

# **Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth**

**(Deemed University)**

**Vidyapeeth Bhavan, Gultekdi, Pune-411037**

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## **Department of Economics**

# **Syllabus**

## **Master of Arts (M.A.)**

### **Semester System with Credits and Continuous Internal Evaluation System**

**Year of Implementation: 2015-16**

**(FOR REGULAR AND EXTERNAL STUDENTS)**

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**Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune**  
(Deemed University)  
**Department of Economics**

**Syllabus for M. A. (Economics) Course**

(Revised and Introduced in the year 2015-16 with **Semester System with Credits and Continuous Internal Evaluation System**) (For Regular and External Mode)

**General Objectives of the Course:**

- (i) To impart high quality of education to the students.
- (ii) To prepare the students for variety of challenging careers through innovation in teaching and research, and
- (iii) To develop comprehensive understanding of interdisciplinary issues of society.

**Instructions for M.A. Students (Regular and External Students)**

***1. Curriculum for Regular and External students:-***

M.A. Course will be divided into four semesters. Examination will be held at the end of each Semester. The course structure has been designed on the basis of credit base with continuous internal evaluation system as per the guidelines of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi. This course includes internal and external evaluation in the ratio of 40:60. The details of the course structure have been given below.

***2. Duration of Syllabus :-***

In case of any change in partial or full syllabus of the course, the examination of the previous syllabus will be conducted only for three consecutive times and the repeaters should clear their backlog of the previous syllabus within these three examinations.

***3. Evaluation:-***

***Credit System for Regular and External Students***

Both, regular and external students for M.A. course should note that a new credit system (Semester Pattern) is being introduced with effect from the academic year 2015-16. The student must appear for 16 papers in two years. They should contact their respective departments to get the syllabus and necessary information.

The scheme of the examination will be divided into internal and external assessment for 40% and 60% marks respectively. The minimum passing marks in each mode of evaluation will be 40%,.

***4. Course and Papers for M.A. (Regular)***

- Four Papers Per Semester
- Sixteen Papers for entire course.
- Three Groups of Papers :-  
**Group 1 - Core Papers (2 Papers)**

**Group 2 - Discipline Elective Papers (Any One Paper)**  
**Group 3 - Generic Elective Papers (Any One Paper)**

- Sixty percent marks for term end examination and 40% marks for internal assessment. (Total 100 marks per paper)
- The term-end examination will be based on theory syllabus and will be held at the end of each Semester.
- Internal assessment will be done in four stages in each semester as a process of continuous assessment. This includes as below

Method of Internal Assessment (each semester)	Total Marks
Four Assignments per paper	40 marks
OR	
Four Book Reviews/Article Reviews per paper	40 marks

*Note: Students must contact the department at the beginning of the semester for the selection of internal assessment method.*

- Student can give backlog of internal and external examination as per the rules.
- There shall be revaluation of Semester end examination (Theory examination) but not internal assessment papers. However, internal assessment answer books may be shown to the students concerned.

**5) Papers for M.A. (Semester- I, II, III and IV)**

The papers for M.A. Economics are as below-

**PAPERS FOR M.A. ECONOMICS COURSE FOR REGULAR AND  
EXTERNAL STUDENTS  
(FOUR SEMESTERS)**

**PAPERS FOR M.A. ECONOMICS COURSE FOR REGULAR AND EXTERNAL  
STUDENTS (FOUR SEMESTERS)**

**M.A. (Economics) Part I - Semester – I**

Sr. No.	Title of Subject	Subject Code	Credits
<b>CORE PAPERS (TWO PAPERS COMPULSORY)</b>			
01.	MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I	ECBCS-111	6
02.	ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT-I	ECBCS-112	6
<b>DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			

03.	ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE-I	ECBCS-113	6
04.	ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRY-I	ECBCS-114	6
<b>GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
05.	ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT-I	ECBCS-115	6
06.	ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE-I	ECBCS-116	6
07.	ETHICAL STUDIES-I	PHCBCS 117	6
08.	RURAL SOCIOLOGY-I	SCBCS-115	6
	TOTAL		24

**M.A. (Economics) Part I - Semester – II**

Sr. No.	Title of Subject	Subject Code	Credits
<b>CORE PAPERS (TWO PAPERS COMPULSORY)</b>			
01.	MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II	ECBCS-211	6
02.	ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT-II	ECBCS-212	6
<b>DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
03.	ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE-II	ECBCS-213	6
04.	ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRY-II	ECBCS-214	6
<b>GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
05.	ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT-II	ECBCS-215	6
06.	ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE-II	ECBCS-216	6
07.	ETHICAL STUDIES-II	PHCBCS217	6
08.	RURAL SOCIOLOGY-II	SCBCS-215	6
	TOTAL		24

**Semester III**

Sr. No.	Title of Subject	Subject Code	Credits
<b>CORE PAPERS (TWO PAPERS COMPULSORY)</b>			
01.	MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I	ECBCS-311	6
02.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-I (For External Students)	ECBCS-312	6
	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-I (For Regular Students)	ECBCS-312-R	6
<b>DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
03.	ECONOMICS OF LABOUR-I	ECBCS-313	6
04.	PUBLIC ECONOMICS-I	ECBCS-314	6
<b>GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			

05.	GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT-I	ECBCS-315	6
06.	DEMOGRAPHY-I	ECBCS-316	6
07.	SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION-I	SCBCS-315	6
08.	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA-I	PCBCS-113	6
	TOTAL		24

**M. A. (Economics)-Part-II- Semester-IV (to be introduced w.e.f. June 2016-17)**

**Semester IV**

Sr. No.	Title of Subject	Subject Code	Credits
<b>CORE PAPERS (TWO PAPERS COMPULSORY)</b>			
01.	MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II	ECBCS-411	6
02.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-II (For external students)	ECBCS-412	
.	DISSERTATION* (For Regular students)	ECBCS-412-R	
<b>DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
03.	ECONOMICS OF LABOUR-II	ECBCS-413	6
04.	PUBLIC ECONOMICS-II	ECBCS-414	6
<b>GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
05.	GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT-II	ECBCS-415	6
06.	DEMOGRAPHY-II	ECBCS-416	6
07.	SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION-II	SCBCS-415	6
08.	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA-II	PCBCS-213	6
	TOTAL		24

**\* 60 Marks for Dissertation and 40 Marks for Viva-Voce**

**6. Credit Scheme:-**

- Six units for each paper per semester
- Twelve teaching hours per unit per paper.
- Seventy Two teaching hours per paper per semester.
- Four teaching hours per paper per week.
- Six credits per paper
- Twenty Four credits per semester
- Ninety Six credits for the entire course

**7. Schedule of Examinations:-**

***For Regular and External students***

- Semester – end examination will be held twice in a year in the months of December and May each year.
- Internal assessment will be done during each semester as a part of continuous assessment.

**Syllabus for M.A. (Economics) Course**  
**(For Regular and External Mode)**

**(Semester System with Credit Base)**

**SEMESTER- I**

<b>ECBCS -111 MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – I</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper analyses the economic behaviour of individuals, firms and markets. It is mainly concerned with the objective of equipping the students in a rigorous and comprehensive manner with the various aspects of consumer behaviour and demand analysis, production theory and behaviour of costs, the theory of traditional markets and equilibrium of firm in modern non-profit maximising framework. The paper also deals with the micro and macro theories of distribution, welfare economics, general equilibrium in closed and open systems.

Unit No.	Title of the topics/sub-topics	Credits
<b>1</b>	<b>Consumer Theory</b>	<b>1</b>
	Concept and measurement of utility – cardinal and ordinal; Marginal Utility Theory; Indifference Curve Approach; Income and price expansion path; Income and substitution effects: Slutsky and Hicks' approaches; Theory of Revealed Preference; Concept of Elasticity of Demand – Price, income and cross elasticity; Concept of Consumer's Surplus.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Production Theory</b>	<b>1</b>
	Production function: one input, two inputs, short run and long run; Law of Variable Proportions; Law of Returns to Scale; Cobb-Douglas Production Function; Producer's equilibrium with one and two inputs; Concept of producer's surplus.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Cost Theory</b>	<b>1</b>
	Cost curves: Total, average and marginal cost curves; Short and long run costs; Economist's concept of costs; Derivation of supply curve of firm and industry; Short run and long run supply curves.	
<b>4</b>	<b>General Equilibrium</b>	<b>1</b>
	Partial and General equilibrium; Walras' general equilibrium model; Stolper-Samuelson Theorem; Rybczynski Theorem.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Market Structures - I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Perfect Competition – Features; Short and long run equilibrium of firm and industry; Price and output determination, supply curve; Monopoly – Features; Short and long run equilibrium; Price discrimination; Monopolistic competition – Features; Short and long run equilibrium of firm and group with product differentiation and selling costs; Excess capacity under monopolistic competition.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Market Structures - II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Oligopoly – Features; Collusive and non-collusive oligopoly; Cartels and mergers; Kinked demand curve; Duopoly – Features; Cournot and Edgeworth models; Monopsony and Bilateral Monopoly.	

