



Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune
B.A. Social Sciences
Syllabus

T.Y.B.A Economics
Semester - V

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (EC-501)

1. Role of agriculture in the economy

Peacullier features of agriculture in an underdeveloped economy.
Risk and uncertainty in agriculture

2. Production and productivity

Reasons for low productivity-Technology factors, institutional factor. Measures to increase productivity, production and productivity trends-growth rates in Indian agriculture. Regional variations in agricultural productivity in India.

3. Land reforms

The concepts of land reforms, Technical and institutional land perform.
Achievement and failures in India.

4. Agricultural marketing

Marketing functions-defects in marketing policies and measures to improve agricultural marketing in India.

5. Agricultural finance

Importance of agricultural finance, source of agricultural finance in India. Non-institutional-relatives, moneylender, traders and commission agents, institutional credit co-operative, commercial banks, regional and rural banks NABARD

6. Agricultural prices

Importance, factors influencing pricing of agriculture produce. Problem and policy in India

Sem-VI
EC-601

7. Instabilities in agricultural sector

Measures to stabilize. Crop insurance for crop protection, drought relief. Relief from natural and other calamities.

8. Agricultural labor



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Characteristics of agricultural labor, social status of labor. Earning of agricultural labor, standards of living, and indebtedness and housing conditions.

9. Irrigation-Importance, sources, benefits, problems.

10. Green revolution

11. Problems in agri.sector-land holdings division and fragmentation of land, land erosion, cropping pattern, mechanization in agriculture.

12. Programmes for agri.development

Reference Books:

1. Agrawal A.N-Indian Agriculture, Vani Edu.Books, 1986.
2. Mamoria C.B-Agricultural Problems of India, Kitab Mahal, 1982/1995.
3. Singh & Sandhu-Agricultural Problems in India, Himalaya, 1991.
4. Indian Economy-Agriculture chapter.(T.M.V First Year)

Sem-V

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHTS (EC-502)

1. Beginning of modern economics-the mercantilism cause of rise and main features.
2. Physiocracy-reaction against mercantilism Laissez-faire Quensnays economic table.
3. Adam smith-father of economics, founder of classical school, his concept of regarding division of labor, economic freedom, free trade and function of state.
4. Thomas Malthus-theory of population-critique of capital accumulation, reactions against say's law of market.
5. David Ricardo-theory of rent, between labor and value.
6. Socialism as reaction against capitalism, brief concept of utopian socialism.

Sem-VI (Ec-602)

7. Karl Marx-critique of capitalism, exploitation of labor, Dialectical materialism, class war, future of capitalist system, surplus value theory.
8. Frarik List-concept of productive power, concept or free trade policy.
9. Principal of margin-J.S.Mill as a last classical economist, Marshalian synthesis.
10. Joseph Schumpeter-Concept of growth innovation, Role of entrepreneur.



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11. Mrs. Joan Robinson, Mr. Chamberlain-monopolistic competition.

Sem-V
Labor Economics EDSE-501)

1. Labor Economics-nature, scope, importance.

Labor-definition -Characteristics –concept of labor market-demand and supply-determinant factors. Labor market in developed countries-characteristics

2. wages-concept-theories. New classical theories. Minimum wages-concept-objects-problems-effects

Living wages-wage fixation in different sectors-
Rural –urban-organized-unorganized-informal sector.
Factors other than wages. Productivity and wages.
Modern theories of wages.

3. Labor productivity-definition-measurement – importance-

Affecting Factors-Reasons for low productivity in developing countries. Measures to improve –

4. Labor mobility-meaning-types-affecting factors.

Hurdles-effects. Discrimination in labor market.

5. Employment-unemployment-labor policies.

Employment concept in India. Unemployment in India-meaning-types-reasons. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Changes in Labor market-brain drain problem.

6. Social security and labor welfare-concept-scope social support-provisions in India.

Scope-need of labor welfare.

7. Industrial relations in India-Trade unions-growth-

Features-success. Defects in trade unions. Industrial

Disputes-nature, reasons, effects, remedies.

Collective bargaining-nature-process-collective bargaining in India.



