain systemic financial stability. Particular attention will be paid to the instruments of monetary policy, the monetary transmission process, inflation targeting

frameworks, monetary independence and transparency, the instruments to maintain systemic financial stability, and how the growth of capital markets and globalisation are influencing central bank operations.

PP5276 Dialogue, Facilitation and Consensus Building

This course builds on and expands the basic building blocks of skills and art developed in their first negotiation course. This course is divided into two sections. In the first section, students will be introduced to more advanced material relating to: (a) multi-party negotiations; (b) three-dimensional negotiation; (c) international and global negotiations; and (d) apparently intractable conflicts. These classes will occur over several weekends. In the second part of the course, students will be expected to delve into one particular context (regulatory, ethnic or identity-based, global treaty negotiations, etc...) of negotiation and/or conflict resolution in much more detail, producing a significant paper and presenting their findings to the class at the end of the semester.

PP5277 Singapore's Development: A Comparative Analysis

This course analyzes Singapore's remarkable economic development experience and explores what other countries might learn from it. Topics include economic and social outcomes, initial conditions, proximate causes, and growth-enhancing policies, institutions, values, and political leadership. The class will dissect the lecturer's recent book on Singapore, derive general underlying principles, and master operational concepts in a hands-on manner. In parallel with each week's discussion of Singapore, students will work independently on a paper, evaluating the economic development experience of another country of their choice against the backdrop of Singapore's case history.

PP5278 Health Economics and Public Policy

This module gives an overview of health and economic issues, with a special focus on the implications for public policy. It examines health policies using an economic framework, including supply and demand factors, market structure, market failure and public-private roles as they apply to health care. Topics include: health care financing and payment methods, health resources, costs and cost-containment; resource allocation and issues of equity, efficiency and cost-effectiveness; valuation of health status and outcomes including utilities like QALYs, and application of economic evaluation techniques.

PP5279 Clusters and National Competitiveness

This course explores the determinants of national and regional competitiveness from a bottom-up, microeconomic perspective. The course probes the ultimate determinants of a nation's or region's productivity, rooted in the strategies and operating practices of locally-based firms, the vitality of clusters, and the quality of the business environment in which competition takes place. The course examines both advanced and developing economies and addresses the competitiveness of nations and particular clusters. It also examines the role that economic coordination among neighboring countries plays in competitiveness. The course is concerned not

only with government policy but also with the roles that firms, industry associations, universities, and other institutions play in competitiveness. In modern international competition, each of these institutions has an important role that is shifting. Moreover, the process of creating and sustaining an economic strategy for a nation or region is a daunting challenge. The course explores not only theory and policy, but also the organisational structures, institutional structures, and change processes required for sustained improvements in competitiveness.

PP5280 Politics and Development: Approaches, Issues and Cases

The module provides a clear and comprehensive introduction to the main analytical approaches to the study of the politics of the developing world and development. The module (i) outlines the difficulties in the various analytical approaches to the study of development and location of the role of political science to the field; (ii) gives a critical overview of each of the main schools of thought in the development process; and (iii) introduces the key contemporary issue of democratisation to illustrate how students can apply a framework for research and critically develop their own perspectives.

PP5281 Business and the Environment

Business enterprises today face new environmental challenges. Public demands for transparency on environmental performance, enhanced requirements for performing environmental impact assessments for new investments, and greater uncertainty about domestic and international environmental regulation. Businesses are increasingly redefining how environmental drivers might define business value both in terms of opportunities and risks. This course will help students of public policy in better understanding how to engage these issues with stakeholders, including investors, regulators, and nongovernmental organizations.