**References:**

- Gravelle and Rees (2004): *Microeconomics*, Pearson Education Ltd., New Delhi.
- Kreps David (1990): *A Course in Microeconomic theory*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Koutsoyiannis A (1979): *Modern Microeconomics*, Macmillan Press, London.
- Ahuja, H L (2011): *Advanced Economic Theory*, S Chand and Co., New Delhi.
- Ahuja H L (2011): *Modern Microeconomics*, S Chand and Co., New Delhi.
- Sen A (1999): *Microeconomics: Theory and Applications*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Hiershleifer J and A Glazier (1997), *Price Theory and Applications*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
- Stigler J. (1996), *Theory of Price* (4<sup>th</sup> Edition), *Price Theory and Applications*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Jhingan M L ( ): *Micro Economics*
- Seth M L ( ): *Micro Economics*
- Patil Krishnarao (1998), *Uchcharat Aarthik Siddhant: Vyashti Vivechan*, Sri Mangesh Prakashan, Nagpur (marathi)
- Jahagirdar Mukta (2003), *Sookshma Arthashastra*, Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur (Marathi)



<b>ECBCS -112</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – I</b>
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**Preamble:** The study of economic development has gained importance because of sustained interest in the developing countries in uplifting their economic conditions by restructuring their economies to acquire greater diversity, efficiency and equity in consonance with their priorities. The topics incorporated in this paper are devoted to the theories of growth and development, social and institutional aspects of development, importance of agriculture and the rationale and pattern of industrialisation in developing countries

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the topics/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic Growth and Economic Development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and characteristics of economic growth. Meaning and characteristics of economic development. Economic and non-economic factors affecting economic development. Characteristics of developed and developing economies. Obstacles to economic development.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Human Development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Concept of human development. Components of human development. Measurement of human development – Human development index, Gender and inequality related development indices, Human poverty index.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Models of Development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Harrod and Domar Model. Neoclassical growth models – Solow and Meade. Joan Robinson's growth model.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Theories of development - I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Classical theories of development – Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus and J S Mill. Marx's theory of development. Schumpeter's theory of development. Theory of circular causation – Myrdal.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Theories of development - II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Theory of unlimited supply of labour – Lewis. Big push theory – Rosenstein-Rodan. Theory of balanced growth – Nurkse. Theory of unbalanced growth – Hirschman. Theory of stages of economic development – Rostow.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Theories of development - III</b>	<b>1</b>
	Theory of technical dualism – Higgins. Theory of social development – Boeke. Dependency theory of development.	

**References:**

- Misra SK and V K Puri (2010): *Economics of Development and Planning*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Jhingan, M L (2010): *The Economics of Development and Planning*, Vrinda Publishers (P) Ltd., Delhi.
- Kindleberger C P (1977): *Economic Development*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Meier, G M (1995): *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University press, New Delhi.
- Todaro M P (1996): *Economic Development*, Orient Longman, London
- Higgins B. (1959), *Economic Development*, W.W. Norton Publisher, New York
- Patil J.F and Tamhankar (1990), *Vikaas Va Niyojanache Arthashastra*, Phadake Prakashan, Kolhapur
- Kurulkar and Ektate (1991), *Vikaasache Arthashastra*, Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur
- Deshpande S.R. (1993), *Bharatiya Niyojan Va Aarthik Vikaas*, Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur

**DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE)**

<b>ECBCS-113</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE – I</b>
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**Preamble:** The objective of this paper is to provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area. Its objective is to familiarize students to analyze the issues related with agricultural and economic development, agricultural production function, agricultural demand and supply, marketing and prices, agricultural finance, using basic micro-economic concepts.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Agriculture</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning, Nature and Scope of Agriculture economics; Place of Agriculture in Indian Economy; Place of Agriculture in Maharashtra's Economy; Agricultural Productivity ; Agricultural development under five year plans; Interdependence between agriculture and industry.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Theories of Agriculture</b>	<b>1</b>
	Shultz's theory of Agricultural Transformation; Mellor's Model of Agricultural Development; Boserup's theory of Agricultural Development; Arthus Lewis theory of Unlimited Supplies of Labour ; Ranis-Fei model.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Agricultural Production</b>	<b>1</b>
	Law of diminishing returns- stages of production ; Optimum use of inputs; New technology and shift in production function; Resource Combination: factor-factor relationship; substitute; compliments; optimum factor combination ; Product Combination: Product relationship; optimum product combination.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Farming System</b>	<b>1</b>
	Peasant Farming; Capitalist Farming; State Farming and Contract Farming	
<b>5</b>	<b>Land Reforms in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Need of Land Reforms in India; Abolition of Intermediary System; Tenancy Reforms; Ceiling on Land holdings ; Critical Evaluation of Land Reforms.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Special Economic Zone Policy</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning, features, benefits; review of SEZ policy; performance of SEZ.	

**References:**

- Soni R.N. (1992), Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, S. Chand and Co., Jalandhar  
Datt R. & K.P.M. Sundharm (2007) Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co. Ltd, .New Delhi.  
Misra S.K. & V.K.Puri (2007) Indian Economy – Himalaya Publication House Mumbai.  
Dewett Kewal (2005), Indian Economy C.Chand & Co. Ltd. New Delhi  
M.P. Singh (2004) Indian Economy Today – Problems Planning and Developmen, Deep and Deep Publication.  
Singh Acharya, Sagar(2002), Vol. I & II Sustainable Agricultural Poverty and Food Securities, Rawat Publication Jaypur  
Gulati & Kelley (1999),Trade Liberalization of Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, London  
Papola T.S. (1982), Rural Industrialization in India, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi  
Bharadwaj K (1996), Production Conditions in Indian Agriculture, Cambridge University Press, London  
Raykhelkar and Dange (1992), Bharatiya Aarthavyavasha, Mehta Prakashan, Pune  
Vijay Kavimandan (1989), Krishi Aarthashastra, Mangesh Prakashan, Nagpur  
Desai and Bhalerao (2010), Bharatiya Aarthvyavastha, Nirali Prakashan, Pune

<b>ECBCS-114</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRIES – I</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper intends to provide knowledge to the students on the basic issues such as productivity, efficiency, capacity utilization and debates involved in the industrial development of India. The objective is to provide a thorough knowledge about economics of industry in an analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
	Industrial Economics: Meaning, Scope, Need & Significance. Introduction to concepts: plant, firm, business house, industrial sector.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Structure of firms</b>	<b>1</b>
	2.1 Organizational structure of firms : a) Private sector firms - single proprietorship, partnership, joint stock company, b) Public sector firms – departmental organisations, statutory corporations, government companies. c) Joint sector.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Theories of Firm</b>	<b>1</b>
	Objectives of firms. Theories of growth of firms –Sales maximisation and Growth maximization hypotheses. Determinants of size and profitability. Types of costs: U-shaped and L-shaped cost curves.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Theories of Industrial Location</b>	<b>1</b>
	Factors Influencing Location of Industries. Theories of Industrial Location: Weber and Sargent Florence. Industrial Imbalance - Causes and Measures. Need for Balanced Regional Development of Industries.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Investment Decisions</b>	<b>1</b>
	Methods of evaluating investment expenditure. Social Cost Benefit Analysis. Balancing private and social returns.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Industrial Finance</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sources of Finance. Ratio analysis. Sensitivity Analysis. Inflation accounting. Capital Structure. Optimum Capital Structure. Depreciation.	

**References:**

- Ahluwalia I. J. (1985), *Industrial Growth in India- Stagnation Since Mid-Sixties*, Oxford University Press,
- Hay and Morris D. J. (Latest), *Industrial Economics- Theory and Evidence*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Koutsoyiannis A. (1998), *Modern Microeconomics*, ELBS/Macmillan, Hong Kong.
- Mohanty, Binode, (1991), (Ed.) *Economic Development Perspectives*, Vol. 3, Public Enterprises and Performance, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi
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- Pandey I M., (2000), *Financial Management*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Shepherd W. C. (1985), *The Economics of Industrial Organization*, Prentice Hall, Inc., London.
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- Barthwal R.R. (1985) , *Industrial Economics* , Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
- Cherunilam, F. (1994) , *Industrial Economics : Indian Perspective (3rd Edition)*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Desai, B. (1999), *Industrial Economics in India (3rd Edition)*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Divine , P.J. and R.M. Jones et. al.(1976), *An Introduction to Industrial Economics*, George, Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
- Government of India , *Economic Survey (Various Issues)*.
- Kuchhal S.C. (1980) , *Industrial Economy of India (5th Edition)* , Chaitanya Publishing Houses, Allahabad.
- Singh, A and A.N. Sandhu (1988) , *Industrial Economics*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- Desai and Bhalerao (2010), *Bharatiya Aarthvyavastha*, Nirali Prakashan, Pune
- Desai and Bhalerao (2000), *Bharatatil Audyogik Aarthvyavastha*, Nirali Prakashan, Pune.

