

Mission Statement

We are a Catholic institution of learning dedicated to advancing the frontiers of knowledge in the theoretical and applied fields through quality graduate education that is comprehensive and responsive to the needs of society.

We are committed to the formation of scholars and high-quality professionals who are ethical, competent, compassionate, and committed to the service of their respective professions, the church, the nation, and the global community.

Vision Statement

We envision a Graduate School that stands for excellence and innovation and that is globally recognized for its distinct degree programs and quality research outputs.

Goals and Objectives

The Graduate School commits itself to develop:

1. competent professionals who, inspired by the ideals of St. Antoninus of Florence, promote excellence in the production, advancement, and transmission of specialized knowledge and skills in the sciences, the arts, and community service;
2. scholarly researchers and creative thinkers who, kindled by St. Thomas Aquinas' ardour for truth, aspire to become fountains of intellectual creativity and, in their quest for quality research, are proficient and critical in assessing and communicating information in various fields that impact the professions, the church, the nation, and the global community;
3. professional Christian leaders who, touched by St. Dominic de Guzman's apostolic fire and warmed by Mary's motherly care, articulate ethics and truth, high level of moral maturity in resolving issues and promoting social justice and compassion for the poor, and care for the environment;
4. globally engaged citizens who, with ardent advocacy for life, promote a deeper understanding of tolerance and justice as well as linguistic, religious, and cultural diversities as a result of precise evaluation of modern problems and inquiries;
5. committed scholars who, nurtured by the dogmas of Christian faith and values, are dedicated to the pursuit of truth through the promotion of an intellectual culture that values academic rigor and freedom of scientific investigations; and
6. lifelong learners who, empowered by St. Antoninus of Florence's zeal for learning, are committed to the advancement of a higher culture through a continuous search for intellectual inquiries and new knowledge as well as faithfulness to Catholic intellectual traditions.

Program Intended Learning Outcomes (PILO)

After completing the Development Studies degree program, the student must be able to:

1. Analyze, re-develop or adopt international development theories in diverse landscapes, assumptions and logical, appropriate and relevant to optimum contextualization of knowledge and foreseen development results;
2. Design, develop and implement theoretical knowledge in conducting novel researches that contribute to innovative or change solution options and nationalism in development;
3. Intellectualize, execute, broadcast or publish those original studies as to deepen and expand the body of knowledge in multidisciplinary thematic perspectives of the development science;
4. Manage, direct and lead a research and development consultancy team, institution, or organization in the production of new knowledge and insights for realization of its innovative and change framework, goals and purposes;
5. Influence and deepen the promotion, development, institutionalization and adoption of indigenous best practices in innovating or changing dysfunctional systemic approaches and methods of development-enabling environment;
6. Devise, create, manage, monitor and evaluate development programs and projects that enhance integrative social, economic and environmental development of societies or communities within sustainable development parameters;
7. Competently practice as development professionals, with dexterity of results accountability, teamwork and people-person, resourcefulness, ethics in the diverse aspects of development work, truthful user of social media for development, and committed catalyst for change reaching out to the poor and developing societies or communities.

The Curriculum – Ph.D. Major in Development Studies (PhDDEVS) Development Studies engages the students in the critical issues of social change which are transforming global society. The Ph.D.-DEVS program provides an opportunity for outstanding students to pursue in-depth multi- and interdisciplinary courses in the field of research and processes of social, political and economic development and change in the global setting. It covers the intellectual history of development, the paradigm shifts and internal conflicts within the discipline and the contemporary relevance of research to development policy and practice.

After completion of the program, students will be able to work in international development cooperation programs and projects as well as in relevant academic field. Development Studies program provides a supportive environment for the promotion of an open, critical debate of leading development issues both locally and internationally to disseminate knowledge relating to development phenomena. The field includes an overview on foundational ideas in development thinking

and the empirical research and beyond that, the student may opt to take a more institutional public administration or combined areas of development policy, international development management and sustainability perspectives or focus more on discipline based social science theory and methods in economics, political economy, global developments in health, finance, any of the sciences, legal, etc. or may try to bridge disciplines and approaches to some extent. The students focus on subjects that most align with their long-term interests and attend classes to gain a multifaceted perspective on today and tomorrow's most critical international social policy and development issues.