PP5282 Macroeconomic Programming and Policies

Growth-oriented macroeconomic policy programs can assist development. This module lays out the analytical framework, techniques and choices that arise when designing and implementing such a program. Topics covered include: (i) the key features of, and interrelations among, the national income, balance of payments, fiscal and monetary accounts, and forecasting methods for these sectors; (ii) a diagnosis of the impact of policies in these areas on output, the price level and the balance of payments; and (iii) the preparation of a macroeconomic policy program. Lectures alternate with workshops in which students evaluate macroeconomic developments and policy alternatives, apply forecasting techniques in a hands-on manner using actual historic data, and formulate a coherent macroeconomic program for an Asian country in 2002 as a case study. The course aims to help students: (i) understand behavioural relations and accounting concepts and their interconnections as a means for evaluating macroeconomic developments; (ii) master basic techniques for constructing forecasts and preparing a quantified economic policy program; (iii) think creatively about the complementarities and trade-offs facing policy makers in their pursuit of macro-economic stability, economic growth and poverty alleviation; and (iv) appreciate the strengths and limitations of the approach followed.

PP5285 State-Society Relations in Singapore

In 1991, Minister George Yeo famously declared that the banyan tree needed pruning for the undergrowth to thrive: Singapore's strong state, deemed necessary for rapid post-colonial growth and development, had, it seemed, stunted the growth of contemporary civil society. This module explores the evolving relationship between state and society in a global city that appears to be liberalizing in some respects, and yet not others. Students will acquire a conceptual vocabulary for thinking about the state, governance, democracy, and civil society, through which case studies on issues including gender, class, welfare, the arts, and public morality can be discussed critically.

PP5286 Comparative Public Management Reform

Public management reform is important to ensure effective governance, better delivery of public services, and successful implementation of public policies. In practice, governments around the world continuously strive to improve its governance by incorporating different reform approaches that are based on values such as efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, accountability, and participation. Different governments' experiences are great learning platforms to understand and overcome problems related to managerial reform. The knowledge of surrounding theoretical debates concerning reform and the skills to do comparative analyses of the different approaches are vital for public administrators and policy-makers who are or would be leading reformers in governments around the world.

PP5287 Leadership and Teamwork

Effective leadership requires understanding how we impact those around us. This course focuses on developing the skills to work with different people by increasing awareness of our own leadership styles and examining how we affect people. To enhance skill development with the study of leadership theory, participants will synthesize lectures and case study material with personal psychological assessment tools, 360 feedback, in-class simulations, and outdoor leadership activities.

PP5288 Labour Market Policy Issues

This course provides an understanding of how the labour market works using the tools of economic analysis. It will examine how public policy and institutions forces shape the arrangements, terms and conditions under which individuals supply and firms demand labor. The module will highlight important trends and developments in the world of work and examine contemporary labour market issues. Major topics covered include labour force participation/nonparticipation, implications of income security programmes and minimum wages, education and training policies, the impact of immigration and emigration, labour market effects of trade unions, linkages between productivity and pay systems and the labour markets challenges arising from globalisation.

PP5289 Women, Leadership and Public Policy

This module explores the issue of gender as it pertains to politics and public policy. Students will

learn to identify and analyze the gendered social construction of politics and public policies. The course will also increase the understanding of the different roles that women play in the political/public sphere. The role of women's political leadership will also be examined. Upon completion of the course, students will also be proficient in at least one area of public policy important to women.

PP5290 Policymaking in China: Structure and Process

This course is designed for students who desire to have in-depth knowledge about China's policymaking structure and process. The course will examine how the policymaking process is structured, what are the internal dynamics, and how they impact on policy outcomes, given the China's political system. The aim is to provide students with a clear understanding that policymaking in China, as in the other politics, is essentially a process of compromise making, in which the actors (policy makers) make decisions according to not just their interests but also their structural positions and the procedures they have to follow in policymaking.

PP5291 Security in Asia-Pacific

This course examines the key security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. The principal questions include: the tension between the two Koreas, the nuclear issue and its impact, the tension between Mainland China and Taiwan, the policies and interactions of the United States, China and other powers in the region, and the future prospect of the reunifications of the two Koreas and China/Taiwan. It will enhance students' research and analytical ability and deepen their knowledge on Asia-Pacific affairs generally. It also aims at helping students to gain insights into how security policies are produced and implemented.

PP5292 The EU, ASEAN and Regional Integration

Using the European Union and ASEAN as examples, we will study the opportunities and challenges posed by regional (economic) integration. In particular, we examine the EU's institutional setup, its core policies, and its place on the international stage as the largest common market in the world. We will compare and contrast the EU's experience with that of ASEAN to see what conclusions can be drawn on the prospects of regional integration.