<b>ECBCS - 115</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT – I</b>
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**Preamble:** Due to the speedy growth of industries and population, there is an increasing demand for environmental resources. The free goods in nature have now become the most expensive goods in the economy. The various types of pollution have created problems for human beings as well as the biosphere. This paper highlights the causes of pollution, its economic impact and the role of government, NGOs, etc., in environment protection.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Economics of Environment</b>	<b>1</b>
	Economics of Environment: Definition and Scope; Depletion of common property resources and its impact ; Loss of bio-diversity ; Economic Development and Environmental Problems.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Industrial Development and Environmental Problems-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Industrial Development in India: Growth and Trends; major industries and their performance.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial Development and Environmental Problems-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Water pollution ; Air Pollution ; Noise Pollution ; Depletion of ozone layer; Green House Effects; Environment friendly size of firm; Limits to growth theory.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Agricultural Development and Environmental Problems-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Indian Agriculture: Technological Changes; Growth and Trends; major crops	
<b>5</b>	<b>Agricultural Development and Environmental Problems-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Impact on environment – Excess use of water, fertilizers and pesticides; Concept of natural farming ; Economics of large sized dams and their impact on Environment; Causes of forest depletion and its impact on Environment; Significance of social forestry.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Role of various sectors in Environmental Protection</b>	<b>1</b>
	Role of Public Sector in Environmental Protection; Role of Private Sector in Environmental Protection; Role of Co-operative sector in Environmental Protection; Role of NGOs in Environmental Protection; WWF and Environmental Protection; Chipco Movement.	

**References:**

- Baumol, W. J. & W. E. (1997), *The Theory of Environmental Policy*, Prentice Hall, Englewood-Cliffs.
- Bhardwaj, R. (1983), *Managing Limits to Growth*, Asian and Pacific Development Centre, Kuala Lumpur.
- Dorfman, R. & N. Dorfman (Eds.) (1977), *Economics of the Environment*, W. W. Norton, New York.
- Nijkamp, P. (Ed.) (1976), *Environmental Economics*, Vol. I & II, Charles Peering (1987), *Economy and Environment* Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Ali, S. A. (1979), *Resources for Future Economic Growth*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Rathore, M. S. (Ed.) (1996), *Environmental and Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
- Garge, M. R. (Ed.) (1996), *Environmental Pollution and Protection*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- Lodha, S. L. (Ed.) (1991), *Economics of Environment*, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
- Rajlakshmi N. and Dhulasi B. (1994), *Environomics*, Allied Publishers Ltd., New Delhi.
- Singh, G. N. (Ed.) (1991), *Environmental Economics*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

<b>ECBCS-116</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE – I</b>
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**Preamble:** This course sets out the main principles in Economics of Infrastructure. It not only provides the basic economic concepts but also attempts to examine these from a practical viewpoint. Infrastructure plays a vital role in the economic development of a country. This paper aims to expose the student to issues related to development of physical as well as social infrastructure with special focus on India.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Nature and pricing of infrastructure</b>	<b>1</b>
	Components of infrastructure: Social and physical infrastructure; Infrastructure as a public good; Special characteristics of public utilities; The peak load-off load problem; Role of infrastructure in economic development; Pricing of infrastructure: marginal cost pricing and other methods of pricing; Cross-subsidisation – equity and efficiency arguments.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>1</b>
	Components of a transport system: road, rail, air and water transport. Characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of each; Relationship between transport services and economic development; Role of public policy in transport: rationale of government intervention.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Transport in India-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Indian road system: Types of roads; Growth of road network; Importance of road network in India; Problems of road sector in India. Indian railways: Growth of railway network; Evaluation of financial and operational performance of Indian Railways.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Transport in India-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Water transport: Types, importance and problems of water transport in India; Air transport: Types, importance and problems of air transport in India; Transport policy in India: Nationalisation/Privatisation of transport sector; Need for privatisation; Limitations of privatisation policy.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Communications-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Telephone utilities: Pricing in telephone utilities; Spread of telephone network and current problems in India; Measures to solve problems.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Communications-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Postal services: Characteristics of postal services; Criteria for fixation of postal rates; Growth and problems of postal services in India; Measurement of standards of service in telephone and postal utilities.	



**References:**

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<b>PHCBCS-117</b>	<b>ETHICAL STUDIES – I</b>
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**Preamble:** This course specially designed for the students of economics. Ethics is the basic foundation for all subjects under social sciences. The student of economics should understand the basic concepts about ethics and its application in the society. This paper can be related to modern economics.

Unit No.	Title of the Topic/sub-topics	Credits
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Ethics</b>	<b>1</b>
	Definition of ethics; nature of the science of ethics; scope of ethics; end and utility of ethics.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Ethics and Other Social Sciences</b>	<b>1</b>
	Ethics and psychology; ethics and sociology; ethics and politics; ethics and metaphysics; ethics and theology.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Moral and Non-moral Actions</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of terms: 'moral', 'non-moral' and 'immoral'; voluntary action; moral evil and natural evil; sin and error.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Moral Consciousness</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of moral consciousness; content of moral consciousness; characteristics of moral consciousness; moral sentiment; notions of good and bad, right and wrong.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Moral Judgement and its Postulates</b>	<b>1</b>
	Nature and method of moral judgement; object of moral judgement; postulates of moral judgement-personality, reason and self determination.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Ethical Standard-(as Law)</b>	<b>1</b>
	Divine law as standard; political law as standard; social law as standard.	

**References:**

- Tilak Deepak (2014), Business Ethics and Corporate Governance, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Publication, Pune  
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<b>SCBCS-115</b>	<b>RURAL SOCIOLOGY – I</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper helps to assess the power relations in rural settings and examine the social and structural changes in the post independent period. This also helps to impart sociological perspectives which will enable the participant/student to examine rural development programmes and state policies critically.

Unit No.	Title of the Topic/sub-topics	Credits
1	Introduction to Rural Sociology.	1
2	Rural Society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure.	1
3	Basic characteristics of peasant and agrarian society.	1
4	Family, caste, tribe, ethnicity, gender, religion, habitat and settlement.	1
5	Debates on mode of production and agrarian relations- tenancy, land and Labour.	1
6	Agrarian legislation and rural social structure.	1

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**SEMESTER II**

<b>ECBCS - 211</b>	<b>MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS –II</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper analyses the objectives of firms and shows how these have changed over time. The paper also deals with the micro and macro theories of distribution, welfare economics, game theory and asymmetric information.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Alternative theories of the firm</b>	<b>1</b>
	Profit Maximisation. Baumol's Sales Revenue Maximisation model. Managerial Theories – Williamson, Marris. Behavioural Theories - Simon, Cyert and March. Limit pricing theory – Bain, Sylos-Labini, Modigliani, Bhagwati.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Theory of Distribution – Rent and Wage Theories</b>	<b>1</b>
	Marginal Productivity theory. Product exhaustion problem – Euler's theorem. Rent theories – Ricardo's theory of rent. Modern theory of rent. Wage theories – Marginal productivity theory. Modern theory of wages. Wage determination under collective bargaining.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Theory of Distribution</b>	<b>1</b>
	Interest theories – Loanable Fund theory. Liquidity preference theory. Profit theories – Innovation theory. Risk and uncertainty theory.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Welfare Economics</b>	<b>1</b>
	Pigou's theory of welfare. Pareto's optimality conditions. Rawls' theory of justice. Arrow's impossibility theorem. Compensation principle. Social Welfare Function.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Game theory</b>	<b>1</b>
	Game Theory: Basic concepts. Dominant strategy equilibrium. Nash equilibrium. Repeated and sequential games.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Asymmetric Information</b>	<b>1</b>
	Asymmetric information. Moral hazard and adverse selection. Optimal contracts under symmetric information. Principal – agent model.	

**References:**

- Gravelle and Rees (2004): *Microeconomics*, Pearson Education Ltd., New Delhi.
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<b>ECBCS -212</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - II</b>
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**Preamble:** The study of economic development has gained importance because of sustained interest in the developing countries in uplifting their economic conditions by restructuring their economies to acquire greater diversity, efficiency and equity in consonance with their priorities. The topics incorporated in this paper are devoted to the theories of growth and development, social and institutional aspects of development, importance of agriculture and the rationale and pattern of industrialisation in developing countries.