Completing every course requires a capstone research in a chosen development topic relevant to the study program and interest of the student. In the final year, the student has to complete a capstone project or dissertation working with an assigned GS faculty mentor in partnership with an aid or development project / organization locally or internationally.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY MAJOR IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

PRE-REQUISITE COURSES: (6 UNITS)

PHL 821- Philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas

An expository study of the essential philosophical teachings of the Angelic Doctor organized around the 24 fundamental theses of Thomism against the background of St. Thomas Aquinas successful synthesis of Scholastic Philosophy. Biblical and Catholic Tradition and Aristotelian Method.

PHL 822 - Philosophy of Social Justice

Analytical study of the historical origins and contemporary processes of social change and development for better access, equitability, equality and efficiency for human wellbeing and societal welfare. It emphasizes on the critique and synthesis of theories and schools of thought that seek to explain the causes of development, and on structures and strategies in the context of political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental to address the problems and impact of development and underdevelopment to social wellbeing.

CORE COURSES: (9 UNITS)

DEVS 901 - Advanced Development Analytics

This course is designed to aid policymakers to understand the impact of policies or programs implemented or they need to interpret the results presented to them. It provides a basic set of statistical tools and quantitative analysis methods showing the logic behind these methods and interpretation of their results. It introduces concepts and methodologies in quantitative impact evaluation such as poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA). The course uses country and program case studies to illustrate methodologies and introduces the following

methodologies: (i) Randomized evaluations (ii) Matching methods, specifically propensity score matching (PSM), (iii) Double-difference (DD) methods, (iv) Instrumental variable (IV) methods (v) Regression and discontinuity (RD) design. The course uses microsimulation tools and models including (i) deciding the scenarios to be modeled, (ii) obtaining and setting up the micro- and macro-level data, (iii) creating variables in the household survey dataset that act as markers for each scenario; and (iv) modeling the effect of the program using the household survey data to predict the costs and poverty outcomes of various social policies under different scenarios ex-ante, before any program is launched, or to simulate how the benefit of any social policy or program will be distributed among households with different welfare and consumption levels, household composition and demographics. Several country and policy case studies will be used in the course.

DEVS 902- Mixed Methods Research for Development Studies

Data collected from qualitative research methods serve two key functions for the successful design and execution of social policy interventions. Firstly, qualitative research methods provide project and policy designers and evaluators with a nuanced and thorough understanding of the needs of individuals, households and communities as well as social relations and state-citizen relations. Qualitative research methods are particularly useful in capturing target communities' reactions to social policy programs and interventions. Secondly, data collected using qualitative research methods for monitoring and evaluation purposes help identify both the successful and problematic features of a policy or project. This course is intended to familiarize researchers with the more commonly used qualitative research methods. It will help them to utilize these methods in their own research, or evaluate the qualitative work that others have done. Semi-structured interviews, in-depth interviews, focus groups, participant observation, ethnographic work, qualitative data collection such as use of images, personal experiences, biographical and historical methods are such methods that is used widely in social research, and which will be covered in this training at an introductory level.

DEVS 903 - Nationalism and Development

This course investigates into the importance and long-term sustainability of development roles and responsibilities in national and/or societal building. The study involves critical analysis of issues and challenges of development with its multidisciplinary instruments lead to address human welfare and general security assurances. Key questions whether or not a particular development program/project leads to national development (or underdevelopment) (e.g. can environmental destructions such as open-pit mining a positive indicator of national development?)

DEVS 904 - Theory of Social Policy and Change

The course takes a broad view of social policy considering the subject from a number of perspectives. This course concentrates on goals and

issues. It aims to enhance awareness of: the range of goals of social policy and the conflicts that arise between them; developments in social policies; differences in the interpretation of the nature of social problems; challenges to current social policies. It recognizes, as far as possible, that people will bring different knowledge, intellectual concerns, experience and interests.