PP5293 Ruling the Net: IT and Policy Making

Digital information and communication technologies have brought about the reshaping of entire business sectors, organizations rethink their structures, and politics seem to be altered by the rise of the global Internet; Policymakers face challenges for which conventional regulatory mechanisms are inappropriate. In this course we aim to understand the fundamental changes that are taking place, and develop suitable policy responses.

PP5294 Dynamic Modelling of Public Policy Systems

This module covers the methods and underlying philosophy of system dynamics and its application to problems relevant to public policy. Students will also learn STELLA software and build models for understanding and improving behaviour of complex systems. The module will

draw many examples from demographics, economic growth, water and natural resources management, and environmental systems. The objective, however, is not to learn just the software but to learn a new method for thinking and solving complex problems.

Developed by Prof. Jay Forrester in the 1960s and popularized by the Club of Rome's Limits to Growth in the 1970s, system dynamics is already popular in some universities' curricula. This module will use the generality and flexibility of system dynamics tools to build and study models that are of interest to public policy. Special emphasis will be provided for understanding the interaction of water, energy and food policies.

PP5295 Aid Governance

In contrast to the popular debate on managing international aid to achieve good governance in the developing world, this course focuses good governance of aid processes (or good aid governance) between partners in development, to achieve national and local development objectives. The course content includes: i) An examination of the past and recent experiences in aid governance and the changing context from new actors such as private aid; ii) An analysis of the current structures to ensure good aid governance in key international organisations involved in multilateral and bi-lateral aid (such as the UNDP, the World Bank, the ADB, DFID); iii) A sectoral approach to aid governance: infrastructure, human capital (health and education) and water sector; and iv) A regional comparison of the views on aid governance from civil society organisations and local non-government organizations in South and Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America.

PP5296 Trade, Investment and Integration Issues in ASEAN

This module will explore trade and investment issues in goods and services, in the context of ASEAN's goal to establish an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015. The issues will be approached from a mix of theoretical, empirical and practical dimensions. The module will cover the measures that ASEAN members are undertaking to move towards an AEC, and the challenges as well as potential benefits of deeper regional economic integration. Students will learn to analyse policy issues based on a sound understanding of the theories of trade and foreign direct investment and facility with the construction and use of statistical indicators.

PP5297 Public Policy for Sustainability

This course explores the notion of sustainability, investigating its genesis, meaning in contemporary society, and how public policymakers can promote it. After exploring the history of the concepts of sustainability, development, and sustainable development, the course identifies five types of "unsustainable" activity in contemporary society—electricity supply, motorized transport, water pollution and waste, eating and land use, and climate change—as well as the role that producers, users, and governments play in shaping these activities. The course concludes by analyzing the public policy mechanisms that can be used to promote sustainable development and spotlighting successful case studies of where corporations, communities, and countries have promoted more sustainable activities.

PP5298 Public Policy and Management in Singapore

This module provides a survey of Singapore's practices in public management and policy development from a comparative perspective. We will focus on innovations in public sector governance as main contributing factors for Singapore's strong economic growth in the last four decades, and discuss underlying principles and rationale for these innovations. The course consists of two parts. The first part of the course introduces to students key elements of public sector governance in Singapore, including governance structure, civil servant system, policy development, policy implementation, and financial management. The second part of the course examines Singapore's experience in policy development and implementation in selected sectors such as health care, housing, water supply, land transport, industrial development, information technology and telecommunication.

PP5299 Singapore: The City

Singapore is both an Asian and global leader in urban planning and sustainable development. This module, co-taught by a Singaporean and an American (both political scientists), analyzes how Singapore has transformed itself in little more than four decades from a Third World city with dismal apparent prospects to the vibrant high-amenity First World city it is today. The module focuses on public policy formation and implementation, with particular attention to Singapore's integrated pursuit of economic growth, environmental quality and sustainability, high-quality transport and housing, quality-of-life amenities, social peace, and nation building. Throughout, it links the analytics to real world examples, but mostly through sessions designed to enable direct interaction with policy-makers and civic organizations. Real world examples will also be drawn from other countries and urban regions.