Unit No.	Title of the Topic/sub-topics	Credits
<b>1</b>	<b>Social and Institutional Aspects of Development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Poverty : Concept of poverty - traditional and modern. Absolute and relative poverty. Measurement of poverty. Causes and effects of poverty in developing countries.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Social and Institutional Aspects of Development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Income inequality: Meaning and measurement of income inequality. Causes and effects of income inequality in developing countries. Unemployment: Types of unemployment. Causes and effects of unemployment. Policies for reducing poverty, income inequality and unemployment.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Sectoral aspects of development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agriculture: Role of agriculture in economic development. New technology and sustainable agriculture. Agricultural policy in developing countries.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Sectoral aspects of development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Industry: Role of industry in economic development. Policy for industrial development in developing countries. Labour intensive and capital intensive techniques. Intermediate technology.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Trade and economic development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Role of international trade in economic development. Strategies of export-led growth and import-substituting growth. Drawbacks of international trade. Role and working of WTO. Effects of WTO on developing countries.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Macroeconomic policies and development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Monetary policy: Objectives, tools and limitations of monetary policy in developing countries. Inflation and growth. Fiscal policy: Objectives of fiscal policy in developing countries. Tools of fiscal policy: taxation, public expenditure and borrowing - and their role in economic development. Deficit financing – Meaning, benefits and drawbacks.	

**References:**

- Misra SK and V K Puri (2010): *Economics of Development and Planning*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Jhingan, M L (2010): *The Economics of Development and Planning*, Vrinda Publishers (P) Ltd., Delhi.
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- Deshpande S.R. (1993), *Bharatiya Niyojan Va Aarthik Vikaas*, Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur

**DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE)****ECBCS- 213 | ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE – II**

**Preamble:** The objective of this paper is to provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area. Its objective is to familiarize students to analyze the issues related with agricultural and economic development, agricultural demand and supply, marketing and prices, agricultural finance, using basic micro-economic concepts.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security.</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and factors of sustainable agriculture. Biotechnology- Meaning & scope. Green Revolution- History & recent development. Organic farming – Present status & Future scope. Agricultural issues experiences and challenges. Food Security. Efficiency of irrigation. Livestock development. Dairy Development.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Agricultural Credit</b>	<b>1</b>
	Cooperative Credit System. NABARD and Vaidynathan committee. Role of Commercial Banks. Non Agricultural Rural credit institutions. Self-Help Group – Meaning and Impact. Agricultural credit – Challenges, opportunities, Strategies. Unorganized credit system, Role, Problems & Report of Radhakrishna Committee.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Agricultural Marketing</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agricultural marketing system in India-nature, problems and measures. Cooperative marketing; Regulated market. Cobweb model. Agricultural price policy in India. Types of Marketing - Group, Global, Corporate & Forward.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Agricultural Management</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agricultural Management: Concept, Scope and Principle. Recent trends in Agricultural Management. Problems of Agricultural Management.	
<b>5</b>	<b>World Trade Organization and Indian Agriculture</b>	<b>1</b>
	Agreement on Agriculture under WTO. Issues of Agricultural Subsidies. Impact of WTO on Agriculture. Efficiency of service Sector in relation to Agriculture. Recent Agricultural Problems in India. Recent Problems of Agricultural exports – imports.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Agricultural Labour</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and magnitude of agricultural labour. Rural unemployment. Economic condition. Marginalization of Rural Labour. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.	



**References:**

- Soni R.N. (1992), Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, S. Chand and Co., Jalandhar
- Datt R. & K.P.M. Sundharm (2007) Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co. Ltd, .New Delhi.
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<b>ECBCS - 214</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRIES – II</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper intends to provide knowledge to the students on the basic issues such as productivity, efficiency, capacity utilization and debates involved in the industrial development of India. The objective is to provide a thorough knowledge about economics of industry in an analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context

Unit No.	Title of the Topic/sub-topics	Credits
<b>1</b>	<b>Industrial Growth in India - I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Industrial Growth: Trends in Industrial Growth in India. Private Industries: Growth and problems. Public Sector : Growth and Problems. Small Scale Industries: Growth and Problems. Cottage Industries: Growth and Problems.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Industrial Growth in India - II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Growth Pattern in Selected Industries: Iron and Steel Industry; Cotton textile industry; Sugar Industry; Coal Industry; Engineering goods Industry. Industrial sickness. Role of BIFR . Regional Development: Trends, Pattern and Problems.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial Finance – I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Industrial Finance- Meaning , Scope and Importance. Sources of Industrial Finance : Private, Public and Co-operative Sector - Shares, Debentures, Bonds, Deposits and Loan. Financing agencies – IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, SFCs, NIDC, SIDCs, UTI, LIC.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Industrial Finance - II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Foreign capital: Need and Governments Policies (after 1991). Foreign Direct Investment - significance and trends. Foreign Institutional Investment. Trends in institutional finance for industrial sector.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Globalization and Indian Industries</b>	<b>1</b>
	Globalization: Meaning, Significance. Impact of Globalization on Indian Industries. Trends and pattern of FDI in India. Merger & Acquisition. Export and import component of Indian industrial sector.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Industrial Policies</b>	<b>1</b>
	Industrial Policies of 1948, 1956, 1977. Industrial Policy – 1991; Trends in Industrial Growth after 1991. Special Economic Zones. Evaluation of Industrial Policies. Labour Market Reforms.	

**References:**

- Ahluwalia I. J. (1985), *Industrial Growth in India- Stagnation Since Mid-Sixties*, Oxford University Press,
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<b>ECBCS - 215</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT – II</b>
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**Preamble:** Due to the speedy growth of industries and population, there is an increasing demand for environmental resources. The free goods in nature have now become the most expensive goods in the economy. The various types of pollution have created problems for human beings as well as the biosphere. This paper highlights the causes of pollution, its economic impact and the role of government, NGOs, etc., in environment protection

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Economics of Environment: Measurement</b>	
	Cost - benefit analysis and environment. Environment impact assessment. Environmental audit. Economics of recycling. Types of energy- Renewable and Non-renewable. Energy Production from waste. Pollution tax.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Environment and Society: Some Issues</b>	<b>1</b>
	Rural Environmental Problems. Urban Environmental Problems. Population and Pollution. Poverty and Pollution. Slums and Pollution.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Environmental Protection Laws in India - I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Constitutional Provisions. The Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Environmental Protection Act (1986). The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Environmental Protection Laws in India - I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Central Pollution Control Board: Functions and Evaluation. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board: Functions and Evaluation.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Sustainable Development - I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and Significance. Sustainable Development and Agriculture – interrelation. Sustainable Development and Industry – interrelation.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Sustainable Development - II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sustainable Human Development. Role of Education. Role of Public Awareness and role of Training.	

**References:**

- Baumol, W. J. & W. E. (1997), *The Theory of Environmental Policy*, Prentice Hall, Englewood-Cliffs.
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<b>ECBCS-216</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE - II</b>
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**Preamble:** This course sets out the main principles in Economics of Infrastructure. It not only provides the basic economic concepts but also attempts to examine these from a practical viewpoint. Infrastructure plays a vital role in the economic development of a country. This paper aims to expose the student to issues related to development of physical as well as social infrastructure with special focus on India.

Unit No.	Title of the Topic/sub-topics	Credits
<b>1</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>1</b>
	Primacy of energy in economic development; Factors determining demand for energy; Energy conservation; Renewable and non-renewable sources of energy; Energy crisis in India – causes and effects; Optimal energy policy in Indian context.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Energy sector in India-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Electricity sector: Sources of electricity in India; Importance, growth and features of electricity sector in India; Regulations and reforms in this sector; Problems of electricity sector and their solutions.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Energy sector in India-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Oil and natural gas sector: Growth, problems and reforms in this sector; Non-conventional energy: Types, growth, problems and prospects.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Education-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Role of education in economic development; Costs and benefits of investment in education.; Private and social rates of return; Indian education system: Characteristics, problems and solutions.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Education-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Allocation of resources to primary, secondary and higher education in India. Right to Education Act; Various schemes for promoting primary education.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>1</b>
	Relationship between health and economic development; Determinants of health status of an economy; Demand and supply of health care; Financing of health care and resource constraints; Inequalities in healthcare – class and gender perspective; Health sector in India: Current problems and measures.	

**References:**

- Crew, M A and P R Kleindorfer (1979): *Public Utility Economics*, Macmillan, London.
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) (1976): *Economics of Infrastructure* Vol. VI, New Delhi.
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<b>PHCBCS-217</b>	<b>ETHICAL STUDIES - II</b>
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<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Ethical Standard (as Hedonism)</b>	<b>1</b>
	Nature of hedonism; types of hedonism: egoistic and universalistic: Kant's rationalism and categorical imperative	
<b>2</b>	<b>Duties, Virtues and Character</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of term- 'duties' and 'virtue'; classification of virtues; conflict of duties; character and conduct; growth of character.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Moral Ideal and Moral Progress</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of progress; moral progress and its relation to moral ideal; moral progress in the individual; moral progress in society and human race.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Biomedical and environmental ethics</b>	<b>1</b>
	Applied ethics-nature and scope; bio-medical ethics-euthanasia, abortion; environmental ethics-anthropocentrism, eco-centrism and animal rights.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Media Ethics</b>	<b>1</b>
	Freedom and censorship; freedom of expression and responsibility	
<b>6</b>	<b>Business Ethics</b>	<b>1</b>
	Definition, Need, importance, nature, scope; factors influencing business ethics; Corporate social responsibility: meaning, need, importance, scope and advantages; consumer rights.	