DEVS 905 - International Development Management

This course employs a political economy approach to examine the causes of development and non-development. It is divided into four main parts: Part One looks at the institutional theories that explain and justify development transitions involving shifts from authoritarian institutions to those based on free markets and pluralistic organizational systems; Part Two examines government and governance across developed and developing authoritarian or neo-patrimonial systems to greater levels of participation and democracy; Part Three analyses the firm as a distinct organizational form in its market context, in both theoretical and real-world manifestations, as well as structuralist and market-driven attempts to foment growth and industrialization in development countries; and Part Four probes the nature and potential of civil society in the development process, focusing on NGOs, community-based organizations, and collective action solutions.

SPECIALIZATION COURSES: (24 UNITS)

DEVS 950 - International Relations and Migration

The course introduces the students to the knowledge and skills to understand relations between nations, as well as the internal workings of other countries and the role of nongovernmental actors in world affairs. It also deals with the cooperation and diplomatic interactions on common global issues on peoples' movements and migration, the roles and responsibilities of international treaties, multilateral and bilateral arrangements and the current world views and appreciation of peoples' and nations' interconnectedness. A country case analysis is a must in addition to an innovation paper dealing with a particular international issue/s.

DEVS 951 - International Social Development

A study of the diverse social conditions of societies as they align to international human societies. The course focuses on critical analysis of the elements and dimensions of social stratification of human welfare and their assessment of impact in societal engagements of individuals or groups with diverse needs and demands. Country case critique is a requirement in addition to a policy on innovative approach / applied research on social or societal welfare and development.

DEVS 952 - Diversity, Inclusion & Equity in Social Policy

Examines how social scientists and policymakers define "vulnerable" or "disadvantaged" population groups, how these constructions can shift or change over time, and how policies and programs address

inequalities and serve the needs of diverse groups. The course explore the causes, correlates, and consequences of inequalities across the lifespan, and consider how race, ethnicity, gender, disability, social class, sexual orientation, age, and their intersections shape lived experiences and well-being. The potential of institutional restructuring and policy initiatives to reduce inequalities and promote inclusion, equality, and social justice are analyzed. A country case analysis is a requirement in addition to an innovation paper.

DEVS 953 - Global Development and Security

This course consists of critiques of the connections between global development and security.. Three types of connection will be distinguished: the immediate impact of security/insecurity on well-being and consequently development achievements (or the ways in which security forms part of the definition of development) – i.e., security's role as part of our objectives; the way that insecurity affects (non-security) elements of development and economic growth, or the security instrumental role; and the way development affects security, or the development instrumental role. A country case analysis is a requirement in addition to an innovation paper.

DEVS 954 - Conflict Resolution and Co-existence

The course provides the students with a solid grounding in the theories of contemporary coexistence and conflict prevention work, as well as develops the professional skills to design and implement successful interventions to deal with the challenges of such conflicts. It is designed to help students develop the ability to foster inter-communal and international cooperation in the face of tension and conflict. The approach is interdisciplinary, drawing from fields as diverse as social psychology, international politics, sociology, law, anthropology and cultural studies. A country case analysis is a requirement in addition to an innovation paper.

DEVS 955 - Social Development and Human Well-Being

This course enables students to develop a theoretical and empirical understanding of the causes, manifestations and consequences of social and economic inequalities and wealth disparities that produce poverty. It prepares students to develop and evaluate policy and programs aimed at reducing poverty, increasing opportunity, and enabling the economic and social security, stability, and wellbeing of families and communities. The course engages students in critical thinking about populations, institutions, government, and civil society. Students will develop a framework for understanding and examining how wealth, power, opportunity, inequality, and social change are constructed and shaped by policy, activism, stakeholder engagement, and research. Students develop strong analytic, writing, and research skills to apply this knowledge to issues such as housing, employment, criminal justice, hunger, homelessness, education, immigration, taxation, service provision, and health. This framework is used to analyze disparities in outcomes and access for populations by

examining issues such as disability, race, ethnicity, gender, age, and socio-economic status with this framework.

