



**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH**

Declared as Deemed to be University Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956

Reaccredited by NAAC with 'B++' Grade

ISO 21001 : 2018 Certified



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## **NEHRU INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**Master of Arts (M.A.) in Economics**

### **PROGRAMME STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS**

**(As Per National Education Policy (NEP)-2020)**

**As Per the Government of Maharashtra Guidelines/ Resolutions**

**With Effect from Academic Year 2024-2025**

## **Programme Structure Based on NEP-2020 Guidelines and Government of Maharashtra Resolutions/Guidelines (2023 and 2024)**

**Programme :Master of Arts (M.A.)**

**Specialization: Economics**

**Year of Implementation: Academic Year 2024-25**

### **Preamble**

Nehru Institute of Social Sciences (NISS) is offering Master of Arts (M.A.) programme in Economics. The globalization has promoted the interdependence of the world economies through the international trade, capital movement and technological up-gradation. The study of economics has occupied a significant place in the present era. The developing countries including India has benefited by globalization. The economics in the recent times has changed at greater extent. This includes restructuring of economies with greater diversity, efficiency and advance technologies. This programme and the syllabus structure has been revised and designed as per the guidelines issued by National Education Policy-2020 (NEP-2020) of Government of India and as per the guidelines/resolutions forwarded by the government of Maharashtra for the implementation of NEP-2020. The new designed programme of M.A. based on NEP-2020 shall be applicable with effect from the academic 2024-25. This structure of syllabus includes semester and credit system, where research methodology and research projects are integral part of it

<b>PROGRAMME OUTCOME (PO)</b>	
<b>PO1</b>	Provides specific background in economics/political science/sociology/history and helps to improve the understanding of applied interdisciplinary issues
<b>PO2</b>	To prepare the students for variety of challenging careers related to economics/ political science/ sociology/history branch through innovation in teaching and research
<b>PO3</b>	To develop comprehensive understanding of interdisciplinary issues of society with central theme of economics/political science/sociology/history
<b>PO4</b>	Promotes the critical thinking and research knowledge among the students related to interdisciplinary issues
<b>PO5</b>	To enable students to critically examine social, economic, political and historical phenomena and contemporary issues, with a specialization of economics
<b>PO6</b>	To promote values of citizenship and nationalism among the students
<b>PO7</b>	Provides specific background in economics and helps to improve the understanding of applied economic analysis
<b>PO8</b>	Prepares the students for a variety of challenging careers related to the economics branch through innovation in teaching and research
<b>PO9</b>	Ability to pursue advanced research degrees as doctor of philosophy

<b>PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME (PSO)</b>	
<b>PSO1</b>	Understand basic concepts and theories of economics with interdisciplinary approach
<b>PSO2</b>	Develop analytical ability and other cognitive skills
<b>PSO3</b>	To create an ability to write clearly expressing an economic point of view
<b>PSO4</b>	Develop interest in taking up higher studies in economics, including research

### **Employability Potential Programme**

1.	M.A. in Economics programme offers an excellent career option in various fields in market research, financial research, budgeting planning, problem solving skills, resource allocation etc.
2.	M.A. in Economics programme offers jobs as ‘Economist’, ‘Financial Consultant’, ‘Financial Planner’, ‘Risk Analyst’, ‘Investment Analyst’, ‘Economic Researcher’ etc
3.	M.A. in Economics programme offers jobs as ‘Economics Teacher, Economics Professor, and Statistical Research Officer etc.
4.	M.A. in Economics programme can promote the students toward self- employment and business venture
5.	M.A. in Economics programme offers a government jobs in Indian Economic Services, RBI, NABARD, Indian Statistical Services and Competitive examinations- Banking, MPSC, UPSC

### **Eligibility Criteria for Programme**

Bachelor Degree in Economics from any recognized university

OR

Bachelor Degree in any science/engineering/or any professional programme from any recognized university

### **Duration**

Two Years (for 4 semesters)

OR

As per Applicable according to NEP-2020 subject to Exit Terms

### Pattern of Examination

- The pattern of examination will be Semester with Credit and Continuous Internal Evaluation [CIE].
- The scheme of the examination will be divided into internal (40 marks) and external assessment as term end examination (60 marks)
- 4 Credits Course is classified into 60:40 pattern (60 marks theory exam + 40 Marks CIE)
- 2 Credits Course is classified into 30:20 pattern ( 30 marks theory exam + 20 Marks CIE)

### Passing Criteria

#### 40 per cent in internal and external evaluation

For 4 Credits Course Theory Examination- (Total Marks = 60)	Minimum Passing Marks Required= 24 Marks Out of 60 Marks
Internal Evaluation (CIE)= (Total Marks = 40)	Minimum Passing Marks Required= 16 marks out of 40 Marks
For 2 Credits Course Theory Examination (Total Marks = 30)	Minimum Passing Marks Required = 12 Marks Out of 30 Marks
Internal Evaluation (CIE) (Total Marks = 20)	Minimum Passing Marks Required = 08 marks out of 20 Marks

Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) Methods  
(For 4 Credits Courses/Papers/For CIE of 40 marks)  
(Student can choose any one of the below)

i) Assignments (total Marks =40)	4 assignments per course /paper each carry 10 marks
ii) Group discussions	2 group discussion per course/ paper each carry 20 marks
iii) Presentation	2 presentations per course/paper each carry 20 marks
iv) Seminar participation	2 seminars participation per course/ paper each carry 20 marks
v) Case Study	1 case study and submitted to department based on research methodology carry 40 marks
vi) book reviews	2 book reviews per course/paper each carry 20 marks
vii) article reviews	2 article reviews per course/paper each carry 20 marks
viii) anything as specified by the academic department	For more information, a student can contact department
For 2 Credits Courses/Papers, 20 Marks shall be CIE. Similar criteria shall be followed for the evaluation based on the total marks. e.g. 2 assignments per course each carry 10 marks/1 group discussion per course each carry 20 marks / 1 seminar participation per course carry 20 marks etc.	



### Exit Options

- 1) 2 Years Post Graduate Degree after successfully completing FOUR semesters with 88 Credits
- 2) 1 Year Post Graduate Diploma after successfully completing TWO semesters with 44 Credits (For those student who are admitted after Three Years of Under Graduate Degree)

1 Year Post Graduate Degree after successfully completing TWO semesters with 44 Credits (For those student who are admitted after Four Years of Under Graduate Degree)

### General Highlights of the M.A. (Economics) Programme/ Courses

- 1) Based on National Education Policy-2020 introduced by Government of India
- 2) Based on the Resolutions passed by Government of Maharashtra regarding NEP-2020 implementation
- 3) Covers major courses in Economics, which supports the uniformity structure of credits across India
- 4) Research Training, On Job Training, Survey and Research Projects are integral part of the syllabus
- 5) All Major Courses are mandatory or compulsory
- 6) Student have to choose/select one course for each Semester from the elective courses
- 7) **Research Methodology** is a compulsory course for First Semester
- 8) **On Job Training/ Field Project/Internship/ Apprenticeship** is Compulsory for all students
- 9) **Research Project** is compulsory

Estd. 1921

## Structure of M.A. Economics Programme

### M.A. Economics-First Year

#### Semester-I

Sr. No.	Course Type	Course Title and Course Code	Credit	Total Marks	Internal Exam / CIE	External / Theory Exam
1	Major Core-1	Demography ECOMJC-101	4	100	40	60
2	Major Core-2	Economics of Environment ECOMJC-102	4	100	40	60
3	Major Core-3	Public Economics ECOMJC-103	4	100	40	60
4	Major Core-4	Economic Thoughts of Lokmanya Tilak ECOMJC-104	2	50	20	30
5	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Agriculture ECOMJE-101	4	100	40	60
		Economics of Industries ECOMJE-102	4	100	40	60
6	Minor Stream (RM)	Research Methodology ECORM-101	4	100	40	60
		Total	22	550	220	330

## Structure of M.A. Economics Programme

### M.A. Economics-First Year

#### Semester-II

Sr. No.	Course Type	Course Title and Course Code	Credit	Total Marks	Internal Exam/ CIE	External /Theory Exam
1	Major Core-1	Economics of Growth & Development ECOMJC-201	4	100	40	60
2	Major Core-2	Economics of Labour ECOMJC-202	4	100	40	60
3	Major Core-3	Indian Public Finance ECOMJC-203	4	100	40	60
4	Major Core-4	Economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi ECOMJC-204	2	50	20	30
5	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Indian Agriculture ECOMJE-201	4	100	40	60
		Economics of Indian Industries ECO-MJE-202	4	100	40	60
6	OJT	Internship ECOINT-201	4	100	40	60
		Total	22	550	220	330

## Structure of M.A. Economics Programme

### M.A. Economics-Second Year

#### Semester-III

Sr. No.	Course Type	Course Title and Course Code	Credit	Total Marks	Internal Exam/ CIE	External/ Theory Exam
1	Major Core-1	Micro Economics-I ECOMJC-301	4	100	40	60
2	Major Core-2	Macro Economics-I ECOMJC-302	4	100	40	60
3	Major Core-3	Rural Economics ECOMJC-303	4	100	40	60
4	Major Core-4	Economic Thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ECOMJC-304	2	50	20	30
5	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Gender and Development ECOMJE-301	4	100	40	60
		Basic Statistics ECO-MJE-302	4	100	40	60
6	RP	Research Project-I ECORP-301	4	100	40	60
		Total	22	550	220	330



## Structure of M.A. Economics Programme

### M.A. Economics-Second Year

#### Semester-IV

Sr. No.	Course Type	Course Title and Course Code	Credit	Total Marks	Internal Exam/ CIE	External/ Theory Exam
1	Major Core-1	Micro Economics-II ECOMJC-401	4	100	40	60
2	Major Core-2	Macro Economics-II ECOMJC-402	4	100	40	60
3	Major Core-3	Urban Economics ECOMJC-403	4	100	40	60
4	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Infrastructure ECOMJE-401	4	100	40	60
		Financial Markets & Institutions ECOMJE-402	4	100	40	60
5	RP	Research Project-II ECORP-401	6	150	50	100
		Total	22	550	210	340

Estd. 1921  
**Exit Option:**

- 1) 2 Years Post Graduate Degree after successfully completing FOUR semesters with 88 Credits
- 2) 1 Year Post Graduate Diploma after successfully completing TWO semesters with 44 Credits (For those student who are admitted after Three Years of Under Graduate Degree)
- 3) 1 Year Post Graduate Degree after successfully completing TWO semesters with 44 Credits (For those student who are admitted after Four Years of Under Graduate Degree)

**M.A. Economics Programme****M.A. Economics-First Year-****Semester-I**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Internal Exam / CIE</b>	<b>External /Theory Exam</b>
<b>1</b>	Major Core-1	Demography ECOMJC-101	4	100	40	60
<b>2</b>	Major Core-2	Economics of Environment ECOMJC-102	4	100	40	60
<b>3</b>	Major Core-3	Public Economics ECOMJC-103	4	100	40	60
<b>4</b>	Major Core-4	Economic Thoughts of Lokmanya Tilak ECOMJC-104	2	50	20	30
<b>5</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Agriculture ECOMJE-101	4	100	40	60
		Economics of Industries ECOMJE-102	4	100	40	60
<b>6</b>	Minor Stream (RM)	Research Methodology ECORM-101	4	100	40	60
		Total	22	550	250	300

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-1</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Demography ECOMJC-101</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