### References-

- Chatterjee P (2001) "Principles of Ethics", New Bharatiya Book Corporation, New Delhi.
- Dr. Deepak Tilak ( ed), Business Ethics and Corporate Governance, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, 2014.
- Dewey ,John, Ethics, G.Bell and Sons Ltd, London, 1910.
- Hopkins, E.Washburn, Ethics of India, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1924.
- Maganlal.A.Buch, The Principles of Hindu Ethics, Bharatiya Kala Prakashan, Delhi, 2003.
- Moore. G.E, Nowell, Ethics, Penguin Books, England, 1954.
- Peter Singer, Practical Ethics, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 1993.
- William Lillie, An Introduction to Ethics, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 2003



<b>SCBCS- 215</b>	<b>RURAL SOCIOLOGY - II</b>
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**Preamble:** To assess the power relations in rural settings and examine the social and structural changes in the post independent period. To impart sociological perspectives which will enable the participant/student to examine rural development programmes and state policies critically.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	Political Economy of Rural India.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	Rural poverty, migration, landless labour.	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	Planned change for rural society, Panchayati Raj system, local self government, community development programme, rural development strategies.	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	Major Agrarian Movements in India- a critical assessment, globalization and its impact on agrarian structure.	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	Politics of resources- land, water, public spaces.	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	Peasants, community knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in biodiversity and sustainable agriculture.	<b>1</b>

### **Readings**

- 1 Bailey, F.G.; Caste and Economic Frontier, Manchester University Press.
- 2 Dubey, S.C.; India's Changing Village, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- 3 Srinivas, M.N.; India's Village (ed.) Asia Publishing House. Bombay
- 4 Desai, A.R.; Introduction to Rural Sociology in India, Bombay
- 5 Ahuja, Ram; Social Problem, Rawat Publ. Jaipur, 2006
- 6 Pradhan, P.K.; Land Labour and Rural Poverty, Himalayan Publ. Bombay.
- 7 Vidyarthi, L.P.; Leadership in India, Asia Publ. House, Bombay.

## PAPERS FOR SEMESTER III AND IV

### M. A. Part-II (Semester-III) to be introduced w.e.f. June 2016-17

Sr. No.	Title of Subject	Subject Code	Credits
<b>CORE PAPERS (TWO PAPERS COMPULSORY)</b>			
01.	MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I	ECBCS-311	6
02.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-I(External)	ECBCS-312	6
	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-I(Regular)	ECBCS-312-R	6
<b>DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
03.	ECONOMICS OF LABOUR-I	ECBCS-313	6
04.	PUBLIC ECONOMICS-I	ECBCS-314	6
<b>GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
05.	GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT-I	ECBCS-315	6
06.	DEMOGRAPHY-I	ECBCS-316	6
07.	SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION-I	SCBCS-315	6
08.	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA-I	PCBCS-113	6
	TOTAL		24

### M. A. Part-II (Semester-IV) to be introduced w.e.f. June 2016-17

Sr. No.	Title of Subject	Subject Code	Credits
<b>CORE PAPERS (TWO PAPERS COMPULSORY)</b>			
01.	MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II	ECBCS-411	6
02.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-II(External)	ECBCS-412	6
	DISSERTATION *(Regular)	ECBCS-412-R	6
<b>DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
03.	ECONOMICS OF LABOUR-II	ECBCS-413	6
04.	PUBLIC ECONOMICS-II	ECBCS-414	6
<b>GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE PAPER)</b>			
05.	GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT-II	ECBCS-415	6
06.	DEMOGRAPHY-II	ECBCS-416	6
07.	SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION-II	SCBCS-415	6
08.	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA-II	PCBCS-213	6
	TOTAL		24

\* 60 Marks for Dissertation and 40 Marks for Viva-Voce

**SEMESTER III**

<b>ECBCS-311</b>	<b>MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – I</b>
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**Preamble:** Macro economic analysis established the functional relationship between the large aggregates. Macro economic analysis is not only a scientific method of analysis, but also a body of empirical economic knowledge. This paper equips the students at the postgraduate level to understand systematic facts and latest theoretical developments.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>National Income Accounts</b>	<b>1</b>
	Key concepts of Macro economics. Circular Flow of income: two, three and four sector economy. National Income: meaning, significance and limitations. Various concepts of national income accounting. Methods of national income accounting.	
<b>II</b>	<b>Consumption Function</b>	<b>1</b>
	Keynes psychological law of consumption. Implication of the law of consumption: short and long run consumption function.	
<b>III</b>	<b>Income - Consumption Relationship</b>	<b>1</b>
	Absolute income hypothesis. Relative income hypothesis. Permanent income hypothesis. Life cycle hypothesis.	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Investment Function</b>	<b>1</b>
	Marginal efficiency of capital and investment: long run and short run. Investment multiplier. Accelerator and investment behaviour.	
<b>V</b>	<b>Supply of Money - I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Constituents of money. Factors determining money supply. Reserve Bank of India and money supply.	
<b>VI</b>	<b>Supply of Money – II</b>	<b>1</b>
	High powered money and money supply. Budget deficits and money supply. Control of money supply.	

**References:**

1. Glahe, Fred, R (1973), *Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc, New York.
2. Laidler, D.E.W. (1977), *Demand for Money: Theory and Evidence*, Dum-Don Valley, New York.
3. Romer, D.L. (1996), *Advanced Macroeconomics*, McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New York.
4. Shapiro, E. (1996), *Macroeconomic Analysis*, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.
5. Ackley, G. (1978), *Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy*, Macmillan, New York.
6. Branson, W.A. (1989), *Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*, (3rd Edition), Harper and Row, New York.
7. Dornbusch, R. and Fisher, Stanley (1997), *Macroeconomics*, McGraw Hill, Inc., New York.
8. Gurley, J. and E.S. Shaw (1960), *Money in a Theory of Finance*, Brookings Institution, Washington.
9. Levacic, R. and A. Rebman (1986), *Macroeconomics: An Introduction to Keynesian and Neo-classical Controversies*, Macmillan, London.
10. Lucas, R. (1981), *Studies in Business Cycle Theory*, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
11. Rakshit, M. (1998), *Studies in the Macroeconomics of Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Reddy, Y.V. (2000), *A Review of Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India-A Central Banker's Perspective*, UBSPD, New Delhi.
13. Surrey, M.J.C. (Ed.) (1976), *Macroeconomic Themes*, Oxford University Press, Oxford
14. Jhingan, M.L. , *Macroeconomic Policy*, Konark Publishers, Delhi
15. Mithani, D.M. , *Monetary Theory*, Vora and Company, Mumbai
16. Vaish, M.C. , *Monetary Theory*, Ratan Prakashan Mandir, Agra
17. Jha R., *Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*, Wiley Eastern Ltd. , New Delhi.

<b>ECBCS-312</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY - I (External)</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper enables students to have the basic structure of research methods in economics. This paper helps to develop the research approach and analyzing capacity of the students. This paper is for external students only.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Research Methodology in Social Sciences-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and Objective of Social Research; Criteria of Good Social Research; Social Science research: Nature, importance, limitations and difficulties.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction to Research Methodology in Social Sciences-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Ethics in Social Research; Deductive Method, Inductive Method.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Research Design</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of Research Design ; Features of Good Research Design ; Types of research design; Review of Literature.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Research Problem and Hypothesis</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and Need of Research Problem; Hypothesis- Meaning, formulation and Testing.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Sampling Design-I</b>	<b>1</b>
	Census and Sample: Meaning and importance of sampling; Steps in Sampling Design; Features of Good Sampling.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Sampling Design-II</b>	<b>1</b>
	Types of Sampling – a) Random Sampling: Simple Random Sampling, Stratified Random Sampling, Multistage Sampling. b) Non-Random Sampling: Purposive Sampling, Accidental Sampling, Quota Sampling, Snowball Sampling.	