DEVS 956 - Global Finance

This interdisciplinary course provides an introduction for students to some of the key issues in the area of global finance. The course provides a basis for understanding current debates that frame global financial management problems and actions with a particular political-economy perspective. The course is based on an interdisciplinary body of literature, to provide an overview of what the field of global finance may include, how global finance problems are defined, and how global finance such as international aids, UN Funds, technical assistance for humanitarian relief, global funds, etc interventions play out in expected and unexpected ways. It first provides a background to the definitions and concepts, provides an overview of key global finance issues, and then outlines how governments and international donors have sought to address these challenges through a range of policy and programmatic approaches. Concepts such as financing development, global funding of government and private initiated development programs and projects, financing support for reducing the billion populations in poverty, addressing housing shortages, financing terrorism, and other world issues on economic and financing mechanisms.

DEVS 957 - Institutional Reforms and Development

The course examines the various approaches, tools and strategies for institutional strengthening and development for enhanced service delivery that is most responsive to the publics and stakeholders. It surveys on the assessment and evaluation techniques for designing, developing and implementing a reform of systems processes and ensures that goods and services are delivered with efficiency, transparency and sustainability. The course also analyzes program monitoring and evaluation through the identification of continuous improvement measures and developing appropriate, relevant and measurable indicators.

DEVS 958 - Global Health Systems & Security

This interdisciplinary course introduces the students to the key issues in the area of global health systems and their security. The course provides a basis for understanding current debates that frame global health problems and actions with a particular political-economy perspective. The course is based on an interdisciplinary body of literature, to provide an overview of what the field of global health and security may include how global health problems are defined; how global health interventions play out in expected and unexpected ways; and how global health operations can be sustainable. It first provides a background to the definitions and concepts, provides an overview of key global health issues, and then outlines how governments and international donors have sought to address these challenges through a range of policy and programmatic approaches. From academics to policy makers to gurus with silver bullet answers, concepts such as

human development, universal health coverage and elimination of poverty, it appears, are ideas whose time has come. But what does this actually mean? Is the global consensus more than a feel-good factor, a marketing gimmick to spice up the latest theory or policy, or paint color?

DEVS 959 - Democracy and Governance in Development

This course examines trends and developing methods and analytical tools suitable for comparative policy research into democratic governance; the relationship between economic and political development; the underlying power sharing institutions most conducive to strengthening processes of democratization; modernization theories of political culture and issues of gender equality, the role of civil society and theories of social capital, questions of ethnic conflict and cooperation. The course concludes by drawing core lessons of good governance for the policy community and answering the following questions: How can democratic governance deliver more effectively? What are the links between democratic governance and human development? Will the spread of democracy gradually contribute towards the welfare of the poor and thus alleviating many of the basic problems highlighted by the Sustainable Development Goals? To address these issues, each class member will present case-studies of practical governance which have been tried and tested in developing countries.

DEVS 960 - Climate Change, Disasters and Risk Management

Among the many developmental and environmental challenges humankind faces, climate change is the most complex. But humankind also faces the challenges of biodiversity loss, of ensuring clean water and adequate sanitation for all, and reducing the health impacts of environmental degradation; for they deepen vulnerabilities and erode development gains made. Economic development and environmentalist in both developed and developing countries cannot address these challenges alone. They need the collaboration of their counterparts in finance, energy, agriculture, transport, and industry, but also the private sector, trade unions, NGOs, and citizens at large. In addition, they need the support of the international community and its institutions. This course will address these challenges and identify and weigh the policies, programs and projects that are being explored today to actively pursue and practice a sustainable development path. Students are required to produce and submit an innovation / applied research paper on a particular subject.

DEVS 961 - International Cooperation & Humanitarian Aid

The one-world should establish cooperative management in all aspects of development aligned to country-specific cultural and sociological, political and economic perceptions. The course explores on the global social capital resources that opens-up harmonious understanding and peaceful unity in order to make development a vital tool for human welfare particularly observing the universal values of dignity, social justice, respect, equity that promotes human rights and oneness

despite lack of resources specially in times of disasters, risks and dangers whether natural or manmade. The extents to which cooperation and aid policies are observed are major considerations which are examined in light of international humanitarian organizations. A country-case critique on cooperation and humanitarian support is a requirement.