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Sem-VI-

(EDSE-603)

- Economics Systems: What is an Economic System? Nature and Functions of Economic Systems.
- Development of Economic Systems: Factors determining economics systems Characteristics.Similarities and difference among the economic systems.
- Classification of economic System.
- Importance of Study of economic systems.
- Capitalist Economy: Rise of Feudalism-Its characteristics, economic nature, Reason of fall of Feudalism.Capitalist Economy-concept and nature. Capitalist Economy-concept and nature. Capitalist Economy-rise, evolution, features, merits and demerits, Laissez-faire-concept and nature
- Modern Capitalism-Changes in the nature of Capitalism, Features and merits and demerits of Modern Capitalism. Welfare State-Concept, nature, scope, objectives, consequences, problems
Socialism-rise and change
- Socialism-concept, nature, merits and demerits.
- Forms of socialism-Utopian Socialism –Marx, Guild, Socialism, Syndicate socialism. Fabian Socialism, Democratic Socialism, Changes in socialist economy.
- Mixed Economy-Concept and nature, features and merits. Features of Indian Economy. Role of private and public sector. Mixed economy and planning.

Sociology

Sem-V

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS (SC-501)

1. Social research in Social Sciences characteristics and types of science, nature of social science. Sociological research, Scientific method in Social Sciences and its limitations.
2. **Facts theory** – interrelationship



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3. **Hypothesis** – Definition, Features, source, types, importance,. Features of ideal, usable hypothesis, difficulties in formulation, development, role in theory building, disadvantages in the use of hypothesis.
4. Nature of social phenomena and social science, characteristics of the nature of the social phenomena.
5. **Research design** – meaning, features, objectives, need of research design, steps, factors and types of research design.
6. **Methods of data collection** – primary and secondary sources.
7. **Techniques in social research** – observation, interview.

Semester 6 (SC-601)

1. **Techniques in social research** – questionnaire, schedule. Sampling.
2. **Methods of research** – quantitative and qualitative, ethnography
3. Analysis and interpretation of data
4. Social statistics, diagrammatic and graphic Presentation of data.
5. Research Report.

Reference Books :

1. Ackoft R.L. – The Design of Social Research.
2. Gooda W.J. & Hatt P.F. – Methods of Social Research.
3. Lundeberg G. - Social Research.
4. Kanh & Alfred J. – Design of Research.
5. Pauline Young – Scientific Social Surveys & Research.
6. Seltiz & Jahoda – Research methods in Social Relations.
7. Thakur, Devendra – Research Methodology in Social Science.
8. Pamela Maykut – Beginning Qualitative Research.
Richard Morehouse A philosophic and Practical Guide.
9. Mann & Michael (Ed.) – The Macmillan student Encyclopedia of Sociology.
10. Ram Ahuja – Research Methods.



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11. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar – Methodology and Techniques of social Research

Sem-V

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY (SC-502)

1. **Industrial Sociology** – definition, nature, subject matter, scope and importance.
2. **Industrial Organization** – Management – definition, theories, importance, types, Industrial bureaucracy – definition, nature, characteristics, structure – Line organization, Functional organization, Committee organization.
3. **Industrial Organization** – Management –Executive – Role functions, expectations, strains in the role of executive, middle management.
4. **Industrial Organization** – Worker – Worker's role, aspects of worker's role, expectations, strains in the worker's role,

Sem- 6

SC-602

1. **Industrial Organization** – Trade union – emergence, definition, nature, need, objectives, ways, functions, structure and types. Emergence of trade union movement in India, it's development, demerits, hurdles in the progress, remedies for capable trade union, international labour organization.
2. **Union** – Management Relationship – tactics of union and management, collective bargaining.
3. **Industrial Relations in India** – meaning, importance, essential elements, history, industrial conflict percentage, reasons, effects, remedies, laws.
4. **Social security in India** – meaning, need, schemes, schemes in India.