**References:**

- 1) Good William and Hatt Paul (1987), Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw Hill, London
- 2) Lal Das (2000), Practice of Social Research, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
- 3) Ghosh B.N. (1982) Scientific Methods & Social Research, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- 4) Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (2002), Methodology and Techniques of Social Research,
- 5) Bhandarkar P.L. (1999), Samajik Sanshodhan Paddhati, Maharashtra Granthanirmiti Mandal, Aurangabad
- 6) Aaglave Pradeep (2000), Sanshodhan Paddhatishastra va tantre, Vidya Prakashan, nagpur
- 7) Baily K.D. (1982), Methods of Social Research, Free press Publications, New York.
- 8) Bajpai S.R. 1969. Social Survey and Research, Kitab Ghar Publication, New Delhi
- 9) Gupta, S. C. (1981), Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 10) Kothari, C. R. (1992), An Introduction to Operations Research, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 11) Rajaram, V, (1996), Fundamentals of Computers, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

<b>ECBCS-312-R</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – I (Regular)</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper enables students to have the basic structure of research methods in economics. This paper helps to develop the research approach and analyzing capacity of the students. This paper is for regular students only.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Research Methodology in Social Sciences</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and Objective of Social Research; Criteria of Good Social Research; Social Science research: Nature, importance, limitations and difficulties; Ethics in Social Research; Deductive Method, Inductive Method	
<b>2</b>	<b>Research Design, Research Problem and Hypothesis</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of Research Design ; Features of Good Research Design ; Types of research design; Review of Literature; Meaning and Need of Research Problem; Hypothesis- Meaning, formulation and Testing hypothesis.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Sampling Design</b>	<b>1</b>
	Census and Sample: Meaning and importance; Steps in Sampling Design; Features of Good Sampling; Types of Sampling- Simple Random Sampling, Stratified Random Sampling, Multistage Sampling Purposive Sampling, Accidental Sampling, Quota Sampling, Snowball Sampling.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Methods of collection of data</b>	<b>1</b>
	Primary Data Collection- Observation Method, Interview Method, Questionnaire, Schedules, Difference between Questionnaire and Schedule; Secondary Data Collection- Sources- documents, census materials, records, biographies, Library references, history, journals, reports, government reports, serial gazetteers, annuals; Case Study Method.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Presentation and Analysis of Data</b>	<b>1</b>
	Tabulation of Data; Graphical Presentation; Statistical Presentations-Mean, Mode, Median, Correlation, Regression; Use of Computer in social research; Use of selected software in Research- MS Word, MS Excel, SPSS; Use of Internet and e-journals.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Research Report Writing</b>	<b>1</b>
	Interpretation- Meaning and Need; Significance of Report Writing; Steps in research report writing; Presentation of Research Report.	

**References:**

- 1) Good William and Hatt Paul (1987), Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw Hill, London
- 2) Lal Das (2000), Practice of Social Research, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
- 3) Ghosh B.N. (1982) Scientific Methods & Social Research, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- 4) Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (2002), Methodology and Techniques of Social Research,
- 5) Bhandarkar P.L. (1999), Samajik Sanshodhan Paddhati, Maharashtra Granthanirmiti Mandal, Aurangabad
- 6) Aaglave Pradeep (2000), Sanshodhan Paddhatishastra va tantre, Vidya Prakashan, nagpur
- 7) Baily K.D. (1982), Methods of Social Research, Free press Publications, New York.
- 8) Bajpai S.R. 1969. Social Survey and Research, Kitab Ghar Publication, New Delhi
- 9) Gupta, S. C. (1981), Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 10) Kothari, C. R. (1992), An Introduction to Operations Research, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 11) Rajaram, V, (1996), Fundamentals of Computers, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.



**ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE)**

<b>ECBCS-313</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF LABOUR – I</b>
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**Preamble:** Issues pertaining to the labour market, wage theories, employment policies, trade unions and other several labour issues have become vitally important for developing countries. This paper explores the students the theoretical as well empirical issues relating to the labour market with special reference to India.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Labour and Labour Markets</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and characteristics of labour. Concept of Labour Market. Factors determining demand for labour. Factors determining supply of labour. Equilibrium in labour market. Backward bending supply curve of labour. Characteristics of the labour market in developed and developing countries.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Wage concepts</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of wage. Money wage and real wage. Concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage. Relationship between inflation and wages. Relationship between productivity and wages.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Labour Productivity</b>	<b>1</b>
	Definition and measurement of productivity of labour. Factors affecting labour productivity. Causes of low labour productivity in developing countries. Measures to improve labour productivity. Importance of labour productivity.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Rationalisation</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of Rationalisation. Process of rationalisation. Advantages and disadvantages of rationalisation.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Labour Mobility</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and types of mobility of labour. Causes of labour mobility. Barriers to labour mobility. Effects of labour mobility.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Discrimination</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and definition of discrimination. Bases of discrimination – gender, race, religion, region, social factors, etc. Types of discrimination – wage, employment, occupational, working conditions, human capital discrimination, etc. Effects of discrimination – direct and indirect. Measures to reduce discrimination.	

## References

1. Lester, R A (1964): Economics of Labour, (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), Macmillan, New York.
2. McConnell, C R and S L Brue (1986): Contemporary Labour Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. McCormick, B and Smith (Eds.), The Labour Market, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
4. Rosenberg, M R, (1988): Labour Markets in Low Income Countries in Chenery, H B and T N Srinivasan (Eds.), The Handbook Of Development Economics, North Holland, New York.
5. Solow, R M (1990): Labour Market as an Institution, Blackwell, London.
6. Bhagoliwal, T N ( ): Labour Economics and Industrial Relations
7. Hicks, J R (1932): The Theory of Wages, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
8. Foster, A D and M R Rosenburg (1993): Information Flows and Discrimination in Labour Markets in Rural Areas in Developing Countries, Annual Conference on Development Economics, World Bank, Washington D.C.
9. Rees, A (1973): Economics of Work and Pay, Harper and Row, New York.
10. Deshmukh Prabhakar (1991): Shramache Arthashastra, Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur. (Marathi).

<b>ECBCS-314</b>	<b>PUBLIC ECONOMICS – I</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper combines thorough understanding of fiscal institutions, tax structure and its distribution, public policy and other several issues related to public economics. This paper helps the students to understand the nature, structure and functioning of the public economics, especially with reference to India.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Role of Government</b>	<b>1</b>
	Changing role of government in organised society. Role of the government in a mixed economy. Private goods, Public goods and Merit goods: meaning and characteristics of each. Need for public goods: Market imperfections, decreasing costs, externalities, etc.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Public Choice and Public Policy</b>	<b>1</b>
	Private and Public mechanisms for allocation of resources. Problems in preference revelation. Arrow's Impossibility Theorem. Demand revealing schemes – Clark, Groves and Ledyard mechanisms. Tiebout model. Theory of club goods.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Public Expenditure</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and scope of public expenditure. Objectives of public expenditure. Reasons for the growth of public expenditure. Wagner's law of increasing state activities. Wiseman-Peacock Hypothesis	
<b>4</b>	<b>Government Budget</b>	<b>1</b>
	Structure of the budget – Revenue and capital budget. . Budgeting techniques: a) Traditional techniques. b) Zero base budgeting.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Public Revenue</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and types of public revenue – tax and non-tax revenue. Tax – meaning and types: a) Direct and indirect taxes. b) Specific and ad valorem duties. c) Progressive, proportional and regressive taxes. Non-tax revenue – meaning and types.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Taxation</b>	<b>1</b>
	Principles of taxation: a) Principle of equity - Meaning of vertical and horizontal equity. b) Benefit principle – Lindahl and Bowen model. c) Ability to pay principle – subjective and objective approaches. Impact, shifting and incidence of tax. The problem of double taxation. Laffer Curve.	

**References:**

- 1) Atkinson, A B and J E Stiglitz (1980): Lectures on Public Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, New York.
- 2) Auerbach, A J and M Feldstern (Eds.) (1985): Handbook of Public Economics, Vol. I, North Holland, Amsterdam.
- 3) Goode, R. (1986): Government Finance in Developing Countries, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 4) Jha, R (1998): Modern Public Economics, Routledge, London.
- 5) Menutt, P (1996): The Economics of Public Choice, Edward Elgar, U.K.
- 6) Musgrave, R A (1959): The Theory of Public Finance, McGraw Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo.
- 7) Musgrave, R A and P B Musgrave (1976): Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo.
- 8) Shome, P (Ed.) (1970): Tax Policy Handbook, Tax Division, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.
- 9) Stiglitz, J E (1986): Economics of the Public Sector, Norton, New York.
- 10) Friedman, A (1986): Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory, Martin Nijhoff, Boston.
- 11) Buchanan, J M (1968): The demand and Supply of Public Goods, Rand McNally, Chicago.
- 12) Peacock, A and D J Robertson (Eds.) (1963): Public Expenditure: Appraisal and Control, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.
- 13) Sahni, B S (Ed.) (1972): Public Expenditure Analysis: Selected Readings, Rotherdam University Press.
- 14) Musgrave, R A and C Shoup (Eds.) (1970): Readings in the Economics of Taxation, George Allen and Unwin, London.
- 15) Tyagi, B P ( ): Public Finance
- 16) Pendharkar, D R (1988): Bharatatil Kar Paddhati, Pimplapure and Company, Nagpur. (Marathi)
- 17) Dev and Zamare (1990) Rajyaswa, Pimplapure and Company, Nagpur. (Marathi).