DEVS 962- International Public Financial Management

This course will survey and provide critical analysis of the principles in two broad areas of finance and budgeting in the public sector revenue analysis and management, and budgeting and public expenditure. The core is that policy-based funding for public programs is inseparable from the operation of those programs. At the conclusion of the course, students should have a "generalist's" familiarity with each of these two key areas of governmental and non profit finance; become familiar with a wide variety of analytical techniques appropriate for the analysis of revenue, spending and debt issuance; develop a greater capacity to conduct analyses using Microsoft Excel or some similar spreadsheet package; and have a greater capacity to read quickly, analyze issues carefully and critically, and communicate effectively, particularly on the relationships, processes and systems of fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency, technical or operational program efficiency and impact of financing of development programs. Financial management system analysis of specific governmental program is required of each student.

DEVS 963 - Media and Societal Development

The course explores on the various approaches and theories and their usage in addressing developmental communication support of a country. It assesses the cultural background of communications media, international legal system for media policies and support and global network frameworks, the scope and limitations of journalistic concerns including support for peoples' rights to open and transparent communication strategies. It discusses the issues and challenges confronting journalists and their rights or privileges and how individual countries have fared on their media developments in support to national and societal developments. Country-case analysis of media development is required.

DEVS 964 - Fiscal and Monetary Policy and Development

The course examines the necessity for relevant fiscal and monetary policies, the roles and responsibilities of all actors for development, the important approaches, theories, financial, and political and economic development tools for fiscal policy and monetary policy in the development strategies of developing nations and societies. It analyzes the functions and ramifications of monetary policies and management and regulatory frameworks as elements of economic and financial growth performance. A country-case critique of fiscal policy and monetary policy and their implications for the current and future development of the country is a requirement.

DEVS 965 - Agricultural and Urban Land Management

The course analyzes the scientific, practical and economical adoption of existing and best management practices (BMPs) for land, water, and nutrient management in the urban and agricultural settings and how they meet society's needs. This course will cover the agricultural and urban water quality issues in a developing country, their bases, water, land, and nutrient management strategies, and the science and policy behind the practices. Focus is laid on plant and crop systems but also will touch on animal systems. The first part of the course will focus on agricultural systems and the latter part of the course will focus on urban systems. Students will learn to evaluate best practices research and analyze its role in determining practices and policies that protect water quality and the usage or influence of the "triple bottom line" (environment, society, and economics) in decision-making process for sustainability.

DEVS 966 - Natural Resources and Development

Developments are operating in an increasingly resource-constrained world. From water shortages to climate change impacts and energy crises, development managers will have to understand not only the immediate risks from these trends but also the strengthening regulations that will inevitably result. Responding to these trends provide clear opportunities to improve the bottom line by considering natural resource issues on a daily basis. Companies that understand these imperatives will be able to better navigate an increasingly complex world and the major environmental risks it faces. The course incorporates sustainability aspects into the field of natural resource management and uses economic and ecological concepts, tools, and solution strategies to practical natural resource management problems relevant to development and society at large. The course concentrates on policy components, policy formation, change processes and economic criteria for evaluating policy effectiveness in several thematic fields such as ecosystem services, economic valuation, climate change and water and relates these topics to development context. Taking this course will help students to support their decision making process related to the use and conservation of natural resource and the inextricable link to competitive advantage.

DEVS 967 - Special Topic - Applied Linguistics in Development Studies

The course deals with the transformative roles of language in human welfare and society and its enabling environment for development. It engages students in an in-depth discussion of specific language problems identified as public issues that hinder development. It also includes the integration of sociological, behavioral, economic-financial, and other issues related to the linguistic aspect of development, implementation, tracking or monitoring and evaluation of a policy that may bolster or hamper development in national and global settings. Students are expected to write a paper that assesses policy strategies of the government in pursuit of development goals in relation to language, in the process highlighting the involvement of multiple

stakeholders in the conceptualization and implementation phases as well as explain the causes of the success or failure of such policy in the Philippine context and how it differs from those undertaken in other countries.

COGNATE / ELECTIVES: (6 UNITS)

DEVS 990 - Poverty in Asia-Pacific and Developing Countries

There have been significant successes since the mid-90s in the Asia-Pacific region in terms of sustained increases in broad-based economic growth, better economic management, reduced conflict, expanded political liberalization, and better governance. Sixty-five percent of the population of both resource rich and resource poor countries have experienced 3-to-5 percent annual economic growth, posing the question of whether the Asia-Pacific Rim Region has finally turned the corner. But still, a large part of the population remains extremely poor, caught in a set of "traps", including civil war, a dependence on exports of natural resources, and bad governance. Diseases such as HIV-AIDS, TB and cancer have remained formidable challenges despite hiked-up significant efforts. This course will examine the recent growth performance in some detail, and the challenges to keeping the growth going. It will also examine the reasons for continued stagnation in many parts of Asia-Pacific Region, and discuss possible innovative international solutions to their problems. It will also discuss the latest developments in the control of HIV-AIDS, and in foreign aid, international trade, debt relief and international peace keeping. A country-case analysis of future prospects for these countries is a major requirement.

DEVS 991 - Population, Gender and Development

Development policies and practices have a differential impact on population - women and men. This necessitates an understanding of demography and its theory, methods, and sources of data and analyzes on important societal issues related to population development, population structure (including population ageing), and population policy both from a historical and a contemporary perspective and in achieving gender equality and gender equity. While these require multi-pronged approaches and strategies with greater emphasis on mainstreaming gender perspectives into the development process. Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without concrete effort towards population development, gender equality, building a gender-sensitive rubric of development, and examining the most nuanced trends and important challenges in this century.

DEVS 992 - Development Consultancy Management

The course is a critical examination of the theories and principles of change management including the technical and operational processes employed in the reformation of public institutions to address dysfunctional systems and conform to modern international management best practices. The central themes build along the measures for reinventing existing systems that are geared towards accountability for results, efficiency, utmost citizen participation, and

ensuring on sustainable institutionalization of results-based performance and delivery systems and strategies with monitoring and evaluation suites complemented by appropriate and relevant development communication strategies.

TERMINAL REQUIREMENTS: (12 UNITS)

Written Comprehensive Examinations (WCE)

DW I - 6 units (Proposal)

DW II - 3 units (Colloquium)

DW III - (Publication)

TW III - 3 units (Oral Defense)

Total = 57 Units

Summary of Program Requirements

Degree Requirements	Units
Pre-requisite Courses	6
Core Courses	9
Specialization Courses	24
Cognate Courses	6
Foreign Language	(6)
Written Comprehensive Exam	-
Terminal Requirements:	
DW 1 (Proposal)	6
DW 2 (Colloquium)	3
DW 3 (Publication)	
DW 4 (Oral Defense)	3
TOTAL	57

Annex A

Other Choices for Special Course / Topics in International Development Studies that may be offered as Coursework or Development Forum / Seminar

DEVS 967.1 - Innovation & Sustainable Development

A study of the principles and theories of innovation as instrument of continuous improvement and transformative sustainable development and their impact to societal improvements

DEVS 967.2 - International Health Economics

The course provides a rigorous economic framework that addresses positive and normative issues in the economics of health in developing countries. Topics include: relationship between health outcomes and macro-economic performance; micro economics of health care and insurance markets including demand for health care services,

insurance, supply of physician services, and other medical services; normative analysis for health policy and projects including market failure and public intervention; and emerging issues in international health in low- and middle-income countries

DEVS 967.3 - Theory of Change

Making a difference is what a desired goal produces and builds on pathways that significantly and precisely lead to those intended results. These results are in various forms corresponding to the multi-dimensional attributes of the subject or subjects covered such as in strengthening health systems and security, educational outcome, and any other developmental area/s where one intends to contribute to make a change for better opportunities and for a better world. The Theory of Change (TOC) leads to innovation, improvement or re-engineering an existing design and the results of its development contributes to a newer, more powerful, and encouraging growth and development for human wellbeing and societal welfare. Transformative measures that reflect the planned or pre-identified performance indicators are key elements in the processes involved pointing to the particular value of the 'difference' that TOC advocate discovered or invented.