PP5311 Globalisation and Public Policy

The module analyses how globalisation affects and is affected by domestic public policy. The objective of the module is to understand the opportunities that global structures and processes make available to national policy makers as well as the constraints they impose. Topics to be covered include international investment, production, trade, security and global governance. Students will be introduced to both theoretical and empirical materials on the covered topics.

PP5312 Public Financial Management

Knowledge of a public institution's financial operations is crucial to understanding the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization. The generation and application of this knowledge is the purview of the field of public financial management. This course examines the key concepts and methods in public financial management. Topics include budget preparation and execution, budget and institutional performance, financial reporting, and the analysis of financial statements and financial condition. Focus is on the development and use of budgets and other financial information in public sector management and decision-making. Best practices in the developing country context are stressed.

PP5411 Economic Analysis of Public Policy (Gateway)

The module covers microeconomics and macroeconomics at a more advanced level than the Economic Foundations course. The objective is to deepen students' understanding of key economic principles and their application in public policy. The first part of the module covers advanced topics in consumer decision-making, factor markets, and decision making under uncertainty. The second covers monetary and financial issues with attention to inflation and the intermediary role of the financial sector. This is followed by an analysis of fiscal, monetary, and prudential policies. Finally, the last part addresses gains from international trade, managing capital flows, and choice of exchange rate regime.

PP5412 Politics and International Relations (Gateway)

International Relations (IR) is a key component of public policy initiatives. Public policy graduates will need a firm grasp of IR issues and concepts when crafting policies. This course introduces some of the key issues and principles of global and international affairs. It conceptualizes and contextualizes global public policy through the academic discipline of IR. Early sessions cover core IR theories, integrating concepts to develop understanding of global public policy as a complex interplay between power and interests, institutions and norms, and diverse actors. Later these ideas will be applied to three vital issue areas: security, insecurity, and war; international trade and finance; and global public goods. The course is team-taught, with faculty members covering topics from their own research and policy interests.

PP5413 Introduction to Social Policy (Gateway)

Economic, political, and social transformations have thrust social policies to the centre of public policy. Well-designed social policies are acknowledged as a prerequisite for development. Conversely, inadequate or poorly designed social policies have the potential to wreck public finance, destabilize governments, and trigger social unrest.

The course is a prerequisite for courses in the Specialization in Social Policy. It offers an introduction to essential concepts, approaches, and analytical tools in social policy from a comparative perspective. Although analytical in orientation, it will examine case studies from Asia to highlight key theoretical and practical themes and issues in social policy.

PP5414 Foundations of Sustainable Development and Environmental Economics

Consideration of environmental sustainability is a vital part of policy making. This module provides a comprehensive coverage of sustainable development and is structured on the following premises: (1) The natural environment is the core of any economy and economic sustainability cannot be attained without environmental sustainability; and (2) Sustainable development requires the maintenance of a steady stock of environmental capital. The module is designed to enable graduates to work in multidisciplinary teams, to understand the sustainable development perspective and to be able to critique policy and practice. The module has a constructive alignment between outcomes, activities, and assessment tasks set at a postgraduate level.

PP5415 Foundations of Public Management (Gateway)

This gateway to the Specialization in Public Management and Leadership focuses on the ways in which public managers and leaders mobilize resources to achieve important public purposes. In the module, we will discuss the roles and responsibilities of managers in the design, implementation, and evaluation of public programmes and policies. Since leaders try to anticipate and manage change strategically, they must have an appreciation of the integrative, interdependent nature of organizations, their environments, and their stakeholders. We will pay specific attention to the uniqueness of the public sector environment, and the relation between public managers and political principals and stakeholders. Required readings and cases represent a balanced mix of classical and recent materials and studies from around the globe, including Asia, USA, Europe and Africa.

PP5416 Social, Environmental, and Urban Policy

Gateway course focusing on core knowledge and faculty areas of research in the social, urban and environment cluster.