<b>CO 1</b>	To build an awareness among the learners about the significance of demography and population studies in relation to economics
<b>CO 2</b>	Learners will get an understanding of policies and programmes in relation to fertility and population growth
<b>CO 3</b>	Learners' awareness shall be created about the theories of population and its implications
<b>CO 4</b>	To make the learners aware of the importance of population growth, migration, urbanization and gender in the process of economic development with reference to India

#### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Introduction to Demography</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Demography: Meaning and Scope 1.2 Population growth: components and their interdependence 1.3 Population growth: causes and effects and measures 1.4 Population trends in the world and India 1.5 Population and Economic Development 1.6 Population Growth and Environmental Effects	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Theories of Population Growth</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Malthus' Theory of Population 2.2 Optimum theory of population 2.3 Theory of Demographic Transition 2.4 Karl Max's Theory of Population Growth 2.5 Ester Boserup's Theory of Population	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Fertility and Mortality</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>

	3.1 Fertility: Meaning, determinants and effects 3.2 Fertility trends in India 3.3 Mortality: Meaning and Determinants 3.4 Infant mortality: Meaning and Trends 3.5 Factors for declining in mortality. 3.6 Sex Structure in India: trends, determinants and effects 3.7 Social and Economic consequences of population decline	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Demographic Data Base and Population Policy in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Sources of Demographic data 4.2 Study of Census: Methodology and Characteristics 4.3 Features of Selected Census in India: 1971, 1981, 2001 and 2011 4.4 National Family Health Survey 4.5 National Sample Survey Organization 4.6 Evolution of population policy in India 4.7 Family planning strategies in India 4.8 National Population Commission	

**References:**

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2. Gulati S.C. (1998), Fertility in India: An Econometric Study of Metropolis, New Delhi,Sage Publication,
3. K.Srinivasan (1998), Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, New Delhi, Sage Publication,
4. Agnihotri S.B. (2001), Sex Ratio in Indian Population: A Fresh Exploration, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
5. Agrawala S.N. (1972), India"s Population Problem, Mumbai, Tata McGraw Hill Co.
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7. Chaubey P.K. (2000), Population Policy in India, New Delhi, Kanishka Publications.
8. Bhende and Kanitkar (2018), Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya Publications, New Delhi

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-2</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Environment ECOMJC-102</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	This course is meant to give an exposure to different debates and approaches in environmental economics to the learners
CO2	This course explores the economic implications of environmental policies along with valuation of environmental quality and quantification of environmental damages
CO3	This course makes the learners familiar with various methods of measurement of environmental resources
CO4	To understand the linkage of Environment with various issues as health, trade, development etc with respect to India

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Introduction to Economics of Environment</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Economics of Environment: Definition, Scope and significance 1.2 Depletion of Common Property Resources: Causes and Impact 1.3 Loss of bio-diversity and its effects 1.4 Economic Development and Environmental Problems 1.5 Sustainable Development: Meaning, significance and determinants	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Economic Development and Environmental Problems in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Water pollution: meaning, causes, consequences and measures 2.2 Air Pollution: meaning, causes, consequences and measures 2.3 Land Pollution: meaning, causes, consequences and measures 2.4 Depletion of ozone layer 2.5 Green House Effects 2.6 Forest depletion: meaning, causes, consequences and measures 2.7 Acid Rains	



<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Environmental Impact Measurement</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Environment impact assessment 3.2 Cost - benefit analysis and environment 3.3 Environmental audit 3.4 Recycling: meaning and benefits 3.5 Pollution tax. 3.6 Kyoto Protocol 3.7 Green Economy	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Environmental Protection Laws in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Central Pollution Control Board 4.2 Maharashtra Pollution Control Board 4.3 Chipco Movement 4.4 The Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 4.5 The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 4.6 Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 4.7 Environmental Protection Act (1986) 4.8 Review of Recent Environmental Laws in India	

**References:**

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-3</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Public Economics ECOMJC-103</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	This course helps the learners in understanding the fiscal institutions, tax structure and its distribution.
CO2	To explore the public policy, public expenditure, public revenues and other issues related to public economics.
CO3	This course helps the learners to understand the nature, structure and functioning of the public economics, especially with reference to India
CO4	This course aims to generate theoretical and empirical understanding of the learners about different aspect of governmental activities and their rationality

#### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Introduction to Public Economics and Role of Government</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Public Economics: Meaning, Scope and Importance 1.2 Changing role of government in organised society 1.3 Role of the government in a mixed economy 1.4 Private goods, Public goods and Merit goods 1.5 Private and Public mechanisms for allocation of resources. 1.6 Theory of club goods 1.7 Externalities - Economies and Diseconomies	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Theory of Public Expenditure and Public Revenue</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Problems of Revelation and Aggregation of Preference 2.2 Arrow's Impossibility Theorem 2.3 Demand Revealing Schemes—Clark, Groves and Ledyard Mechanisms. 2.4 Tiebout Model 2.5 Wagner's law of increasing state activities 2.6 Wiseman-Peacock Hypothesis	

<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Selected Concepts and Topics of Public Economics</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Public Revenue: Meaning and Sources 3.2 Public expenditure : meaning, Importance, and Classification 3.3 Public Debt: Meaning, Importance and Classification 3.4 Budget: meaning, objective and components 3.5 Deficit Financing: Meaning, Need and Impact 3.6 Principles of Debt Management	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Theory of Taxation</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Tax: Meaning and Types 4.2 Role of Taxation in Economic Development 4.3 Features of Good Tax System 4.4 Principles of taxation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Principle of equity - Meaning of vertical and horizontal equity.</li> <li>b) Benefit principle – Lindahl and Bowen model.</li> <li>c) Ability to pay principle – subjective and objective approaches.</li> </ul> 4.5 Concept of Impact, shifting and incidence of tax 4.6 The problem of double taxation 4.7 Tax Evasion: Meaning, Methods and Impact	

### 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.
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- 15) Tyagi, B P ( ): Public Finance
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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-4</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Lokmanya Tilak ECOMJC-104</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	This course helps the students to understand the economic thoughts and philosophy of Lokmanya Tilak
CO2	This course provides detailed knowledge about the contemporary relevance of the economic thoughts of Lokmanya Tilak
CO3	This course helps to understand the significance of economic philosophy of Lokmanya Tilak during the freedom struggle
CO4	The course helps the students to acquire and create awareness about the concepts of 'nationalism' and 'swadeshi'

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Lokmanya Tilak -Part -I</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 hours)</b>
	1.1 Lokmanya Tilak's Early Life and Education 1.2 Agricultural Development 1.3 Industrial Development 1.4 Trade and Commerce	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Lokmanya Tilak -Part -II</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 hours)</b>
	2.1 Labour Movement 2.2 Cottage Industries 2.3 Education and Development 2.4 Four Fold Principles-Economic Aspects	



## References

- 1) Athalye, D V, Life of Lokmanya Tilak, Annasaheb Chiploonkar, Poona, 1921.
- 2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, The Arctic Home, in the Vedas, Tilak Brothers, Narayanpeth, Pune, 2008.
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- 10) Parvate, T.V. Tilak: The Economist, Maharashtra State Board For Literature and Culture, Bombay 1985
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- 12) [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373454847\\_Intellectual\\_Biography\\_of\\_Bal\\_Gangadhar\\_Tilak](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373454847_Intellectual_Biography_of_Bal_Gangadhar_Tilak)
- 13) [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349684112\\_TILAK\\_AND\\_NATIONALISM](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349684112_TILAK_AND_NATIONALISM)
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- 15) [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349685351\\_Lokmanya\\_Tilak's\\_Ideology\\_of\\_National\\_Economics\\_Pro-Vice\\_Chancellor](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349685351_Lokmanya_Tilak's_Ideology_of_National_Economics_Pro-Vice_Chancellor)

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Electives (Choose Any One)</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Agriculture ECOMJE-101</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	The course provides a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area.
CO2	It familiarize the students to analyze the theoretical issues related with agricultural and economic development
CO3	This course provides the knowledge about agricultural production function, agricultural demand and supply, marketing and prices, agricultural finance, using basic micro-economic concepts
CO4	This course makes students aware of different theories on agricultural development, which helps to develop their skills in undertaking research in the field of agricultural economics.

#### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Introduction to Economics of Agriculture</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Economics of Agriculture: Meaning, Nature and Scope 1.2 Role of agriculture in economic development 1.3 Interrelationship between agriculture and industry 1.4 Agricultural business: Meaning, scope and types 1.5 Agricultural Development and Environmental Issues	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Theories of Agricultural Development</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Arthus Lewis theory of unlimited supplies of labour 2.2 Mellor's Model of agricultural development 2.3 Boserup's theory of agricultural development 2.4 Shultz's theory of agricultural transformation 2.5 Ranis-Fei model of economic development	

<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Agricultural Production Function</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Agricultural Production Function: Meaning, Types and Significance 3.2 Factor-Factor Relationship 3.3 Product-Product Relationship 3.4 Determination of Optimum Product Combination 3.5 Law of Variable Proportion 3.6 Risk and Uncertainty in Agricultural Production 3.7 Characteristics of Supply of Agricultural Products	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Farming System</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Farming System: Meaning, Objectives and Factors Affecting the Farming System 4.2 Peasant Farming: meaning, features, advantages and disadvantages 4.3 Capitalist Farming: meaning, features, advantages and disadvantages 4.4 State Farming : meaning, features, advantages and disadvantages 4.5 Contract Farming : meaning, features, advantages and disadvantages 4.6 Cooperative Farming: meaning, features, advantages and disadvantages	

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Desai and Bhalerao (2010), Bharatiya Aarthvyavastha, Nirali Prakashan, Pune



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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Electives (Choose Any One)</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Industries ECOMJE-102</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	This is a course for Industrial economics deals with basic concepts and theories of industry, market product, industrial locations and industrial marketing.
CO2	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.
CO3	To provide a thorough knowledge about economics of industry in a analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context
CO4	To make familiarize the students about Indian industries and their position in the present era.

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Introduction to Economics of Industry</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Economics of Industry: Meaning, Scope, Need & Significance 1.2 Introduction to concepts: plant, firm, business house, industrial sector 1.3 Private sector firms - single proprietorship, partnership, joint stock company-meaning, merits and demerits 1.4 Public sector firms – departmental organizations, statutory corporations, government companies- meaning, merits and demerits 1.5 Joint sector: meaning, merits and demerits.	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Theories of Firm and Determinants of Profitability</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Profit Maximisation Theory 2.2 Baumol's Theory of Sales Revenue Maximisation 2.3 Williamson's Managerial Theory 2.4 Profitability Analysis : Meaning and Determinants, Importance, Types	



	<b>2.5</b> Theory of Cost Curves: Meaning, Determinants of Cost of Production <b>2.6</b> Types of Cost Curves: Short run and Long run	
<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Theories of Industrial Location and Regional Development</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Industrial Location: Meaning and Determinants 3.2 Weber's Theory of Industrial Location 3.3 Sargent Florence's Theory of Industrial Location 3.4 Industrial Imbalance: Meaning, Causes and Measures 3.5 Balanced Regional Development: Meaning, Determinants, Problems and Measures	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Industrial Finance and Investment Decision</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Sources of Industrial Finance 4.2 Ratio Analysis: Meaning, Methods, Types, advantages and disadvantages 4.3 Sensitivity Analysis: Meaning, Methods, Types, advantages and disadvantages 4.4 Inflation accounting: Meaning, Methods, advantages and disadvantages 4.5 Optimum Capital Structure: Meaning, Determinants and Limitations 4.6 Evaluation of investment expenditure 4.7 Social Cost Benefit Analysis	

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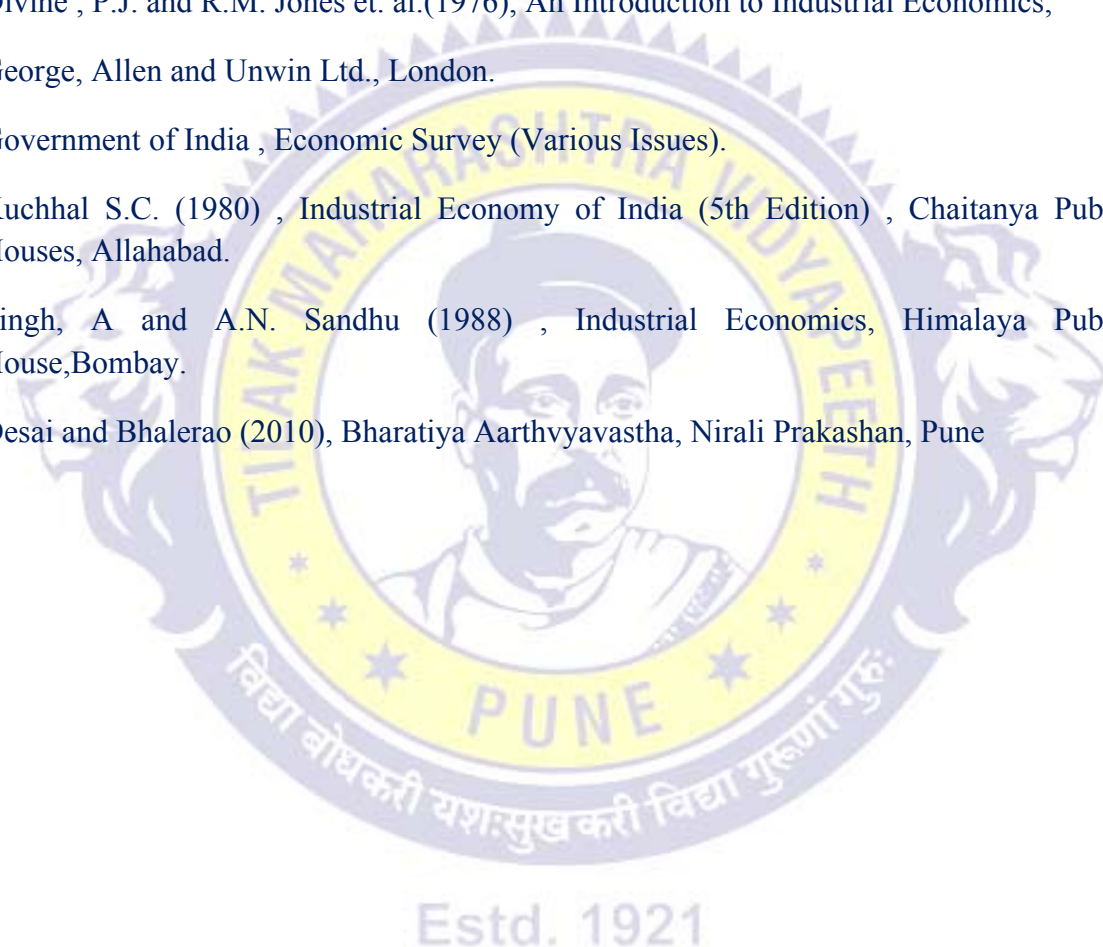
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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Minor Stream (RM)</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Research Methodology ECORM-101</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	This course is helpful to understand the background of research and enables the students to prepare proposals for the research and conduct research projects.
CO2	Enable the students to connect theory with practice and Open up for the students the universe of knowledge generation through research.
CO3	This course will help the learners/students conduct and implement a research project/ study
CO4	This course encourages the students to take up higher education leading to doctoral studies

### Syllabus

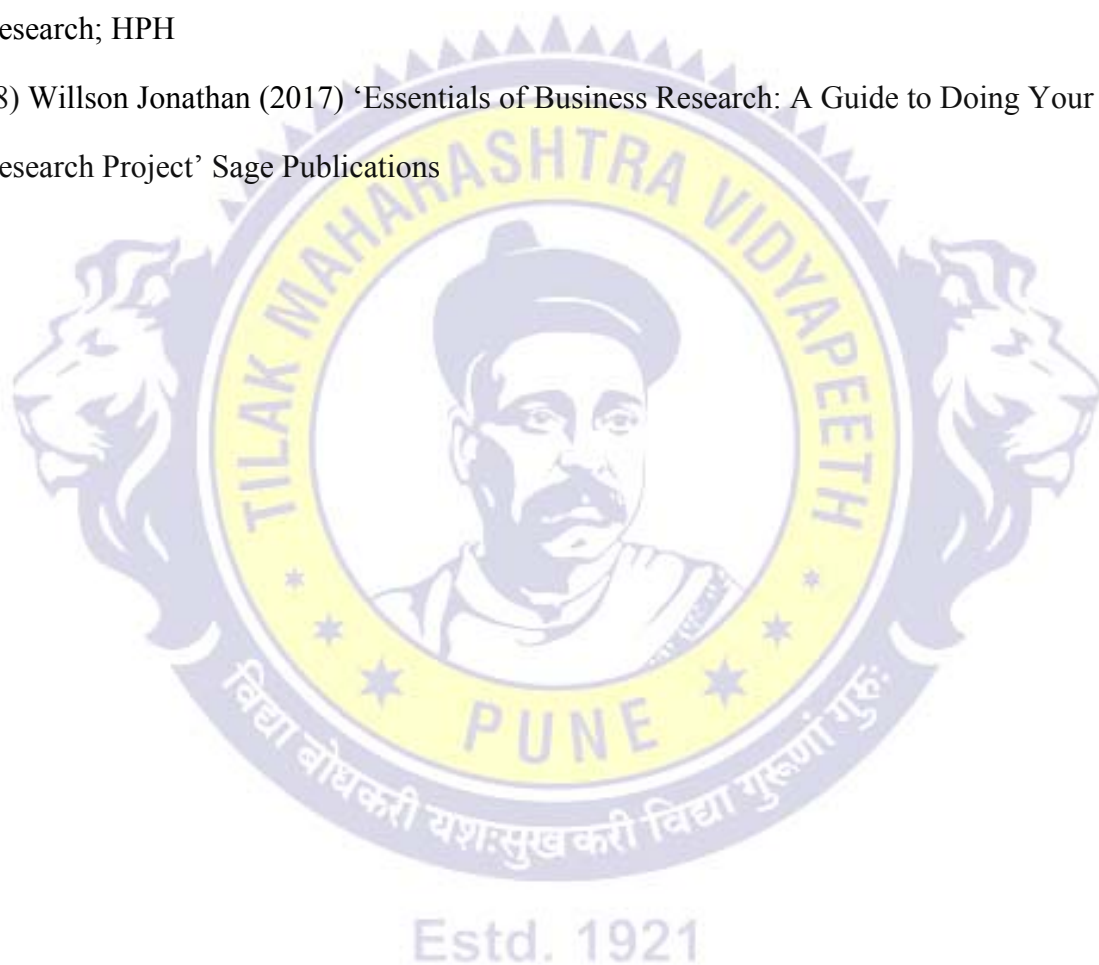
<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Introduction to Research Methods in Social Sciences</b>	<b>1 Credits (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Meaning, Objective and of Criteria of Good Research 1.2 Social Science research: Nature, importance, limitations and difficulties 1.3 Deductive Method, Inductive Method 1.4 Research Design: Meaning, objective and types 1.5 Review of Literature: meaning, significance and precautions 1.6 Research Problem: meaning, need and formulation 1.7 Research Process	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Collection of data and Analysis of Data</b>	<b>1 Credits (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Sources of data – Primary Data And secondary data 2.2 Questionnaire, Interview , Schedule and Observation 2.3 Types of Sampling Techniques 2.4 Analysis of Data- Classification, Tabulation and Graphical 2.5 Interpretation-meaning, significance and precautions	

	2.6 Mean, Medium and Mode	
<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Computer, Software and Internet in Social Research</b>	<b>1 Credits (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Use of Computer in social research 3.2 Use of selected software in Social Research 3.3 Introduction to Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 3.4 Use of Internet and e-journals 3.5 Testing hypothesis: meaning, need and types 3.6 Plagiarism: meaning, significance, methods and precautions	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Research Report Writing</b>	<b>1 Credits (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Meaning and Features of an ideal research report 4.2 Objective and Significant of report writing 4.3 Steps in research report writing 4.4 Layout/structure/components of the Research Report 4.5 Types of Reports 4.6 Precautions in research report writing	

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**M.A. Economics-First Year-****Semester-II**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Internal Exam/ CIE</b>	<b>External/ Theory Exam</b>
<b>1</b>	Major Core-1	Economics of Growth & Development ECOMJC-201	4	100	40	60
<b>2</b>	Major Core-2	Economics of Labour ECOMJC-202	4	100	40	60
<b>3</b>	Major Core-3	Indian Public Finance ECOMJC-203	4	100	40	60
<b>4</b>	Major Core-4	Economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi ECOMJC-204	2	50	20	30
<b>5</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Indian Agriculture ECOMJE-201	4	100	40	60
		Economics of Indian Industries ECO-MJE-202	4	100	40	60
<b>6</b>	OJT	Internship ECOINT-201	4	100	40	60
		<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>300</b>

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-1</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Growth &amp; Development ECOMJC-201</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	The course helps to study economic development and economic growth, which has gained importance in the present era
CO2	This course provides detailed knowledge about the concepts and theories of economic growth, especially applicable to developing countries.
CO3	This course has elaborated on the topics devoted to the theories of growth and development in the purview of industries, agriculture, and service.
CO4	The course helps the students to acquire greater diversity, efficiency, and equity in consonance with their priorities

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Basic Concepts of Economic Growth and Development</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Economic growth: Meaning and characteristics 1.2 Economic development: Meaning and Characteristics 1.3 Economic and non-economic factors affecting economic development 1.4 Developed Economies: Meaning and Characteristics 1.5 Developing Economies: Meaning and Characteristics 1.6 Human Development: Meaning, Components and Measurement 1.7 Obstacles to economic development	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Theories of Economic Development</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Adam Smith's Theory of Economic Development 2.2 Ricardo's Theory of Economic Development 2.3 Harrod and Domar Model of economic growth 2.4 Solow's Model of Economic growth 2.5 Myrdal's theory of Circular Causation 2.6 Rostow's theory of stages of economic development	

<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Theories of Economic Growth</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Big push theory 3.2 Nurkse' theory of balanced growth 3.3 Hirschman's theory of unbalanced growth 3.4 Higgins' theory of technical dualism 3.5 Arthur Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Social and Institutional Aspects of Development</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Poverty : Meaning, and Measurement 4.2 Causes and effects of poverty in developing countries. 4.3 Income inequality: Meaning and Measurement 4.4 Income inequality in Developing Countries : Causes and effects 4.5 Unemployment: Meaning, Types, Causes and Effects 4.6 Policies for reducing poverty, income inequality and unemployment	

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-2</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Labour ECOMJC-202</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	To explore the issues pertaining to the labour, labour market, wage theories, employment policies, and trade unions
CO2	To familiarize the issues related to labour, which have become vitally important for developing countries
CO3	This course explores the students the theoretical as well empirical issues relating to the labour market with particular reference to India
CO4	This course helps to understand the relationship between the current phase of globalization and labour in India

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Labour, Labour Markets and Wage</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Labour: Meaning, Characteristics and determinants of demand for labour 1.2 Labour Market: Meaning, Characteristics and Determinant of supply of labour 1.3 Wage: Meaning, Concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage 1.4 Relationship between inflation and wages. 1.5 Labour Productivity: Meaning, Measurement and determinants 1.6 Labour Mobility: Meaning, Types and Causes	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Employment and Unemployment in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Sectoral Distribution of Employment in India 2.2 Employment in the Informal and Unorganised Sectors 2.3 Employment in Public and Private sectors.	

	2.4 Unemployment in India: trend and effects 2.5 Causes of and measures for unemployment in India 2.6 Government policies for removal unemployment in India	
<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Labour Discrimination and Social Security</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Labour Discrimination: Meaning, Types and Effects 3.2 Bases of discrimination – gender, race, religion, region, social factors 3.3 Measures to reduce labour discrimination 3.4 Social Security: Meaning, Scope and Evolution 3.5 Social Security Provisions in India 3.6 Labour Welfare: Meaning, Significance and Activities	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Trade Unions in India and Industrial Disputes</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Trade unions in India: Features, Significance and Growth 4.2 Trade unions in India: Achievements and Limitations and Measures 4.3 Industrial Disputes: Meaning, Causes and Consequences 4.4 Industrial labour in India: Problems and Government Policies 4.5 Review of Recent Labour Policies in India	

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-3</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Indian Public Finance ECOMJC-203</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	This course helps the learners in understanding the fiscal institutions, tax structure and its distribution with special reference to India
CO2	To explore the public policy, public expenditure, public revenues and other issues related to Indian public finance
CO3	This course aims to generate empirical understanding of the learners about different aspect of budgetary process and governmental activities related to Indian public finance
CO4	After the successful completion of the course, the learner/student will be able to understand public finance, fiscal policy, fiscal federalism and practices in India.

### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Public Debt and Fiscal Policy in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Role of Public Debt in Economic Development of India 1.2 Trends of Public Debt in India 1.3 Reasons for Rise in Public Debt in India 1.4 Role of Fiscal Policy in economic development of India 1.5 Role of Reserve Bank of India in Public Debt Management 1.6 Trends in Fiscal Deficit in India	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Budget and Deficit Financing in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Budgetary Process in India: Functions of Institutions 2.2 Preparation and Principles of Annual Budget 2.3 Enactment of Budgetary Proposal 2.4 Legislative Approval and Implementation of Budget 2.5 Role of Deficit Budget in Economic Development of India 2.6 Features of India's Budget-2019-20 2.7 Features India's Budget-2024-25	

<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Fiscal Federalism and Public Expenditure in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 ours)</b>
	3.1 Fiscal Federalism in India: Meaning and Significance 3.2 Centre- State financial relations in India 3.3 Central Finance Commission 3.4 State Finance Commission 3.5 Evaluation of Fiscal Federalism in India 3.6 Role of Public Expenditure in Economic Development of India 3.7 Causes for growth of public expenditure in India	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Taxation System in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 ours)</b>
	4.1 Types of Taxes in India: Direct and Indirect Taxes 4.2 Merits and Demerits of Income Tax in India 4.3 Merits and Demerits of Goods and Service Tax in India 4.4 Tax Reform in India after 1991 4.5 Tax Incentives in India 4.6 Tax Evasion in India: Penalties and Measures 4.7 Evaluation of Indian Tax Structure 4.8 Black Money in India: Meaning and Causes, Impact and Measures	

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-4</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi ECOMJC-204</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	Enable the students to understand the economic thought of Mahatma Gandhi and its implications
CO2	This course familiarize the students with the basic concepts of Gandhi's economic thought and its relevance with contemporary economics
CO3	This course explores the Gandhian solutions for a sustainable development path and a self-sufficient village economy as an alternative to present economy
CO4	This course helps the students to understand the concept of peace, economic and social equality from the various perspectives.

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi -Part-I</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Mahatma Gandhi's Early Life and Education 1.2 Economics and Ethics 1.3 Non-Violent Economy 1.4 The Doctrine of Trusteeship	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi -Part-II</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Labour and Trade Union 2.2 Khadi and Village Industries 2.3 Village Sarvoday 2.4 Decentralization and Development	

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Electives (Choose Any One)</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Indian Agriculture ECOMJE-201</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	To provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics with reference to theory and practice
CO2	To familiarize students to analyze the issues related with agricultural and economic development
CO3	This course explores the contemporary Issues in Indian economy with special references to agriculture
CO4	It provides details views of the process of agricultural development in the country since independence

#### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Introduction to Indian Agriculture</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Place of Agriculture in Indian Economy 1.2 Place of Agriculture in Maharashtra's Economy 1.3 Agricultural Productivity in India 1.4 Agricultural development under five year plans 1.5 Green Revolution in India: Positive and Negative Impact 1.6 White Revolution in India 1.7 Yellow Revolution in India	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Agricultural Reforms and Agriculture Policies in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Meaning and Need of Land Reforms in India 2.2 Land reforms in India- a) Abolition of Intermediary System; b) Tenancy Reforms; c) Ceiling on Land holdings d) Critical Evaluation of Land Reforms. 2.3 Agricultural Policies in India: a) Agricultural price policy, b) Food Security System, c) Public Distribution Scheme 2.4 National Agricultural Policy (2000) 2.5 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	

	2.6 New Agricultural Policy-2020-Components	
<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Marketing in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Meaning, types and sources of agricultural credit 3.2 Problems of agricultural credit and suggestions for it. 3.3 Role of NABARD and Commercial Banks in Indian agriculture 3.4 Agricultural marketing system in India-nature, problems and measures. 3.5 Cooperative marketing; Regulated market, NAFED 3.6 Kisan Credit Card	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>World Trade Organization and Indian Agriculture</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Role of International trade in agricultural development 4.2 Agreement on Agriculture under World Trade Organization 4.3 Impact of WTO on Indian agriculture 4.4 Impact of globalization on Indian agriculture 4.5 Recent agricultural issues in India 4.6 Priority Areas for Support of Indian Agriculture	

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Electives (Choose Any One)</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Indian Industries ECO-MJE-202</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1	To provide knowledge to the students on the basic issues such as industrial growth, industrial finance, globalization in the context of India
CO2	To provide a thorough knowledge about economics of industry in a analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context
CO3	To make familiarize the students about Indian industries and their position in the present era.
CO4	This course explores the contemporary Issues in Indian industries with special references to globalization.

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Industrial Growth in India</b>	<b>1 Credit 15 Hours</b>
	1.1 Trends in Industrial Growth in India 1.2 Private Industries: Growth and problems 1.3 Public Sector : Growth and Problems 1.4 MSME: Classification, Importance and Challenges 1.5 Industrial sickness: meaning, causes and measures 1.6 Role of BIFR	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Industrial Finance in India</b>	<b>1 Credit 15 Hours</b>
	2.1 Sources of Industrial Finance in India 2.2 Industrial Development Bank of India 2.3 Industrial Finance Corporation of India 2.4 Small Industries Development Bank of India 2.5 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India 2.6 Export-Import Bank of India	

	2.7 Life Insurance Corporation of India 2.8 Industrial Finance in India: Problems and Measures 2.9 Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI): Functions	
<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Globalization and Indian Industries</b>	<b>1 Credit 15 Hours</b>
	3.1 Globalization: Meaning and Significance, Reasons 3.2 Impact of Globalization on Indian Industries 3.3 Foreign Direct Investment: Meaning, Determinants, Merits and Demerits 3.4 Foreign Direct Investment: Composition, Direction and Trends 3.5 Multinational Corporations in India: Meaning, Merits and Demerits 3.6 Export and import component of Indian industrial sector. 3.7 Global Crisis: Meaning, Features, Causes and Impact on Indian Industries 3.8 Challenges of Indian industries	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Industrial Policies in India</b>	<b>1 Credit 15 Hours</b>
	4.1 Selected Industrial Policies in India: 1948, 1956, 1977 policies-features, performance and review 4.2 Industrial Policy of 1991: features, performance and review 4.3 Trends in Industrial Growth after 1991 4.4 Special Economic Zones in India: features, performance and review 4.4 Competition Act, 2002 4.5 Make in India Programme (2014)	

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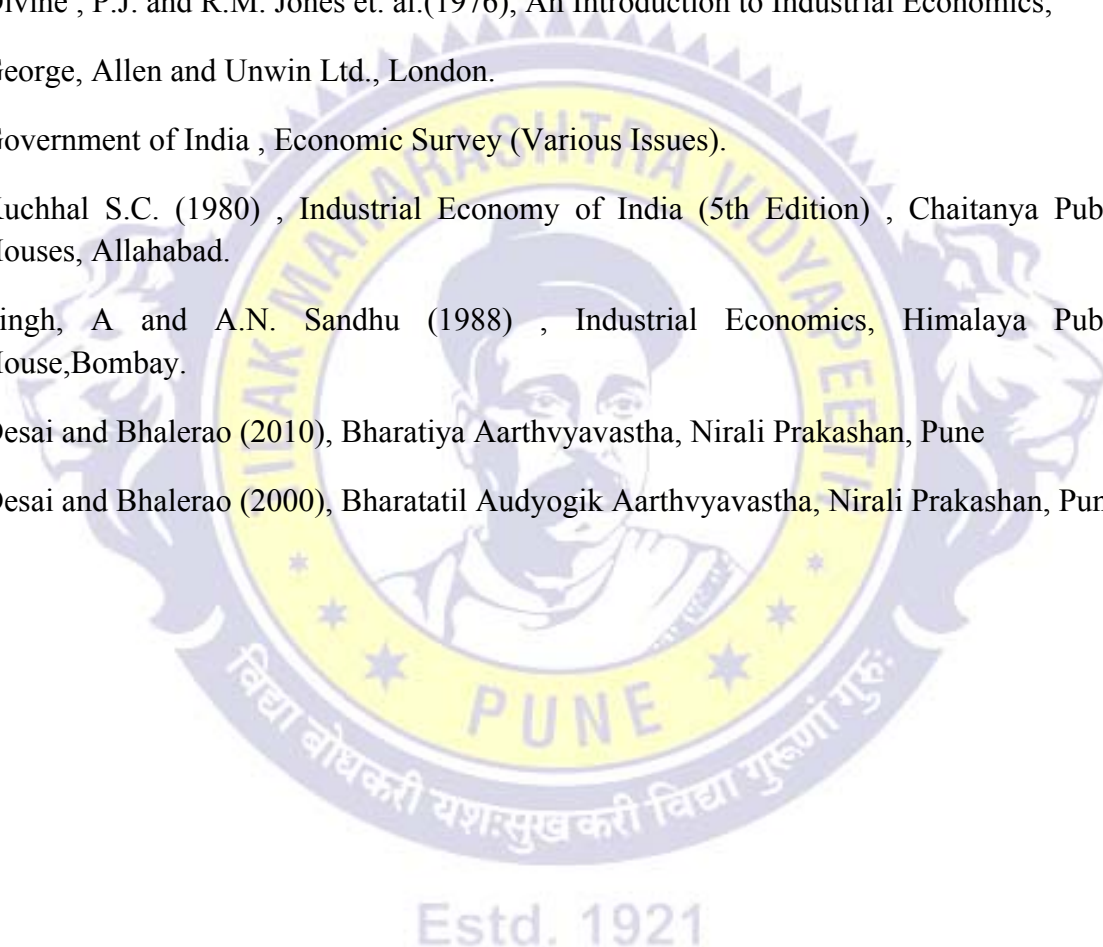
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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>On Job Training (OJT)</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Internship ECOINT-201</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>OJT/Field Field Work/Internship</b>	<b>60</b>

### 1. Introduction:

In response to the National Education Policy (NEP)- 2020 and the University Grants Commission's National Credit Framework (2023), our Vidyapeeth is committed to empowering students through robust internship opportunities. We believe that practical experience is fundamental to holistic education and career success. By formalizing our Internship Policy, we are providing students with structured access to internships, on-the-job training, and industrial projects. This emphasis on experiential learning will enable students to develop valuable skills, gain real-world insights, and significantly boost their employability. On-the-job training, which includes instruction, demonstration, observation, and hands-on practice, provides a vital pathway for students to gain essential workplace skills. On-the-job training (OJT) allows trainees to practice skills in real-world workplace conditions, bridging the gap between theory and practice. OJT reinforces learned knowledge and provides social benefits. Internships are a form of OJT. Reliable, standardized, and consistent training is essential for OJT success.