DEVS 967.4 - Social Experimentation in Child, Youth and Family Policymaking

The course builds the skills necessary to critically assess the policy content, design, results and recommendations of (quasi) experimental research that examines the effects of social policies aimed at improving the lives of vulnerable children, youth and families. The focus is on providing a graduate-level introduction to the use of social experimentation methods in policy research. We examine four substantive policy areas as case studies: (1) early childhood education; (2) home visitation; (3) income incentives and supplements; and (4) housing

DEVS 967.5 - Aging Policies and Programs: The Asian and Global Perspectives

The course covers a wide range of social policy issues related to aging individuals and societies. It views social policy broadly to include public policies at the national, regional/state, and local levels; policies of private organizations; and informal policies of families, religions, and racial and ethnic groups. The course lays a base of the historical and ideological antecedents of current policies in aging and presents and critiques alternatives for the future. It also covers the process of policy formation, including how aging plays out in the political sphere. The readings and discussions provide a comparative analysis of aging policies in the Asian Region, other industrial countries, and developing economies.

DEVS 967.6 - Working with National Data Sets to Inform Policy Analysis and Recommendations

Building on the courses in applied regression analysis, econometrics, research methods, the course provides students in-depth and hands on experience using large national data sets to conduct policy analyses. The course will guide students through the each step of the process of developing and carrying out a research project

DEVS 967.7 - Introduction to the Theory and Application of Performance Measurement

Policymakers, managers, and researchers evaluate the performance of organizations such as schools, government agencies, hospitals, social welfare institutions, and the like. The performance multi-output organizations are difficult to measure because the production functions are unknown or indeterminate. This course introduces students to performance data analytics as a method of comparative performance measurement for policy, management, and organizational studies. It utilizes mathematical programming models and techniques that can handle thousands of decision making units and a large number of variables and covers thousands of applications to address critical policy and research questions regarding the measurement and identification of the best results observed in practice.

DEVS 967.8 - Political and Organizational Analysis

The course focuses on refining the analytical skills useful to students for understanding the political and organizational factors influencing public policy. Most readings were selected because they represent an innovative, interesting, or challenging piece of analysis. The goal of each class is to identify and critique the core arguments of the work, the conceptual categories and assumptions on which the argument is based, and the data presented in its support. There is a focus on the differences in making arguments from the point of view of science, policy-making and political choices

DEVS 967.9 - Relational Coordination Research and Analysis

The course introduces relational coordination research and analytics, presuming that you have already been introduced to relational coordination theory in the doctoral seminar on Organizational Theory. Relational coordination is communicating and relating for the purpose of task integration (Gittel, 2002a) within and across organizational boundaries (Gittel and Weiss, 2004). It is a form of social capital that enables task integration across interdependent roles (Adler and Kwon, 2002). According to the theory, relational coordination is shaped by organizational structures for better or worse, and in turn, it shapes performance outcomes for better or worse.

DEVS 967.10 - Assets and Inequalities policy

The course will enable students to develop a theoretical and empirical understanding of the causes, manifestations and consequences of social and economic inequalities, and prepares them for challenging careers developing research and policy that addresses and aims to eliminate these inequalities. The class conducts a thorough and rigorous examination of the central features, assumptions, and

implications of asset-based policy, focusing on four central aspects of asset-based policy. Explores the analytic features of an asset perspective, and determines whether such policies could make a significant difference. Reviews evidence regarding the impact of asset-based policies from demonstration projects just now becoming available. Also examines in detail the implications for social policy.

UST Graduate School Administration Officials and Faculty Set-up

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The Graduate School

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY MAJOR IN
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
(FOCUS ON SOCIAL CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT)