# MA in Economics Old Syllabus

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**Note:**
1. The * marked papers will be taught.
2. The students are advised to select * marked papers only.
Structure of the Syllabus
(with effect from 2006-07)

M. A. PART -I
[ECONOMICS]

The student of M. A. Part - I will be offered four papers of Economics, which includes two papers as compulsory and two as optional. The papers are as below.

Compulsory Papers (Two Papers)

EC-01 Micro Economic Analysis
EC-02 Economics of Growth and Development

Optional Papers (Two Papers)

EO-01 Economics of Agriculture*
EO-02 Indian Economic Policy*
EO-03 Economics of Infrastructure
EO-04 Economics of Environment

Note: The * marked papers will be taught. The students are advised to select * marked papers only.
EC - 01 - MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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

Introduction and Basic Concepts
Basic Economic Problem - Choice and Scarcity; Deductive and Inductive Methods of Analysis; Positive and Normative Economics; Economic Models; characteristics of Equilibrium and Disequilibrium Systems.

Demand Analysis
Elasticities (price, cross, income) of demand - theoretical aspects and empirical estimation; elasticity of supply; Theories of demand - utility; indifference curve (income and substitution effects, Slutsky theorem) and their applications; Revealed preference theory; Recent developments in demand analysis (pragmatic approach and linear expenditure systems); Consumer's surplus.

Theory of Production and Costs
Production function - short period and long period; law of variable proportions and returns to scale; Isoquants, Elasticity of technical substitution. Empirical work on production functions; Traditional and modern theories of costs - Empirical evidence; Derivation of cost functions from production functions; Euler's theorem.

Price and Output Determination
Market - Structure and performance norms; Marginal analysis as an approach to price and output determination; perfect competition - short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry, price and output determination, supply curve; Monopoly - short run and long run equilibrium, price discrimination, welfare aspects, monopoly control and regulation; Monopolistic competition - general and
Chamberlin approaches to equilibrium, equilibrium of the firm and the group with product differentiation and selling costs, excess capacity under monopolistic and imperfect competition, criticism of monopolistic competition.

Oligopoly - Non-collusive (Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth, Chamberlin, Kinked demand curve and Stackelberg's solution) and collusive (Cartels and mergers, price leadership and basing point price system) models; Price and output determination under monopsony and bilateral monopoly

Alternative Theories of the Firm
Profit maximisation theory; Baumol's sales revenue maximization model; Williamson's model of managerial discretion; Marris model of managerial enterprise; Full cost pricing rule; Bain's limit pricing theory and its recent developments.

Distribution
Neo-classical approach - Marginal productivity theory; Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets; Determination of rent, wages, interest and profit; Macro theories of distribution - Ricardian, Marxian, Kalecki and Kaldor's.

Welfare Economics
Pigovian welfare economics; Pareto optimal conditions; Value judgment; social welfare function; compensation principle; Inability to obtain optimum welfare - Imperfections, market failure, decreasing costs, uncertainty and non-existent and incomplete markets; Rawl's theory of justice.

General Equilibrium
Partial and general equilibrium, Walrasian excess demand and input-output approaches to general equilibrium, existence, stability and uniqueness of equilibrium and general equilibrium, Stopler-Samuelson theorem, Rybczynski theorem.

BASIC READING LIST:
ADDITIONAL READING LIST:

EC - 02 - ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Preamble:
The study of economic development has gained importance because of sustained interest of the developing countries in uplifting their economic conditions by restructuring their economies to acquire greater diversity, efficiency and equity in consonance with their priorities. While few success stories can be counted, many have grappled with chronic problems of narrow economic base, inefficiency and low standard of living. For this and other reasons, there have been many approaches to economic development. In recent times, besides hardcore economic prescription to development, concerns hitherto related to background like education, health, sanitation and infrastructural development, have found a place of pride in explaining the preference of various economies. Modules incorporated in this paper are devoted to the theories of growth and development, social and institutional aspects of development, importance of agriculture, and the rationale and pattern of industrialisation in developing countries.

An Overview of Economic Growth and Development
Meaning of growth and development; Indicators of development; Factors influencing development; Economic and non-economic factors of development; Characteristics of developed and underdeveloped economies; Obstacles to economic development.

Economic Growth Models
Harrod and Domar Model; Kaldor Model; Solow Model; Mrs. Joan Robinson's Model; Mahalanobis Model.
Theories of Development
Classical theory of development - contribution of Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, J. S. Mill; Marxist concept of capitalist economic development - theory of social change, surplus value and profit; Schumpeter and capitalistic development; Innovation - role of credit, profit and degeneration of capitalism.

Approaches to Development
Partial theories of growth and development - circular causation, unlimited supply of labour, big push, balanced growth, unbalanced growth, critical minimum effort thesis; Dualism - technical, behavioural and social; Dependency theory of development.

Social and Institutional Aspects of Development
Poverty - absolute and relative; Measuring development and development gap - Per Capita Income, inequality of income, Human Development Index; Other indices of development - Food security, education, health, nutrition; Human Resource Development; Population as limits to growth - population, poverty and environment;

Sectoral Aspects of Development
Role of agriculture in economic development; Efficiency and productivity in agriculture, New technology and sustainable agriculture; Globalization and agricultural growth; Rationale and pattern of industrialization in developing countries; The choice of techniques and appropriate technology and employment.

Trade and Economic Development
International trade as engine of growth; Static and dynamic gains from trade; Export led growth; Dual gap analysis, Balance of Payment; Tariffs and effective protection; Role and working of WTO and developing countries.

Macroeconomic Policies and Development
Role of monetary and fiscal policies in developing countries, inflation and growth; External Resources - FDI, Aid Vs Trade, technology inflow; MNC activity in developing countries; Borrowings - domestic and external; Burden of borrowing - IMF and World Bank policies in developing countries.

BASIC READING LIST:
EO - 01 ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE

Preamble:

The objective of this course is to provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area. Its objective is to familiarize students with policy issues that are relevant to Indian agricultural economics and enable them to analyze the issues, using basic micro-economic concepts.

Agriculture and Economic Development

Nature and scope of agricultural economics; Role of agriculture in economic development; Interdependence between agriculture and industry-some empirical evidence.

Theories of Agricultural Development

Shultz's theory, Mellor theory, Boserup theory, Arthur Lewis theory and Ranis-Fei Model of economic development.
Agricultural Production
The production function analysis in agriculture; Laws of returns; Resource use and efficiency; Factor-factor relationship; Product-product relationship; Supply response in agriculture.

Land Reforms and Land Policy
Land Reforms in India-objective, measures and performance; Farming system-Peasant, capitalist, collective, state farming and contract farming; Problems of marginal and small farmers.

Rural Labour Market
Rural labour supply-interlocking of factor markets; Mobility of labour and segmentation in labour market; Marginalisation of rural labour; Nature, extent and trends in rural unemployment; Agricultural wages in India; Male-female wage differences.

Rural Finance
Role of rural finance-institutional and non-institutional; