

Programme Specification

I. Programme Details

Programme title	Violence, Conflict & Development Violence, Conflict & Development with special reference to Palestine			
Final award (<i>exit awards will be made as outlined in the Taught Degree Regulations</i>)	BA	<input type="checkbox"/>	MA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BSc	<input type="checkbox"/>	MSc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Mode of delivery	Distance-learning	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	On-campus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Professional body accreditation (<i>if applicable</i>)	n/a			
Academic year this specification was created	2016/17			
Dates of any subsequent amendments	13-08-20			

II. Programme Aims: What will the programme allow you to achieve?

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide a thorough analytical grounding in understanding of violence and conflict, especially relating to developing countries; 2. To encourage development of specialised knowledge of particular case studies, as well as overall trends. |
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III. Programme Learning Outcomes: What will you learn on the programme?

There are four key areas in which you will develop:

Learning Outcomes: Knowledge	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand main theories of the origins, dynamics, and consequences of social violence and violent political conflict; 2. Knowledge of sources of data on incidence of civil war, military spending and trade, sexual violence, etc; 3. Awareness of main international institutional responses (analytical, policy and financial) to violence and conflict in developing countries; 4. An understanding of range of policy implications; combine theoretical knowledge with building up case study knowledge; 5. Around the knowledge and understanding through the core course, develop specialized knowledge and understanding through choice of other taught courses (e.g. in law/human rights, regional economics, political economy of development, etc.), dissertation, and case study project. 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students are required to attend all classes, study extensively on their own and prepare non-assessed work regularly. Where appropriate lectures and seminars explore limitations of available data in conflict (and development) research, using the extreme case of conflict (collapsing registration systems and statistical services, politicization of information, etc.) to introduce critical thinking about sources and reliability of development data in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through unseen examinations, long essays, course work and a dissertation. In an innovation for SOAS, the core course of the MSc reduces the share of final grade (and the length) of the exam and introduces a case study project in which groups of 5/6 students are assessed as a group for their preparation and presentation of the case study.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through core course lectures and seminars plus assessed work. • Through lectures, seminars and assessed work for other taught courses and dissertation. Students have choices of taught courses (except the core course): they choose one of three 'development' courses (political economy of development; theory, policy and practice of development; anthropology of development); and they have a wide range of option courses from which to choose, in the development studies department and in other departments. Students form their own groups of five or six and through an iterative process with staff help select the group case studies they will carry out. 	
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Learning Outcomes: Intellectual (thinking) skills	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students should become precise and cautious in their assessment of evidence, and understand the strengths and weaknesses of different datasets, claims made on the basis of various kinds of evidence, and methodologies for arriving at substantive claims; 2. Students should question interpretations, however authoritative, and reassess evidence for themselves. They should also be able to engage in contemporary policy debates in relevant fields (e.g. on aid and conflict, on 'post-conflict' reconstruction policy in Afghanistan, Angola, Sri Lanka, etc.); 3. Students should develop an interest and confidence in thinking in interdisciplinary ways, drawing insights, questions and evidence from a variety of perspectives; 4. Students should be able to formulate research questions and to work independently towards addressing those questions. 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are fostered in all courses offered in the Programme, in that all courses introduce information that needs to be assessed critically and demonstrate how conflicting interpretations arise from the same information. • Students are encouraged not simply to summarise evidence and arguments but through application of critical questioning to develop their own assessments of the relative value of a range of arguments/sources of evidence. • Through the structure and content of the core course, which has a core political economy identity but is interdisciplinary and draws on ideas and readings in history, economics, political science, anthropology, psychology, etc. • Students carry out independent dissertation work, including refining a broad 'topic' into a narrower, manageable and more precise research question/hypothesis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through unseen examinations, course work, long essays and a dissertation; and in the core course through the group assessed case study project.

Learning Outcomes: Subject-based practical skills	
<p>The programme aims to help students with the following practical skills:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness of data problems in developing countries, particularly in conflict affected countries, and on data problems specific to understanding social and political violence; 2. Awareness of different research methodologies, including case studies, quantitative analysis, surveys, etc. Development of skills in asking critical questions of commonly used datasets and evidence-based claims; 3. Understanding roots of conflicting estimates and interpretations. Knowledge of main relevant data sources. Write good essays and dissertations; 4. Retrieve, sift and select information from a variety of sources; 5. Present seminar papers; 6. Listen and discuss ideas introduced during seminars; 7. Practice research techniques in specialized research libraries and institutes and by drawing on data and analysis available on the web; 8. In the core course, work professionally in teams; 9. Develop initiative and capacity to define own dissertation research question/hypothesis, and to adjust hypotheses and approach in the light of work undertaken for the dissertation; 10. Reading regularly and rapidly a variety of types of report/paper, incorporating different types of evidence, methodology and disciplinary perspectives; 11. Understand unconventional ideas and question common evidence-based claims about social and economic development and especially about the relationships between development and violence/conflict; 12. Use a wide range of written and digital materials, in libraries and research institutes, of a kind and range that they will not have used as undergraduates. 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the writing of long essays and dissertations. • Through essays, dissertation and core course group case study project. • Through regular seminar presentations. • Through seminar discussion. • Through independent work for dissertations. • Through group case studies. • Through work on own, departmental dissertation guidance notes and meetings, meetings with supervisor. • Through required regular readings for weekly seminar discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By unseen examination, dissertation, long essays and course work, and in core course through group assessed case study presentation.

Learning Outcomes: Transferrable skills	
<p>The programme will encourage students to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicate effectively in writing; 2. Structure and communicate ideas effectively both orally and in writing; and digest rapidly and effectively substantial amounts of reading; 3. Present material orally; 4. Develop capacity to work in teams. 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through long essays, course work and dissertation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through unseen examinations, dissertation, long essays and course work, and group case study.

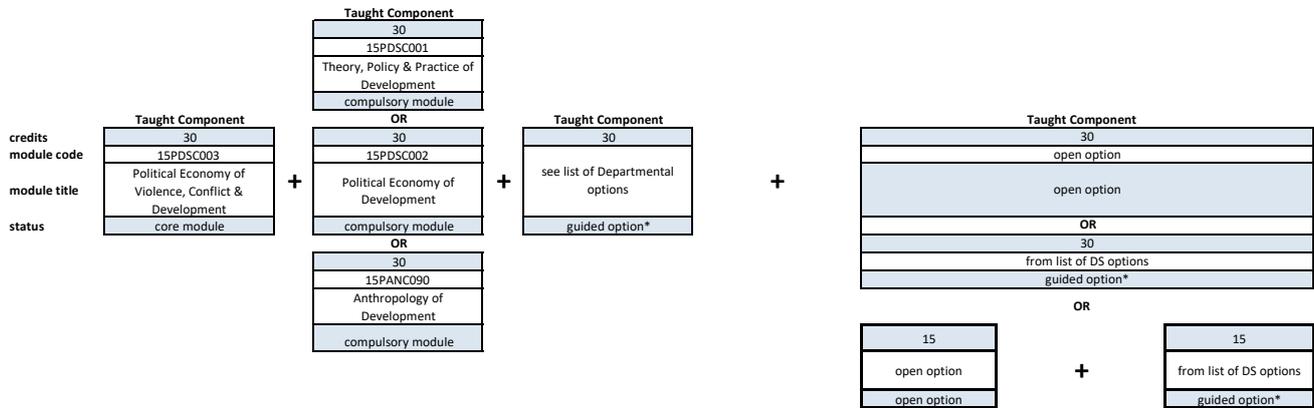
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through seminar presentations, discussions and essays. • Through demonstration in lectures, through discussion in seminars, through questions in exams. • Through preparation of group case study presentations and through supervised work on dissertations. • Classroom participation in seminars. • Group case study project work (involving division of labour, collective prioritization of issues/evidence, development of a common perspective and interpretation). 	
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Violence, Conflict & Development with special reference to Palestine
<p>In addition to these outcomes, students taking the Palestine pathway will achieve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overview of the key development challenges within Palestine and their interaction with wider regional and global development processes. This will be achieved through a thorough grounding in VCD theoretical frameworks, methodology and approaches; as well as an appreciation of the ways these intersect with various disciplinary approaches to Palestine. 2. A strong familiarity with Palestinian history, political structures, economic development, and issues related to Palestinian culture and society. 3. Be able to write critically on VCD issues as they relate to Palestine, and display a familiarity and understanding of different disciplinary approaches, models, and scholarship towards the study of Palestine. 4. Demonstrate knowledge of the main development actors (local and international NGOs, governmental organizations, International Finance Institutions, etc.) that are present in Palestine, and an appreciation of their diverse strategies and professional challenges. They will be able to analyse the activities of these development actors within broader theoretical frameworks, and demonstrate an ability to compare and contrast their activities in other international contexts.

General statement on contact hours – postgraduate programmes
<p>Masters programmes (with the exception of two-year full-time MAs) consist of 180 credits, made up of taught modules of 30 or 15 credits, taught over 10 or 20 weeks, and a dissertation of 60 credits. The programme structure shows which modules are compulsory and which optional.</p> <p>As a rough guide, 1 credit equals approximately 10 hours of work. Most of this will be independent study (see https://www.soas.ac.uk/admissions/ug/teaching/) such as reading and research, preparing coursework, revising for examinations and so on. Also included is class time, for example lectures, seminars and other classes. Some subjects may have more class time than others – a typical example of this are language acquisition modules.</p> <p>At SOAS, most postgraduate modules have a one-hour lecture and a one-hour seminar every week, but this does vary.</p> <p>More information can be found on individual module pages.</p>

MSc Violence, Conflict & Development

credits module code module title status	<table border="1"> <tr><td align="center" colspan="2">Dissertation</td></tr> <tr><td align="center">60</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td align="center">15PDS999</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td align="center">Dissertation in Development Studies</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td align="center">compulsory module</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Dissertation		60		15PDS999		Dissertation in Development Studies		compulsory module		<p>All MSc students in Development Studies are eligible to attend the one-term, non-assessed module Economics for Beginners, which introduces students to basic concepts in microeconomics, macroeconomics, development economics, and statistics and econometrics.</p>
Dissertation												
60												
15PDS999												
Dissertation in Development Studies												
compulsory module												



***List of modules (subject to availability)**

*Code	Title	Credits
15PDSH026	Agrarian Development, Food Policy and Rural Poverty	15
15PDSH027	Aid and Development	15
15PDS008	Battlefields of Method: Approaches to International Development Research	30
15PDSH023	Borders and Development	15
15PDSH072	Cities and Development	15
15PDSH001	Civil society, social movements and the development process	15
15DISD022	Critical Insights in Forced Migration	30
15PAIC003	Contemporary India: Issues, Methods and Approaches	30
15PDSH013	Development Practice	15
15PDSH050	Environment, Governance and Development	15
15PDSH048	Energy Transition, Nature, and Development in a Time of Climate Change	15
15PDSH022	Famine and food security	15
15PDSH073	Feminist Political Economy and Global Development	15
15PDSH017	Fundamentals of research methods for Development Studies	15
15PDSH010	Gender and Development	15
15PDSH074	Global Approaches to Peace	15
15PDSH024	Global Commodity Chains, Production Networks and Informal Work	15
15PDSH051	Global Health and Development	15
15DISD213	Human and Critical Security Studies	30
15PDSH015	Issues in Forced Migration	15
15PDSH053	Marxist Political Economy and Global Development	15
15PDSH029	Migration and Policy	15
15PDSH031	Natural resources, development and change: putting critical analysis into practice	15
15PDSH054	Neoliberalism, Democracy and Global Development	15
15DISD230	Partnerships Beyond Borders NGOs, Social Movements and Civil Society in Transnational Development	30
15PDSH019	Problems of Development in the Middle East and North Africa	15
15PDSH020	Security	15
15DISD231	The Politics of Gender and Feminism in Development	30
15PDSH030	The Working Poor and Development	15
15PDSH018	War to Peace Transitions	15
15PDSH032	Migrant Labour in the Global Economy	15
15PDSH049	Water and Development: Conflict and Governance	15
15PDSH041	Water Resources: Justice and Governance	15