<b>ECBCS-315</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT – I</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper would provide students an understanding of the nature of the economic role of women and their contribution to the national economy on the basis of a scientific and non-sexist analysis. The modules incorporated in this course provides an analysis of issues related to gender and development, especially with reference to India.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Gender Studies</b>	<b>1</b>
	Concept of Gender – its meaning and importance in social interactions. Concept and importance of women’s studies. Status and role of women in patriarchal and matriarchal societies. Patrilineal and matrilineal systems. Economic basis and functioning of patriarchy in developed and developing countries, particularly in India. Gender bias in the theories of value, distribution and population.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Demographic Aspects</b>	<b>1</b>
	Demography of female population – age structure, mortality rates and sex ratio. Causes of declining sex ratios and fertility rates in developing countries, particularly India.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Fertility</b>	<b>1</b>
	Theories of fertility. Measurement and control of fertility. Women’s access to nutrition, health facilities, education and social and community resources and their impact on female mortality and fertility, on their economic status and on their work participation rate.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Women in Decision Making</b>	<b>1</b>
	Factors affecting decision making by women such as property rights, access to and control over economic resources and assets. Power of decision making at household, class and community level.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Economic Status of Women</b>	<b>1</b>
	Economic status of women and its effect on their work participation rate, income level, health and education in developing countries and in India. Role of kinship in allocating domestic and social resources.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Conceptualisation of Women’s Work</b>	<b>1</b>
	Concept and analysis of women’s work. Valuation of productive and unproductive work, visible and invisible work, paid and unpaid work, economically productive and socially productive work. Economic status, private property and participation of women in pre-industrial and industrial societies. Female contribution to national income in developed and developing countries and in India.	

**Basic Reading List**

1. Boserup, E (1970): Women's Role in Economic Development, George Allen and Unwin, London.
2. Desai, N and M K Raj (Eds.) (1979): Women and Society in India, Research Centre for Women's Studies, SNDT University, Mumbai.
3. Government of India (1974): Towards Equality – Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi.
4. Krishnaraj M R, M Sudarshan and A Shariff (1999): Gender, Population and Development.
5. Srinivasa K and A Shroff (1998): India: Towards Population and Development Goals, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Wazir R (2000): The Gender Gap in Basic Education: NGOs as Change Agents, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Kabeer, N (1994): Reversed Realities: gender hierarchies in Development Thought, Kali for Women, New Delhi.
8. Mies, M (1998): Patriarchy and accumulation on a World Scale: Women in the International Division of Labour, Zed Books, London.
9. Agnihotri, S B (2000): Sex Ratio in Indian Population: A Fresh Exploration, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
10. Gupta, J A (2000): New Reproductive Technologies, Women's Health and Autonomy, Indo-Dutch Studies on Development Alternatives, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
11. Mishra, A (1979): Voluntary Action in Health and Population: The Dynamics of Social Transition, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
12. Mitra, A (1979): Implications of Declining Sex Ratio in India's Population, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
13. Amsdden, AH (Ed) (1980): The Economics of Women and work, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
14. Engels, F (1985): The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, Progress Publications, Moscow.
15. ILO (1978): Women's Participation in the Economic Activity of Asian Countries, ILO, Geneva.
16. Papola, T S and A N Sharma (Eds.) (1999) Gender and Employment in India, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

<b>ECBCS-316</b>	<b>DEMOGRAPHY – I</b>
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**Preamble:** The main objective of this paper is to make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and the various theories that explain the growth of population in a country. This paper helps the students to understand the structural changes in migration, urbanization, population growth, gender characteristics etc.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic Concepts in Demography</b>	<b>1</b>
	Demography: meaning and scope. Population growth: components and their interdependence. Structure, distribution and sources of population data.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Population and Development</b>	<b>1</b>
	Theories of Population: Malthus; Optimum theory of population; theory of demographic transition. Population and Development.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Structure of Population</b>	<b>1</b>
	Population trends in the world. Population growth: causes and effects. International aspects of population growth. Age Structure: trends, determinants and effects. Sex structure: trends, determinants and effects	
<b>4</b>	<b>Fertility</b>	<b>1</b>
	Fertility: meaning and trends. Fertility: determinants and effects. Socio-economic factors of fertility: economic status, health, education, nutrition, caste, religion, region.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Mortality</b>	<b>1</b>
	Mortality: meaning and trends. Mortality: mortality at birth and infant mortality. Factors for declining in mortality.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Selected Issues in Demography</b>	<b>1</b>
	Age Pyramid and Age projection method. Aging: individual and population aging. Trends in age at marriage. Stable population. Life Expectancy.	

**References:**

1. Bogue D.J. (1971), Principles of Demography, John Wiley, New York,
2. Gulati S.C. (1998), Fertility in India: An Econometric Study of Metropolis, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
3. K.Srinivasan (1998), Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, Sage Publication, New Delhi
4. Agnihotri S.B. (2001), Sex Ratio in Indian Population: A Fresh Exploration, Sage Publication, New Delhi
5. Agrawala S.N. (1972), India's Population Problem, Tata McGraw Hill Co., Mumbai
6. Bose A. (1996), India's Basic Demographic Statistics, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
7. Chaubey P.K. (2000), Population Policy in India, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi.



<b>SCBCS-315</b>	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALISATION - I</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper will enable students to comprehend the historical reasons and trajectories that have led to the process of globalisation to emerge. It assess the economic, political and sociocultural effects of this process. The paper also endeavours to examine the socio-cultural and political effects of globalization on Indian society. It also assesses various perspectives on globalisation from disparate locations.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
	Concept of globalization. History and characteristics (economic, social, political and cultural)	
<b>2</b>	<b>Theories of Globalization</b>	<b>1</b>
	a. Martin Albrow b. Robertson c. Anthony Giddens d. Emmanuel Wallerstein e. David Harvey.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Challenges of globalization</b>	<b>1</b>
	a. Role of State b. Fundamentalism and religious resurgence c. Issues related to transnational migration.	
<b>4</b>	Economic Domination and retreat of the welfare state.	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	Civil society and challenge to global hegemony- World Social Forum (WSF)	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	Global Media, Cultural hegemony and societal control.	<b>1</b>

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<b>PCBCS- 113</b>	<b>LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA - I</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper deals with the grass root level democratic units and their significance to our democracy and governance, their composition and powers and relevance of decentralization in contemporary set up. It also critically studies the relationship between people's bodies and bureaucracy.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	Meaning, Nature and Scope of Local Self Government in India.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	Evolution and Development of Local Self Government in India, Various committees of Local self Government.	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	Panchayat Raj system in India.	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	Rural local bodies: Grampanchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilha Parishad, Gramsabha – Right to recall.	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	Electoral process and Grass root politics: with special reference to Maharashtra.	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	Rural development and role of community development programme.	<b>1</b>

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**SEMESTER IV****ECBCS-411 | MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II**

**Preamble:** Macro economic analysis established the functional relationship between the large aggregates. Macro economic analysis is not only a scientific method of analysis, but also a body of empirical economic knowledge. This paper equips the students at the postgraduate level to understand systematic facts and latest theoretical developments.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Classical and Neo-classical Theories of Demand for Money</b>	<b>1</b>
	Classical approach to demand for money: quantity theory approach; Fisher's equation; Cambridge quantity theory.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Keynesian Theory of Demand for Money</b>	<b>1</b>
	Keynes' liquidity preference approach of demand for money. Liquidity trap.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Post-Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money</b>	<b>1</b>
	Patinkin and Real Balance Effect. Approaches of Baumol and Tobin. Friedman and Modern quantity theory.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Neo-Classical and Keynesian Synthesis</b>	<b>1</b>
	Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest. The IS-LM model. Extension of IS-LM model with government sector. Extension of IS-LM model with labour market.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Theory of Inflation</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of inflation. Types of inflation – demand pull and cost push. Stagflation – nature and causes. Inflation and unemployment – The Phillips Curve analysis. Deflation – meaning and causes. Measures to control inflation and deflation.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Trade Cycles</b>	<b>1</b>
	Trade Cycles: meaning and phases. Theories of Trade cycles: Schumpeter's theory; Hawtrey's theory; Keynes' theory; Samuelson and Hicks' theory. Control of Trade Cycles.	