### 2. Benefits of Internship/On-Job-Training (OJT)

- Training is directly aligned with required competencies and performed within real job conditions. This leads to learning by experience, which is the most effective form of education.
- Trainees gain practical experience, adapt to new tasks, and build self-confidence, boosting their professional development..
- The learning process increases self-confidence and motivation.
- Trainees develop practical competencies, adapt quickly to new projects, and gain confidence, making them highly motivated and job-ready.

### 3. Course Outcomes:

- CO 1:** Practically apply academic knowledge in a real-world professional environment, developing job-relevant skills and gaining a comprehensive understanding of organizational workflows.
- CO 2:** Engage in meaningful experiential learning, fostering research capabilities and gaining valuable exposure to diverse perspectives across various sectors.

**CO 3:** Demonstrate professional accountability, learn effectively through observation, and critically reflect on internship experiences to enhance continuous professional development.

**CO 4:** Actively participate in structured observational learning, meticulously documenting training activities and demonstrating heightened accountability through focused observation

#### **4. Internship/On-the-Job Training Process:**

##### **4.1. Internship Notification and Registration:**

Students may secure internships through one of the following methods:

###### **Method 1: Department-Provided Opportunities:**

- The department/faculty will distribute information regarding available internships, including details on the nature of the work, compensation (if applicable), and work location. (at the beginning of semester-II)
- Students may apply directly to the relevant agency.
- Following acceptance, students must register their internship details with the department.
- The faculty/department shall give approval

###### **Method 2: Student-Initiated Internships:**

- Students may propose internships in areas of their specific interest by submitting an application to the department/faculty. (at the beginning of semester-II)
- The department/faculty will review and approve or deny the proposed internship.
- Upon approval, students must register their internship details with the department.

##### **4.2 Internship Placement and Commencement:**

- Students will join their selected firm, agency, or institute to begin their internship.
- The host organization will provide an official offer letter to the student, typically following the student's application.

##### **4.3 Internship Completion:**

- Students are required to complete a minimum of 60 hours of work within a 10-15 days period.
- Upon successful completion, the host organization will issue a completion certificate, duly sealed and signed. (in the month of April/after 10 weeks of beginning of semester)

#### 4.4 Documentation and Report Submission:

- Students must submit all required documents and reports as detailed in the appendices.
  - i) OJT/Internship Registration Form (Appendix I)
  - ii) Offer Letter from the Host Organization (Appendix II)
  - iii) Internship Completion Certificate (Appendix III)
  - iv) Attendance Record (Appendix IV)
  - v) Submission of a comprehensive report (4000-5000 words) detailing learning experiences and key takeaways (Appendix V).
- All documents to be submitted in the month of April/after 10 weeks of beginning of semester

#### 4.5 Internship Seminar Presentation:

- Students will deliver a seminar presentation based on their final internship report. (in the month of April/after 10 weeks of beginning of semester)

#### 4.6 Internship/OJT Requirements:

- **Course Credit:** 4 credits
- **Credit Hour Equivalence:** 1 credit equals 15 hours of work.
- **Minimum Work Hours:** 60 hours
- **Duration:** 10-15 days
- **Mode:** Offline
- **Documents**
  - i) OJT/Internship Registration Form for Student (Appendix- I)
  - ii) Offer Letter by the Agency/ Institution/Firm (Appendix-II)
  - iii) Internship Completion Certificate (Appendix III)
  - iv) Attendance Record (Appendix IV)
- **Final Report:**
  - i) Length: 4000-5000 words
  - ii) Content: A detailed written account of observations and experiences gained during the internship.

All documents to be submitted in the month of April/after 10 weeks of beginning of semester

#### 5. Evaluation of OJT/Internship:

The OJT/Internship component will be evaluated in two parts:

##### 5.1 Part I: Practical Completion (60 Marks)

- Verification of physical completion of the internship (10-15 days or 60 hours).
- Evaluation Method: Assessment based on the following submitted documents:
  - i) OJT/Internship Registration Form (Appendix I)
  - ii) Offer Letter from the Host Organization (Appendix II)
  - iii) Internship Completion Certificate (Appendix III)
  - iv) Attendance Record (Appendix IV)



## 5.2 Part II: Report and Presentation (40 Marks)

- Evaluation of the student's final internship report and seminar presentation.
- Evaluation Method:
  - **Report Submission (Weighting within Part II):**
    - Submission of a comprehensive report (4000-5000 words) detailing learning experiences and key takeaways (Appendix V).
    - Report Format: Handwritten or printed.
    - Report Validation: Must be signed by the Internship Supervisor/authority of the host organization and verified by the Faculty.
  - **Seminar Presentation (Weighting within Part II):**
    - Students will deliver a seminar based on their submitted report.

## 5.3 Internship Evaluation Criteria:

The evaluation of internships will be based on the following criteria:

- **Host Organization Assessment:**
  - The status and nature of the agency, company, or firm where the internship was conducted.
- **Attendance and Documentation:**
  - Student's attendance record.
  - Complete and timely submission of all required documents.
- **Presentation Skills:**
  - Clarity, organization, and overall impact of the student's presentation.
- **Knowledge and Skill Application:**
  - Demonstrated depth of knowledge and application of practical skills.
- **Learning Outcomes:**
  - Breadth and relevance of the student's learning experiences.
- **Theoretical and Practical Integration:**
  - Ability to apply practical skills and connect them to theoretical course concepts.
- **Internship Report Quality:**
  - Thoroughness, accuracy, and clarity of the student's internship report.

## 6. Indicative list of areas for Internship/OJT:

(Note: This list is indicative; students may pursue internships with any legally registered firm or agency that operates within the academic domain, even if not explicitly listed)

### 6.1 For Economics Students:

1. **Financial Institutions:** Analyzing economic data, forecasting trends; Risk management: Assessing financial risks; Financial analysis: Evaluating investment opportunities.
2. **Investment Firms:** Analyzing market trends and economic indicators; Portfolio analysis: Evaluating investment performance.
3. **Insurance Companies:** Assessing risk and pricing insurance products; Economic forecasting: Predicting economic trends that affect insurance risk.
4. **Consulting and Research:** Data analysis; econometric modelling; policy evaluation; Market research, industry analysis; Policy research; report writing.

5. **Market Research Companies:** Analyzing consumer behaviour, market trends, and economic data.
6. **Marketing Firm:** Analyzing economic data; forecasting trends; Analyzing consumer behaviour, market trends, and economic data.
7. **Academic research:** Assisting professors with research projects; Conducting literature reviews; Analyzing historical data.
8. Internship in any other Legal Entity, which is rendering its service in the field of economics as finance, trade, agriculture, industry, education and research etc

(For further details of OJT/Internship, kindly visit Vidyapeeth website or contact the faculty member)





**Structure of M.A. Economics Programme****M.A. Economics-Second Year****Semester-III**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Internal Exam/ CIE</b>	<b>External/ Theory Exam</b>
<b>1</b>	Major Core-1	Micro Economics-I ECOMJC-301	4	100	40	60
<b>2</b>	Major Core-2	Macro Economics-I ECOMJC-302	4	100	40	60
<b>3</b>	Major Core-3	Rural Economics ECOMJC-303	4	100	40	60
<b>4</b>	Major Core-4	Economic Thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ECOMJC-304	2	50	20	30
<b>5</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Gender and Development ECOMJE-301	4	100	40	60
		Basic Statistics ECO-MJE-302	4	100	40	60
<b>6</b>	RP	Research Project-I ECORP-301	4	100	40	60
		Total	22	550	220	330

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-1</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Micro Economics-I ECOMJC-301</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

### Course Outcome

CO1	Understand the fundamentals of consumer behaviour, elasticity and other theories of consumer behaviour
CO2	Provides the theoretical understanding of the theories of production and cost
CO3	The learner shall understand the fundamentals of general equilibrium and perfect competition market
CO4	Learn about the market structure especially, monopolistic, monopoly and oligopoly

### Syllabus

<b>Module1</b>	<b>Theories of Consumer Behaviour</b>	<b>1 Credit 15 Hours</b>
	1.1. Concept and Measurement of utility – cardinal and ordinal 1.2. Marginal Utility Theory 1.3. Indifference Curve Approach 1.4. Income and price expansion path; Income and substitution effects: Slutsky and Hicks' approaches 1.5. Theory of Revealed Preference 1.6. Concept of Elasticity of Demand – Price, income and cross elasticity 1.7. Concept of Consumer's Surplus	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Theory of Production and Cost</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>
	2.1 Concept of Production function, short run and long run production function 2.2 Cobb-Douglas Production Function with characteristics 2.3 Law of Variable Proportions and Law of Returns to Scale 2.4 Concept of Producer's surplus 2.5 Cost curves: Total, average and marginal cost curves; Short and long run costs 2.6 Derivation of supply curve of firm and industry; Short run and long	

	run supply curves. 2.7 The Envelope Curve; The L-Shaped Scale Curve and Engineering Cost Curve	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>General Equilibrium Analysis and Market Structure-I</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>
	3.1 Difference between Partial and General equilibrium 3.2 Walras' general equilibrium model 3.3 Stopler-Samuelson Theorem 3.4 Rybczynski Theorem 3.5 Economies of Scale- Internal and External <b>3.6 Perfect Competition – Meaning and Features of Perfect Competition; Price Determination Under Perfect Competition ; Short and long run equilibrium of firm and industry;</b>	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Market Structure-II</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>
	4.1 Monopoly – Meaning and Feature of Monopoly ; Short-run and Long-run Equilibrium ; Price and Output Determination in Short-run ; Price Discrimination Under Monopoly 4.2 Monopolistic competition – Features of Monopolistic Competition ; Chamberlin Approaches to Equilibrium ; Product Differentiation ; Selling Costs ; Short-run Equilibrium of the Firm ; Long-run Equilibrium of Firms in Monopolistic Competition ; Excess Capacity under Monopolistic; Criticism of Monopolistic Competition 4.3 Oligopoly – Meaning and Features of Oligopoly ; Factors Causing Oligopoly; Collusive and non-collusive Oligopoly ; Kinked Demand Curve	

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-2</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Macro Economics-I ECOMJC-302
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

### Course Outcome

CO1	Understand the fundamentals of advanced macroeconomics analysis with special reference to national income accounting
CO2	Provides the theoretical understanding of the consumption function and its related models
CO3	Provides the theoretical understanding of the investment function and its related models
CO4	Learn about various concepts related to demand for and supply of money

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>National Income Accounting</b>	<b>15 Hours 1 Credit</b>
	1.1 Circular Flow of income: Meaning and Significance 1.2 Circular Flow of Income in Two Sector Economy 1.3 Circulars Flow of Income in Three Sector Economy 1.4 Circular Flow of Income in Four Sector Economy 1.5 National Income Accounting: Meaning, Significance and Limitations 1.6 National Income Accounting Related Concepts: GDP, GNP, NNP, NDP, NNI and others 1.7 Various concepts of national income accounting 1.8 Methods of National Income Accounting	
<b>Module -2</b>	<b>Consumption Function</b>	<b>15 Hours 1 Credit</b>
	2.1 Keynes psychological law of consumption 2.2 Implication of the law of consumption 2.3 Short and long run consumption function 2.4 Absolute income hypothesis 2.5 Relative income hypothesis 2.6 Permanent income hypothesis 2.7 Life cycle hypothesis.	