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Reference Books :

1. P. Gisbert S.J. – Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology.
2. Eugene V. Sohneider – Industrial Sociology
3. Dr. P.K. Ghose & Prof. M.B. Ghorpade – Industrial Psychology
4. Prof. R.K. Sharma & R.N. Sharma – Introductory Industrial Sociology
5. H.R. Mukhi – Industrial Sociology
6. H.P. Fairchild (Ed.) – Dictionary of Sociology and related Sciences
7. Dr. R.C. Saxena – Labour Problem and Social Welfare

Political Science

Sem-V

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (PC-501)

1. **Nature of India's Foreign Policy**
2. **Non-alignment Movement** – Meaning and development of Non-alignment movement.
3. **India and Major Powers**
 - a) India and USA
 - b) India and European Union
 - c) India and Russia

Sem-VI

PC-601

1. **India and its neighbor countries**
 - a) India and Pakistan
 - b) India and China
 - c) India and Sri Lanka
 - d) India and Nepal
 - e) India and Bangla Desh



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2. **India and contemporary World**
 - a) India's views on Nuclear Policy
 - b) India's economic policy with reference to globalization
 - c) India's views on terrorism
3. **India and UNO**

Reference Books :

1. Upreti, B.C. Sharma' Mohan Lal – Kaushik S.N.
2. India's Foreign Policy – Emerging Challenges and Paradigms. Vol. I & Vol. II, Kalinga Publications, Delhi 2003.

Sem-V

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY (PC-502)

1. **Modern Trends in the study of political Science** – Behavioral Revolution and Post-Behavioral trend.
2. **System's Theory and structural Functionalism** – Meaning, Features, Functions of Political System, System and Sub-System.
3. **Political Culture** – Meaning, Forms, Elements, Symbols, Importance of Political Culture.
4. **Political Socialization** – Meaning and Nature, Means, Features, Importance
5. **Political Elites** – Meaning & Nature, Pareto, Thorstin Weblen, Format, Emergence Political Elites in India.
6. **Political Party** – Meaning, Functions, Structure, Forms, Merits & Demerits.

Sem- V

(PC-602)

1. **Political Change, Political Development** – Meaning, Almond's thoughts, Huntington, Elements of development in India.



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2. **Pressure Groups** – Meaning classification, Techniques, Effectiveness, Difference between Political Party & Pressure groups, Pressure groups in India.
3. **Political Communication** – Meaning, Process, Elements, Means, Political Communication in Developing, Developed and Totalitarian countries.
4. **Development of Right to Vote.**
5. **Representation.**

Reference Books :

1. Easton David – The Political System
2. Duverger M – Political Parties
3. Finer S.E. – Comparative Government
4. Dahl R. – Modern Political Analysis
5. Deutsch K – The Nerves of Government
6. Greenstein F. and Polsby N. (ed) – Political Science
7. Almond & Verba – Civic Culture
8. Key V.O. – Politics, Parties and Pressure groups
9. Laski H. – A G
- 10 Lasswell H. – Comparative Study of Elites
11. Lipset S.M. – The Political Man (ed.) – Politics & Social Sciences
12. Michell R. – Political Parties
13. Rush M. and Althof P. – Introduction to Political Sociology
14. Sharma Urmila & Sharma S.K. – Principles & Theory Political Science.
15. Almond G. & Powell G.B. – Comparative Politics : A Development Approach

Geography

Sem- V

GDSE-502 POPULATION GEOGRAPHY (GDSE-502)

Objectives:



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1. To introduce students about population and its relation with geography.
2. To develop a new approach and attitudes among the students about different population issues and how it affects on development at different times and places
3. To introduce students about population composition, theories, and distribution of population.

| Unit No | Unit | Sub Unit |
|---------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Introduction | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and Scope 2. Evaluation of population Geography 3. Approaches 4. Population Geography and other Disciplines 5. Study methods of population Geography |
| 2 | Population Composition | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population Compositions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sex ratio and Structure b. Age composition c. Age Analysis Methods d. Economic factor 2. Literacy 3. Religion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitions b. Various Religions- system c. World Religion Distribution 4. Language |
| 3 | Population Theories | Population Theories <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malthusian population theory 2. Demographic transition theory 3. Marx population theory |
| 4 | Population Distribution | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population Density 2. Factors affecting on population distribution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physical factors b. Social and Economic factors c. Political Factors |
| 5 | Population as Resource | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population as resource introduction 2. Population Size 3. Population Growth 4. Age 5. Education |



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|---|------------|---|
| 6 | Case Study | Populations Case study 1. Aging population of Japan 2. One child policy of China 3. India's National Policy 2000 |
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Reference Books:

1. Chandana R.C. Geography of population; concepts, determinants, and patterns, kalyani publishers, new delhi 1986
2. Garnier B.J. Geography of population long man London, 1970
3. Pathak K.B. and F. Ram, Techniques of Demographic analysis, Bombay, Himalaya publishing house, 1992
4. Woods R. Population analysis in Geography Longman London, 1970
5. Zelinsky Wilber, A prologue to population Geography, 1966.

Sem-V

Contemporary Issues and Geography (GC-502)

- Introduction to Contemporary issues and Geography-
 1. Meaning & definition of Contemporary issues
 2. Nature of contemporary issues in Geography
 3. Importance of study of contemporary issues in Geography
- Geographic issues-

Causes and effects of

 1. Landslides
 2. Weathering
 3. Earthquakes
- Climatic issues-Causes and effects of
 1. Floods
 2. Droughts
 3. Cyclones
 4. Ozone Depletion
 5. Global warming and climate change
- Oceanic issues –Causes and effects of
 1. Tsunamis
 2. El Nino and La Nina



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3. Marine pollution
- Biological issues-Causes and effect of
 1. Deforestation
 2. Forest fire
 3. Epidemics
- Population issues-Causes and effect of
 1. Over population
 2. Migration
 3. Energy crisis
 4. Urbanization

Science and Society

Sem-V

(Common paper For History, Sociology, Political Science and Geography) (BADSE-505)

- Science in everyday life-use of science in following areas-fire, kitchen, clothes, health, electricity, oil, communication and space technology.
- Salient characteristics of human being-Pre historic Period-important discoveries. Ancient civilization-Babylonion, Egyptian, Chinese and Indus.
- Progress of science in India in the following areas-Mathematics, Astrology, Astronomy, medicine, surgery, chemistry.sculpture etc-Setback to the scientific progress in India-reasons.
- Ancient Greek civilization –Iorian and Athense.Alexandrian tradition.
- Medieval Age-Romans contribution-opposition to science and development-Rise of Islam and Christian religions-Effect of Crussades
- Period of Renaissance-scientist in the period of Renaissance
- Modern Age-Period of industrial Revolution-important inventions and their significance in the 19th Century-Twentieth Century.
- What is science- concept of science-objectives Science and technology



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- Scientific Method-What is thought-Induction and Deduction-Nature, Limitations and forms-concept of hypothesis-cause-effect relationship-Uniformity in nature. Inductive Deduction-Quantum Theory of Relativity-Theory of Relativity-Theory of Uncertainty.Examples of invention in Biology.
- The Government: The Constitution, the three organs of the government, their function, political party and its limitations.

Sem-VI

BADSE-605

- Science and Social Change-Society and Social Change-Thoughts of Hobbes,Spencer,Marx-about social change,Feudalism-capitalism,change in India in Indian Society-
- Natural sciences and social science-Nature and difference
- Inventions in Twentieth century-Computer satellite,soller energy-Ground effect machines Ultrasonics,Laser Rays-Cryogenics
- Atomic Energy-Structure of Atom-Atomic Reactor-India's progress in Atomic Energy.
Radio Activity-Its uses
- Progress in Biology-Genetics-organ Transplantation-Bio-Engineering-Bionics
- Problems of Science

Study of Specific Social Problems

Sem-V

(Common paper For Economics, Sociology, Political Science and Geography-BDSE-506)

- Philosophy of Education and Review of Indian Education



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- Industrialization and Social change, Industrialisation and Economic Development. Problems of Industrial Society
- Fundamental Principles of Environmental Science, Causes for Environmental imbalance and remedies.

Sem-VI

BADSE-606

- National integration and India: the need for national integration, Cultural issues. National Integration and role of mass communication.
- Secularism: Concept, Nature of Various religions in India, Indian Government and Secularism.
- Weaker Sections-Scheduled castes, Nonadic Vimukta Jati, Adivasi, Disabilities and Aged persons, Women, Child Labourers, Agriucultural Laborers.