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<b>ECBCS-412</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – II (External)</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper enables students to have the basic structure of research methods in economics. This paper helps to develop the research approach and analyzing capacity of the students. **This paper is for external students only.**

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Methods of collection of data –Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
	Primary Data Collection- Observation Method, Interview Method, Questionnaire, Schedules, Difference between Questionnaire and Schedule.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Methods of collection of data -Secondary</b>	<b>1</b>
	Secondary Data Collection- Sources- documents, census materials, records, biographies, Library references, history, journals, reports, government reports, serial gazetteers, annuals; Case Study Method.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Presentation and Analysis of Data</b>	<b>1</b>
	Tabulation of Data; Graphical Presentation.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Statistical Methods in Social Sciences</b>	<b>1</b>
	Statistical Presentations-Mean, Mode, Median, Correlation, Regression.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Use of Computers in Research</b>	<b>1</b>
	Use of Computer in social research; Use of selected software in Research- MS Word, MS Excel, SPSS; Use of Internet and e-journals.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Research Report Writing</b>	<b>1</b>
	Interpretation- Meaning and Need; Significance of Report Writing; Steps in research report writing; Presentation of Research Report	

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<b>ECBCS-412-R</b>	<b>DISSERTATION (Regular)</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper enable student to have the basic structure of research methods in economics. This paper helps to develop the research approach and analyzing capacity of the students. This research report for M.A. course will help to create a base for further research.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Dissertation</b>	
	<p>Student should work for dissertation on selected and unique research problem. The research topic or dissertation topic shall be finalized by the concerned department. Once the finalization of topic is done, the student should work for it and the final submission of dissertation can be done one month before the semester examination.</p> <p>The dissertation evaluation shall be done by the experts and marks will be given. (Total Marks: 60)</p>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Viva-Voce</b>	
	<p>The department shall arrange viva-voce on the submitted dissertation. The viva-voce schedule will be given by the department before the semester examination. (Total Marks: 40)</p>	

**DISCIPLINE ELECTIVE PAPERS (ANY ONE)**

<b>ECBCS-413</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF LABOUR – II</b>
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**Preamble:** Issues pertaining to the labour market, wage theories, employment policies, trade unions and other several labour issues have become vitally important for developing countries. This paper explores the students the theoretical as well empirical issues relating to the labour market with special reference to India.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Employment and Unemployment in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Employment trends in India. Structure of Employment in India: a) Sectoral distribution of employment. b) Employment in the informal and unorganised sectors. c) Employment in public and private sectors. d) Casualisation. Meaning and types of unemployment in India. Causes of unemployment in India. Measurement of unemployment in India. Government policy for removing unemployment.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Social Security</b>	<b>1</b>
	Concept and evolution of social security. Scope of social security. Methods of providing social security: a) Social assistance b) Social insurance. Social Security provisions in India.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Labour Welfare</b>	<b>1</b>
	Definition, scope and evolution of Labour Welfare. Types of labour welfare facilities in India. Need and importance of labour welfare in India. Agencies providing welfare in India.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Trade Unions in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Growth of trade unions in India. Characteristics of the Indian trade union movement. Structure, achievements and limitations of trade unions in India. Measures to strengthen the trade union movement in India.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Industrial Disputes and Collective Bargaining in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and forms of industrial disputes. Causes and consequences of industrial disputes in India. Collective Bargaining – meaning and definition. Scope, forms and process of collective bargaining.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Labour Problems in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Problems of industrial labour in India. Problems of agricultural labour. Problems of labour in the unorganised sector. Problems of women workers. Child labour. Measures taken by government to reduce labour problems.	

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<b>ECBCS-414</b>	<b>PUBLIC ECONOMICS – II</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper combines thorough understanding of fiscal institutions, tax structure and its distribution, public policy and other several issues related to public economics. This paper helps the students to understand the nature, structure and functioning of the public economics, especially with reference to India.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits/ Hours</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Public Debt</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning and objectives of Public Debt. Sources of public debt: a) Internal b) External. Types of internal debt – merits and demerits of each. Types of external debt – merits and demerits of each. Effects of internal debt and external debt. Management of public debt. Repayment of Public Debt.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Fiscal Policy</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of Fiscal Policy. Objectives of fiscal policy in developed and developing countries. Role of fiscal policy in economic development. Fiscal policy for stabilisation – automatic and discretionary stabilisers.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Budget Deficits and Deficit Financing</b>	<b>1</b>
	Budget deficits – meaning and types of budget deficits. Effects of deficits. Deficit Financing – meaning and need for deficit financing. Positive and negative effects of deficit financing.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Fiscal Federalism in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Meaning of fiscal federalism. Assignment of functions and of sources of revenue to Centre and states in India – Constitutional provisions. Vertical and horizontal imbalance in financial resources. Resource transfer from Union to States. Problems of federal finance in India. Measures for improvement.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Indian Tax System.</b>	<b>1</b>
	Indian tax system. Taxes of Centre, states and local bodies. Major taxes in India. Evaluation of Indian Tax structure. Tax reforms since 1991.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Public Expenditure in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Growth of public expenditure in India. Composition of public expenditure in India. Causes for growth of public expenditure in India.	

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- 2) Auerbach, A J and M Feldstern (Eds.) (1985): Handbook of Public Economics, Vol. I, North Holland, Amsterdam.
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<b>ECBCS-415</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT – II</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper would provide students an understanding of the nature of the economic role of women and their contribution to the national economy on the basis of a scientific and non-sexist analysis. The modules incorporated in this course provides an analysis of issues related to gender and development, especially with reference to India.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits/ Hours</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Women and Labour Markets</b>	<b>1</b>
	Factors affecting female entry in labour market. Supply and demand for female labour in developed and developing countries, particularly India. Female work participation in agriculture, non-agricultural rural activities, informal sector, cottage and small scale industries, organised industry and services sector.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Women's Wages</b>	<b>1</b>
	Wage differentials in female activities. Determinants of wage differentials – gender, education, skill, productivity, efficiency, opportunity. Structures of wages across regions and economic sectors.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Women, Technology and Environment</b>	<b>1</b>
	Impact of technological development and modernisation on women's work participation in general and in various sectors such as agriculture, non-agricultural rural activities, small and cottage industries and organised industry. Role of new technologies for helping women. Eco-feminism: meaning and origin of this concept.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Social Security and Social Protection for Women</b>	<b>1</b>
	Social security of women – ensuring economic independence and risk coverage. Access to credit and insurance markets. Role of voluntary organisations and self help groups in providing social security. Labour market biases and gender discrimination.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Affirmative Action for Women</b>	<b>1</b>
	Affirmative action for women and improvement in their economic and social status. Review of legislation for women's entitlements, protection of property rights and social security. Schemes of safety nets for women. Need for female labour unions.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Gender Planning, Development Policies and Governance</b>	<b>1</b>
	Gender and development indices. Mainstreaming gender into development policies. Gender planning techniques. Democratic decentralisation (Panchayats) and women's empowerment in India.	

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<b>ECBCS-416</b>	<b>DEMOGRAPHY – II</b>
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**Preamble:** The main objective of this paper is to make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and the various theories that explain the growth of population in a country. This paper helps the students to understand the structural changes in migration, urbanization, population growth, gender characteristics etc.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Migration</b>	<b>1</b>
	Migration: meaning and trends. Types of migration: temporary, internal and international migration. Determinants and effects of migration.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Urbanization</b>	<b>1</b>
	Urbanization: meaning and trends. Rural-urban population distribution. Determinants and effects of urbanization.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Population and Environment</b>	<b>1</b>
	Population, economy and environment: linkages. Population and health issues. Population and human development issues. Population and Culture.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Demographic Data Base in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Study of Census: methodology and characteristics. Features of various Census in India: 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. National Family Health Survey. National Sample Survey Organization.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Population Policy in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Evolution of population policy in India. Population control to family welfare and women empowerment. Family planning strategies in India: overview. The new population policy. National Population Commission.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Policies for Maternal and Child Welfare in India</b>	<b>1</b>
	Maternal health and nutrition policies: overview. Child health and nutrition policies: overview.	



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2. Gulati S.C. (1998), Fertility in India: An Econometric Study of Metropolis, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
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<b>SCBCS-415</b>	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALISATION - II</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper will enable students to comprehend the historical reasons and trajectories that have led to the process of globalisation to emerge. It assesses the economic, political and socio-cultural effects of this process. The paper also endeavours to examine the socio-cultural and political effects of globalization on Indian society. It also assesses various perspectives on globalisation from disparate locations.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	Intellectual Property Rights and Exclusions.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	Technology and neo-colonialism.	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	Market dominance and agrarian crisis in India.	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	Global cities, Smart cities and the marginal society.	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	Emerging discontent against globalization in India.	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	Globalization and Impact on the Social Institutions in India a. Family b. Marriage c. Education (with special reference to marginalized communities) d. Health (with special reference to marginalized communities) e. Labour f. Caste g. Class h. Tribes	<b>1</b>

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<b>PCBCS-213</b>	<b>LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA - II</b>
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**Preamble:** This paper deals with the grass root level democratic units and their significance to our democracy and governance, their Composition and powers and relevance of decentralization in contemporary set up. It also critically studies the relationship between people's bodies and bureaucracy.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Title of the Topic/sub-topics</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>1</b>	Structure of Democratic Decentralization.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	73rd and 74th Amendments.	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	Urban local bodies: Municipal Corporations. Nagar Palika, Nagar Parishad, Cantonment boards. .	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	Electoral process and Political Participation of deprived section of society.	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	Urban development and development agencies in local bodies, NABARD.	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	Evaluation and challenges before local self Government in India (Performance and Appraisal).	<b>1</b>

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