<b>Module -3</b>	<b>Investment Function</b>	<b>15 Hours 1 Credit</b>
	3.1 Investment: Meaning and Types 3.2 Determinants of Investment 3.3 Marginal efficiency of capital and investment: long run and short run 3.4 Investment multiplier: meaning, Working and Limitation 3.5 Accelerator Principle: Meaning, Working and Limitation 3.6 The Financial Theory of Investment	
<b>Module -4</b>	<b>Supply of and Demand for Money</b>	<b>15 Hours 1 Credit</b>
	4.1 Meaning and Constituents of money (M1, M2, M3 and M4..) 4.2 Factors Determining the Money Supply 4.3 Central Bank of India and Money Supply 4.4 High Powered Money and Money Supply 4.5 Budget Deficits and Money Supply 4.6 Measures of Money Supply 4.7 Money Multiplier	

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- Vaish, M.C. , *Monetary Theory*, Ratan Prakashan Mandir, Agra



<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-3</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Rural Economics ECOMJC-303
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	Understand the fundamental understanding about the rural economics especially related to agriculture and allied activities
CO2	Provides the knowledge about rural resources, rural demographic profile and rural development in the context of Indian economy
CO3	Explore the understanding about rural industries and rural finance in India
CO4	Learn about various Rural Infrastructural facilities available in India especially education, health care, road and electricity

#### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Introduction to Rural Economics</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Nature and Scope of Rural Economics 1.2 Inter-disciplinary approach of Rural Economics 1.3 Components of Rural Economics 1.4 Features of Rural Economy 1.5 Place of agriculture in Rural Economy 1.6 Role and Importance of Animal Husbandry in Rural Economy 1.7 Role of Technology in Rural Economic Development	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Resources, Demography and Development in Rural India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Rural Development: Meaning, Nature and Scope and Determinants 2.2 Rural Resources: Nature, Types and Magnitude 2.3 Rural Resources Management and Development 2.4 Rural Population : Size, Sex and Age Composition 2.5 Density of Rural Population in India 2.6 Population Problems and Challenges in Rural India 2.7 Occupational Structure in Rural India 2.8 Globalization and Changes in Rural Occupations	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Rural Industries and Finance in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Rural Finance : Need and Significance Rural Finance in India 4.4 Problems and Risk in Rural Finance in India	

	4.3 Role of Cooperative Finance Agencies in Rural Economic Development 4.4 Role of NABARD in Rural Economic Development 4.5 Rural Industrialization: Meaning and Significance 4.6 Role of Industries in Rural Economic Development 4.7 Rural Industries : Types, Problems and Measures	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Rural Infrastructure in India</b>	1 Credit (15 Hours)
	4.1 Rural Roads Network: Significance and Problems 4.2 Rural Housing : Present Position and Problems 4.3 Rural Electrification : Present Position and Problems 4.4 Rural Sanitation : Present Position and Problems 4.5 Rural Drinking Water : Present Position and Problems 4.6 Rural Education : Present Position and Problems 4.7 Rural Health : Present Position and Problems	



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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-4</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Economic Thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ECOMJC-304
<b>Credits</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	Understand the economic thoughts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and its implications in relation to Indian agriculture and Indian industries
CO2	Provides the contemporary relevance of the economic thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in relation to capitalism and state socialism
CO3	Understand the significance of economic philosophy of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with respect to public Finance and monetary system
CO4	Acquire and create awareness about the contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Indian economy in the context of labour welfare and water management

#### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar-Part-I</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1. Early Life, Family and Education of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 1.2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Agriculture 1.3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Industrialisation 1.4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Capitalism and State Socialism	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Economic Thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar-Part-II</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Public Finance 2.2 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Monetary System 2.3 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Labour Welfare 2.4 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Water Management	

#### References:

- 1) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar : Writings and Speeches Vol. 1 to Vol. 17, Published by Education Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, 2014

2. Jadhav Narendra (1991), Ambedkar: Economist Par Excellence, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
3. Omvedt Gail (2004), Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India, Penguin Books, New Delhi
4. Thorat Sukhadev and Kumar (2008), Perspectives on Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies, Oxford University Press, New Delhi



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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Economics of Gender and Development ECOMJE-301
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

### Course Outcome

CO1	Understand the fundamental of gender economics in relation to the role of women in economic development
CO2	Provides the knowledge about the demographic profile of women in India
CO3	Explore the understanding about rural industries and rural finance in India
CO4	Learn about various Rural Infrastructural facilities available in India especially education, health care, road and electricity

### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Introduction to Gender Economics</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Gender Economics: Introduction, Importance and Scope 1.2 Concepts of Gender Economics: Sex and gender; Third gender; Trans-Gender; Gendered division of labour; Gender Equity ; Gender equality ; Feminisms ; Gender Discrimination 1.3 Role of Gender in Economic Development 1.4 Interdisciplinary Approach of Gender Study 1.5 Women as a Agent of Change and Growth 1.6 Theoretical Aspects of Gender Economics	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Demographic Profile of Women in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Status of Women in Indian Society 3.2 Status of Women Health in India 3.3 Women Population Profile in India: Trends and Present Position 3.4 Sex Ratio in India: Meaning, Trends and Present Position 3.5 Causes of declining sex ratio in India 3.6 Fertility Rate in India: Meaning, Trends and Present Position 3.7 Causes of declining fertility rate in India	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Women in Labour Market in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Occupational Pattern of Women Labour in India 3.2 Gender Inequality in India: Meaning, Measurement and Causes	



	3.3 Gender Discrimination in India: Meaning and Causes 3.4 Female Labour Force Participation in India: Meaning and Present Status 3.5 Demand for and Supply of Female Labours in India: Determinants 3.6 Women and Globalization: Inter-linkages 3.7 Gender Inequality Index 3.8 Gender Pay Gap	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Women Empowerment in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Women Empowerment: Meaning and Significance 4.2 Determinants of Women Empowerment 4.3 Problems in Women Empowerment 4.4 Women Empowerment Policies in India 4.5 The Constitutional Provisions for Women Empowerment in India 4.6 Gender Budgets	

### References:

1. Boserup Ester (1970): Womens Role in Economic Development, George Allen and Unwin London.
2. Amsden A. H (ED) (1980): The Economics of women and work penguin harmen
4. Krishanraj M.R, M.Sudarshan and A. Shariff(1999): Gender, Population and Development.
5. Nussbaum (2001): Women and Human Development: The Capabilities Approaches.
6. Agarwal Bina (1994): A Field at ones own gender and Land Rights in South Asia, Cambridge University, Press, New Delhi.
7. Natural Commission for women: Towards Equality the unfinished agenda status of women in India-2001, New Delhi (2002)
8. Wazir.R (2000): The Gender Gap in Basic education, NGO, as change agents, sage publications, New Delhi.
9. RatnaKumari(2006): Economic Discrimination Of Women, abhijit Publications ,New Delhi.

### Recommended Books

1. Maithreyi Krishnaraj, Gender Population and Development
2. R.K.Sen and Anita Banaerji, Women and Economic Development
3. D Sainsbury, (1999), Gender and Welfare State Regimes, Oxford University Press.

5. AR Morrison, D Raju, N Sinha (2007), Gender equality, poverty and economic growth, World Bank Publications
6. Bina Agarwal, (1997), "Bargaining" and Gender Relations: Within and beyond the Household, Vol.3, Issue 1, Journal of Feminist Economics
7. Hausmann, LD Tyson, suadia Zahidi, (2009) 'The Global Gender Gap Report', World Economic Forum
8. Ronald Inglehart, Pippa Norris, (2003) Rising Tide: Gender Equality and Cultural Change around the World, Cambridge University Press



<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Basic Statistics ECO-MJE-302
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

### Course Outcome

CO1	The learner will be trained with the use of basic statistical analysis, which are commonly applied to understand and analyze economic problems
CO2	The learner shall understand quantitative techniques and testing methods applied in the research analysis.
CO3	After completing course, the learner shall develop the skills of using basic statistics as mean, mode, dispersion and other
CO4	The learner shall be able explore the application of correlation, regression and index number

### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Introduction to Statistics</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Statistics : Introduction, Meaning and Definition 1.2 Scope & Functions of Statistics 1.3 Classification of Statistics 1.4 Significance & Limitations of Statistics 1.5 Statistics & Economic Planning 1.6 Methods of Statistical Investigation	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Data Collection and Statistical Survey</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Meaning and Types of statistical data 2.2 Methods of data collection- Primary Data & Secondary Data 2.3 Classification, Tabulation and Presentation of Data 2.4 Statistical Investigation : Meaning and Types 2.5 Statistical Tests in Research: Meaning, Significance and level of Significance 2.6 Types of Tests: F – Test; T-Test ; Chi- Square and ANOVA	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>

	3.1 Meaning and Definition of Central Tendency 3.2 Measures of Central tendency 3.3 Merits and Demerits of central Tendency 3.4 Types of Statistical Averages 3.5 Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Harmonic Mean 3.6 Measures of Dispersion: Concept and Definition, Characteristics and Types of Dispersion	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Skewness, Correlation and Regression</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Skewness : Meaning, Definition and Types of Skewness 4.2 Measures of Skewness- Karl Pearson's and Bowley's coefficient of skewness 4.3 Correlation & Regression Analysis 4.4 Meaning, Definition & Uses of Correlation 4.5 Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation 4.6 Regression: Meaning, Definition and Simple Linear Regression, Least Square Method 4.7 Index Numbers: Definition, construction of index numbers, Uses and limitations	
	<b>References</b> 1. Agarwal, B. L. (2003). Programmed Statistics, Second Edition, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi. 2. Gupta, S. C. and Kapoor, V. K. (1983). Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics, Eleventh Edition, Sultan Chand and Sons Publishers, New Delhi. 3. Mood, A.M. Graybill, F.A. and Boes, D.C. (2007): Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, 3rd Edn. (Reprint), Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. Ltd. 4. Sarma, K. V. S. (2001). Statistics Made it Simple: Do it yourself on PC. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. 5. Snedecor G. W. and Cochran W. G. (1989). Statistical Methods, Eighth Ed. East-West Press. 6. Gupta, S. C. and Kapoor, V. K. (1997). Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, 3rd Edition, Sultan Chand and Sons Publishers, New Delhi. 7. Mukhopadhyay P. (2015). Applied Statistics, Publisher: Books & Allied (P) Ltd. 8. Agarwal, B. L. (2003). Programmed Statistics, 2nd Edition, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi. 9. Gore Anil, Pranjape Sharayu, Kulkarni Madhav. Statistics for everyone. SIPF Academy Publisher, Nashik 10. Purohit, S. G., Gore S. D., Deshmukh S. R. (2008). Statistics Using R, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.	

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>RP</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Research Project-I ECORP-301
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/Presentation/Seminar</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam/Research Project</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1:	Students will cultivate critical thinking to analyze academic, professional, and social issues, enhancing their analytical and ethical leadership abilities
CO2:	Students will master advanced research methodologies and demonstrate proficiency in both written and oral communication
CO3:	Students will effectively apply skills acquired throughout their academic and professional experiences.

### Process of Research Project-1

#### 1. Topic Selection and Approval:

- **Faculty-Provided Topics:**
  - At the commencement of the third semester, faculty members within the Economics Department will present students with a selection of 4 to 6 broad research topics. These topics will align with the core disciplines of economics. This provides students with a foundational starting point.
- **Student-Proposed Topics:**
  - Students are also encouraged to develop their own dissertation topics. This fosters independent thought and allows students to pursue areas of particular interest.
  - However, student-proposed topics must undergo a rigorous approval process by the department's faculty. This ensures that the proposed research is academically sound, feasible, and relevant to the field of economics.
- **Outline Submission and Approval:**
  - Once a student has chosen a topic (either faculty-provided or student-proposed), they must create and submit a detailed research outline to the department.
  - This outline will typically include:
    - A clear statement of the research question or hypothesis.



- A preliminary literature review.
- A proposed research methodology.
- An anticipated timeline.
- The department will review these outlines to assess their suitability.
- **Finalization:**
  - Following the outline approval process, a definitive list of approved dissertation topics, along with accompanying reading lists, will be made available to students. This ensures that all students have access to the necessary resources.

## 2. Project Committee and Guidance:

- **Project Committee Formation:**
  - The department will establish a project committee responsible for overseeing the dissertation process.
  - This committee will consist of the Head of the Economics Department (serving as the chairperson) and three additional faculty members.
- **Faculty Guidance:**
  - Faculty members within the department will serve as guides for the students' dissertation projects.
  - **Student-Guide Allocation:**
    - The project committee will be responsible for matching students with appropriate faculty guides, considering the students chosen research topics, and the faculty members area of expertise.

## 3. Project Development and Submission:

- **Preliminary Presentation:**
  - Students are required to deliver a preliminary presentation of their research proposal to the project committee. This presentation serves as an early checkpoint, allowing the committee to provide feedback and guidance.
- **Dissertation Development:**
  - Students will conduct in-depth research, gather and analyze data, and write a dissertation of 5000-8000 words.
  - **Formatting and Style:**
    - The dissertation must adhere to APA style guidelines.
    - The document must be typed with one and a half line spacing.
- **Plagiarism Policy:**
  - Strict plagiarism policies are enforced. Any dissertation with more than 25% plagiarism will require the student to rewrite the document.
- **Dissertation Format:**
  - The dissertation must include the following sections:
    - Title Page
    - Abstract
    - Introduction
    - Review of Literature

- Research Methodology
- Analysis and Interpretation
- Conclusion/Findings/Suggestions
- Bibliography
- Appendices (if applicable)
- **Final Submission:**
  - Students must submit a bound hard copy of their dissertation, along with a digital copy (CD/DVD), to the department by the designated deadline.
  - The final submission of dissertation shall be in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> week of the semester, followed by final presentation

#### 4. Evaluation and Presentation:

- **Dissertation Evaluation:**
  - The student's faculty guide will evaluate the dissertation, assigning a grade out of 60 marks.
  - The evaluation criteria include:
    - Originality of research.
    - Technique of analysis.
    - Method of interpretation.
    - Use of statistics.
    - Quality of references.
- **Final Presentation:**
  - Students will deliver a final presentation of their research to the project committee.
  - **Presentation Evaluation:**
    - The presentation will be evaluated out of 40 marks, with 20 marks allocated to the quality of the presentation and 20 marks to the student's ability to answer questions.

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**Structure of M.A. Economics Programme****M.A. Economics-Second Year****Semester-IV**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Internal Exam/ CIE</b>	<b>External/ Theory Exam</b>
<b>1</b>	Major Core-1	Micro Economics-II ECOMJC-401	4	100	40	60
<b>2</b>	Major Core-2	Macro Economics-II ECOMJC-402	4	100	40	60
<b>3</b>	Major Core-3	Urban Economics ECOMJC-403	4	100	40	60
<b>4</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)	Economics of Infrastructure ECOMJE-401	4	100	40	60
		Financial Markets & Institutions ECOMJE-402	4	100	40	60
<b>5</b>	RP	Research Project-II ECORP-401	6	150	50	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>340</b>

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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	Major Core-1
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Micro Economics-II ECOMJC-401
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	Understand the fundamentals of theories of firm as part of advanced microeconomics analysis
CO2	Provides the theoretical understanding of the theory of distribution in the context of rent, wage and interest
CO3	After completing this course, the learner shall understand the theories of profit and welfare economics
CO4	Learn about the game theory and asymmetric information, which is helpful to to solve basic microeconomic problems

#### Syllabus

Module-1	Theories of Firm	15 Hours 1 Credit
	1.1 Profit Maximisation Theory 1.2 Baumol's Sales Revenue Maximisation model 1.3 Williamson's Managerial Theory 1.4 Marris's Managerial Theory 1.5 Simon's Behavioural theory of firm 1.6 Bain's Limit pricing theory 1.7 Sylos-Labini Model	
Module-2	Theories of Distribution	1 Credit
	2.1 Ricardian Theory Of Rent ; 2.2 Modern Theory Of Rent ; 2.3 Quasi Rent 2.4 The Subsistence Theory of Wages ; 2.5 Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages 2.6 Classical Theory of Interest ; 2.7 Neo-Classical Loanable Funds Theory; 2.8 Keynes Liquidity Preference Theory ; 2.9 Modern Theory of Interest	

<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Theories of Profit and Welfare Economics</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>
	3.1 Schumpeter's Innovation Theory ; 3.2 Risk and uncertainty theory 3.3 Pigou's theory of welfare 3.4 Pareto's optimality conditions 3.5 Rawl's theory of justice. 3.6 Arrow's impossibility theorem.	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Game Theory and Asymmetric Information</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>
	4.1 Game Theory: Introduction; Alternative Strategy and Dominant Strategy; Prisoner's Dilemma 4.2 Asymmetric Information 4.3 Adverse Selection: Market for 'lemons' ; Market for Labour ; Market for Insurance and Market for Credit 4.4 Solution to Asymmetric Information- Signalling and Screening 4.5 Moral Hazard -Principal-agent Problem	

**References:**

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*Ahuja, H L (2011): Advanced Economic Theory, S Chand and Co., New Delhi.*  
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<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-2</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Macro Economics-II ECOMJC-402</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

### Course Outcome

CO1	Understand the fundamentals of theories of demand for money as a part of advanced macroeconomics analysis
CO2	Provides the theoretical understanding of the Neo-Classical and Keynesian Synthesis
CO3	Understand the theories of inflation, which is an integral part of economy
CO4	Learn about the fundamental theories of trade cycles and to solve basic macroeconomic problems

### Syllabus

<b>Module-1</b>	<b>Theories of Demand for Money</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>
	1.1 Classical Approach To Demand For Money: Quantity Theory Approach; Fisher's Equation; 1.2 Cambridge Quantity Theory. 1.3 Keynes' Liquidity Preference Approach Of Demand For Money. 1.4 Liquidity Trap 1.5 Patinkin and Real Balance Effect 1.6 Approaches of Baumol and Tobin 1.7 Friedman and Modern Quantity Theory.	
<b>Module-2</b>	<b>Neo-Classical and Keynesian Synthesis</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>
	2.1 Neo-classical and Keynesian Views On Interest 2.2 The Structure of IS-LM model 2.3 Derivation of IS Curve and LM Curve 2.4 Properties of IS Curve and LM curve 2.5 Causes in shifts in IS and LM Curve 2.6 Extension of IS-LM Model With Government Sector 2.7 Extension of IS-LM Model With Labour Market.	
<b>Module-3</b>	<b>Theory of Inflation</b>	<b>1 Credit</b>

	3.1 Inflation: Meaning and Types 3.2 Inflation: Causes, Effects And Control 3.3 Classical, Keynesian and monetarist approaches to inflation. 3.4 Structural theory of inflation 3.5 Phillip curve analysis 3.6 Samuelson and Solow-the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis.	
<b>Module-4</b>	<b>Trade Cycles</b>	1 Credit
	4.1 Trade Cycles: Meaning And Phases 4.2 Causes and Effects of Business Cycles 4.3 Measures to Control the Business Cycles 4.4 Schumpeter's theory of Trade cycles 4.5 Hawtrey's theory of Trade cycles 4.6 Keynes' theory of Trade cycles 4.7 Samuelson and Hicks' theory	

**References:**

- Glahe, Fred, R (1973), *Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc, New York.
- Laidler, D.E.W. (1977), *Demand for Money: Theory and Evidence*, Dum-Don Valley, New York.
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- Vaish, M.C. , *Monetary Theory*, Ratan Prakashan Mandir, Agra

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Major Core-3</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Economics of Infrastructure ECOMJE-401</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

### Course Outcome

CO1	To familiarize the learners the categories of infrastructure and its role in the process of economic development of India
CO2	To understand the significance, problems and measures of economic infrastructure in India, especially roadways and waterways
CO3	To understand the significance, problems and measures of economic infrastructure in India, especially telecommunication and energy
CO4	This helps the learner to explore the social infrastructure in India with reference to education and health care

### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Introduction to Economics of Infrastructure</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Infrastructure: Meaning and Significance 1.2 Types of Infrastructure 1.3 Role of Infrastructure in Economic Growth 1.4 Role of Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure 1.5 Budget Allocations for Infrastructure Sector 1.6 Privatisation and Commercialisation of Infrastructure	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Economic Infrastructure in India-I</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Roadways: Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages 2.2 Roadways in India: Progress, Challenges and Government Policies 2.3 Airways: Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages 2.4 Airways in India: Progress, Challenges and Government Policies 2.5 Waterways : Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages 2.6 Waterways in India : Progress, Challenges and Government Policies	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Economic Infrastructure in India-II</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Telecommunication: Meaning and Significance 3.2 Telecommunication in India: Progress, Challenges and	

	Government Policies 3.3 Energy: Meaning and Sources 3.4 Role of energy in economic development 3.5 Energy in India: Progress, Challenges and Government Policies	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Social Infrastructure in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Health Care Services: Meaning and Significance 4.2 Health Care Services in India : Progress, Challenges and Government Policies 4.3 Education: Meaning and Role of Education in economic development 4.4 Education in India: Progress, Challenges and Government Policies 4.5 Privatization of Health Care in India 4.6 Privatization of Education in India	
	Reading List 1. Crew, M. A. and P. R. Kleindorfer (1979), Public Utility Economics, Macmillan, London. 2. Das, K. (2010), 'Lopsided Infrastructure', in Alternative Survey Group (Ed.), Alternative Economic Survey, India: Two Decades of Neoliberalism, Daanish Books, Delhi, pp. 195- 209. 3. Goel, M.M. (2011), Economics of Human Resource Management in India, VK Global Publications, New Delhi. 4. Government of India (1997), The India Infrastructure Report, Vols. I, II and III, NCAER and Government of India, New Delhi. (Chairman: Rakesh Mohan). 5. Morris, S. (2007), 'Infrastructure', in Kaushik Basu (Ed.), The Oxford Companion to Economics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. 6. Panchamukh, P.R. (1980), Economics of Health: A Trend Report in ICSSR, A Survey of Research in Economics, Vol. VI, Infrastructure, Allied, Delhi. 7. Raghuram, G., R. Jain, S. Morris, P. Pangotra and S. Sinha (Eds.) (1999), Infrastructure Development and Financing: Public Private Partnership, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi. 8. Tilak, J.B.G. (1994), Education for Development in Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi.	

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Urban Economics ECOMJC-403
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	The learners are trained to comprehend issue and opportunities associated with urban economics
CO2	It will impart a more calibrated understanding of process and demography of urbanization in India
CO3	The learner will be able to explore the urban issues and infrastructure in India
CO4	It will familiarize about the urban development policies, which can be helpful for further knowledge

#### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Introduction to Urban Economics</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	1.1 Urban Economics: Meaning, Scope and Significance 1.2 Inter-disciplinary approach of Urban Economics 1.3 Components of Urban Economics 1.4 Features of Urban Economy 1.5 Role of Technology in Urban Economic Development 1.6 Sources of Urban Growth	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>The Process and Demography of Urbanization in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Classification of urban areas by demographic, geographical and economic criteria 2.2 Causes of Urbanization 2.3 Urban Population in India: Size and Sex 2.4 Urban Population in India: Density and Trends 2.5 Occupational Structure in Urban India 2.6 Urbanization and Globalization 2.7 Sustainable Urban Development	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Urban Issues and Infrastructure in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Urbanization and Growth of Slums 3.2 Urbanization and Crimes	



	3.3 Urbanization and Environmental Issues 3.4 Urbanisation and Housing Problem 3.5 Urbanization and Sanitation Issues 3.6 Urbanisation and Health Issues 3.7 Urbanization and Transportation Issues	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Urban Development Policies in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 Urban Community Development Programme (1958) 4.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 4.3 Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (LHSDP) 4.4 National Urban Sanitation Policy (2008) 4.5 Smart Cities Mission (SCM) 4.6 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 4.7 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	
	<b>Reading List</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bidyut Mohanty (1993) Urbanization in Developing Countries Basic Services and Community Participation, Institute of Social Science, Concept Publishing House</li> <li>2. Briance A and Ravinder Singh, (edited) (1995) Housing the Urban Poor, Policy and Practice in Developing Countries, Sage Publications (New Delhi).</li> <li>3. Edwin S. Mills. (1987). Handbook on Regional and Urban Economics, Volume 2: Urban Economics. North-Holland (Amsterdam).</li> <li>4. Fred Durr (1971), The Urban Economy. London, Index Educational Publishers (London)</li> <li>5. Harris E. Hondon (1973), Introduction to Urban Economic Analysis and Policy Appleton-Century-Crofts (New York)</li> <li>6. Harry W Richardson (1972), Urban Economics, Penguin Group (New York).</li> <li>7. Hirsch W.E. (1973), Urban Economic Analysis, McGraw-Hill Book Company (New York).</li> <li>8. J Vernon Henderson. (1985). Economic Theory and Cities. Academic Press (New York).</li> <li>9. V. Henderson J.F. Thisse. (2004). Handbook on Regional and Urban Economics, Volume 4: Cities and Geography. North-Holland (Amsterdam).</li> <li>10. James Heilbrun (1974), Urban Economics and Public Policy, St Martin's Press (New York).</li> <li>11. Lloyd Rodwin and Associates (1969). Planning Urban Growth and Regional Development, MIT Press (Mass).</li> <li>12. Mark Garrett, (1996), Transportation Planning, Sage Publications (New Delhi)</li> <li>13. Michael P. Todaro and Stephen C. Smith. (2015). Economic Development. Pearson (New Delhi). Chapter 7: Urbanisation and Rural-Urban Migration.</li> <li>14. O' Sullivan (2012), Urban Economics, McGraw Hill Higher Education (Boston).</li> <li>15. Shukla, V. (1996) Urbanization and Economic Growth, Himalaya Publishers Pvt. Ltd (New Delhi).</li> </ol>	

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	Major Electives (Choose Any One)
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	Financial Markets & Institutions ECOMJE-402
<b>Credits</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Internal Examination/CIE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam</b>	<b>60</b>

#### Course Outcome

CO1	This course helps the learners to understand the structure, types and functioning of financial markets in India
CO2	The learners shall understand the structure and functioning of capital market in India, especially about the structure, functioning and stock exchange
CO3	The learner will be able to understand the money market in India and risk in financial market, especially about the functioning and instruments
CO4	After going through the course, learner will understand the international financial institutions and stock exchange with respect to their functioning

#### Syllabus

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>Introduction to Financial System</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 ours )</b>
	1.1 Nature and Structure of Financial System 1.2 Functions and Role of Financial System 1.3 Financial System and Economic Development 1.3 Intermediaries in Financial Market 1.4 Financial Market: Meaning and Structure 1.5 Role of Reserve Bank of India in Money Market	
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>Capital Market in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	2.1 Capital Market: Meaning, Definition and Features 2.2 Structure and Sub-Markets of Indian Capital Market 2.3 Financial Instruments in Capital Market 2.4 Importance of Capital Markets 2.5 Securities and Exchange Board of India – SEBI 2.6 Stock Exchanges: Meaning and Function 2.7 Defects in Indian Capital Market	
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Money Market and Financial Risk Management in India</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	3.1 Money Market: Meaning, Definition and Features	

	3.2 Functions of Money Markets 3.3 Components of Money Market 3.4 Money Market Institutions 3.5 Money Market Instruments 3.6 Risk: Meaning and Types 3.7 Risk Management in Financial Markets 3.8 Risk Hedging Instruments	
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>National and International Financial Institutions</b>	<b>1 Credit (15 Hours)</b>
	4.1 National Financial Institutions : 4.1.1 Industrial Finance Corporation of India; 4.1.2 Industrial Development Bank of India ; 4.1.3 National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development ; 4.1.4 Small Industries Development Bank of India ; 4.1.5 Unit Trust of India ; 4.1 6 Export-Import Bank 4.2 International Financial Institutions: 4.2.1 International Monetary Fund; 4.2.2 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; 4.2.3 Asian development Bank; 4.2.4 International Finance Corporation; 4.2.5 Bank for International Settlement	
	<b>Essential Readings</b> 1. Bhole L.M. and Mahakud J., Financial Institutions and Markets: Structure, Growth and Innovations (6th Edition). McGraw Hill Education, Chennai, India 2. Saunders, Anthony & Cornett, Marcia Millon (2007). Financial Markets and Institutions (3rd ed.). Tata McGraw Hill 3. Pathak, Bharati V., Indian Financial System: Markets, Institutions and Services, Pearson education, New Delhi, Second edition, 2008. 4. Khan, M. Y., Financial Services. McGraw Hill Education. <b>Additional Readings:</b> 1. Jeff Madura, Financial Institutions and Markets, Cengage Learning EMEA, 2008 2. Meir G. Kohn, Financial Institutions and Markets, Oxford University Press, 2004. 3. Fabozzi, Frank J. and Modigliani, Franco, Capital Markets: Institutions and Markets, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, Third edition, 2005. Teaching Learning Process: Lecture, discussion, Power Point presentations, Course Contents: may be discussed in light of latest SEBI regulations and RBI guidelines.	

<b>Programme</b>	<b>M.A. Economics</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>RP</b>
<b>Course Title and Course Code</b>	<b>Research Project-II ECORP-401</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Internal Examination/Presentation/Seminar</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>External/Theory Exam/Research Project</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	
CO1:	Students will cultivate critical thinking to analyze academic, professional, and social issues, enhancing their analytical and ethical leadership abilities
CO2:	Students will master advanced research methodologies and demonstrate proficiency in both written and oral communication
CO3:	Students will effectively apply skills acquired throughout their academic and professional experiences.

### Process of Research Project-1

#### 1. Topic Selection and Approval:

- **Faculty-Provided Topics:**
  - At the commencement of the fourth semester, faculty members within the Economics Department will present students with a selection of 4 to 6 broad research topics. These topics will align with the core disciplines of economics. This provides students with a foundational starting point.
- **Student-Proposed Topics:**
  - Students are also encouraged to develop their own dissertation topics. This fosters independent thought and allows students to pursue areas of particular interest.
  - However, student-proposed topics must undergo a rigorous approval process by the department's faculty. This ensures that the proposed research is academically sound, feasible, and relevant to the field of economics.
- **Outline Submission and Approval:**
  - Once a student has chosen a topic (either faculty-provided or student-proposed), they must create and submit a detailed research outline to the department.
  - This outline will typically include:
    - A clear statement of the research question or hypothesis.
    - A preliminary literature review.
    - A proposed research methodology.

- An anticipated timeline.
  - The department will review these outlines to assess their suitability.
- **Finalization:**
  - Following the outline approval process, a definitive list of approved dissertation topics, along with accompanying reading lists, will be made available to students. This ensures that all students have access to the necessary resources.

## 2. Project Committee and Guidance:

- **Project Committee Formation:**
  - The department will establish a project committee responsible for overseeing the dissertation process.
  - This committee will consist of the Head of the Economics Department (serving as the chairperson) and three additional faculty members.
- **Faculty Guidance:**
  - Faculty members within the department will serve as guides for the students' dissertation projects.
  - **Student-Guide Allocation:**
    - The project committee will be responsible for matching students with appropriate faculty guides, considering the students chosen research topics, and the faculty members area of expertise.

## 3. Project Development and Submission:

- **Preliminary Presentation:**
  - Students are required to deliver a preliminary presentation of their research proposal to the project committee. This presentation serves as an early checkpoint, allowing the committee to provide feedback and guidance.
- **Dissertation Development:**
  - Students will conduct in-depth research, gather and analyze data, and write a dissertation of 5000-8000 words.
  - The final submission of dissertation shall be in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> week of the semester, followed by final presentation
  - **Formatting and Style:**
    - The dissertation must adhere to APA style guidelines.
    - The document must be typed with one and a half line spacing.
- **Plagiarism Policy:**
  - Strict plagiarism policies are enforced. Any dissertation with more than 25% plagiarism will require the student to rewrite the document.
- **Dissertation Format:**
  - The dissertation must include the following sections:
    - Title Page
    - Abstract
    - Introduction
    - Review of Literature



- Research Methodology
- Analysis and Interpretation
- Conclusion/Findings/Suggestions
- Bibliography
- Appendices (if applicable)
- **Final Submission:**
  - Students must submit a bound hard copy of their dissertation, along with a digital copy (CD/DVD), to the department by the designated deadline.
  - The final submission of dissertation shall be in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> week of the semester, followed by final presentation

#### 4. Evaluation and Presentation:

- **Dissertation Evaluation:**
  - The student's faculty guide will evaluate the dissertation, assigning a grade out of 60 marks.
  - The evaluation criteria include:
    - Originality of research.
    - Technique of analysis.
    - Method of interpretation.
    - Use of statistics.
    - Quality of references.
- **Final Presentation:**
  - Students will deliver a final presentation of their research to the project committee.
  - **Presentation Evaluation:**
    - The presentation will be evaluated out of 40 marks, with 20 marks allocated to the quality of the presentation and 20 marks to the student's ability to answer questions.

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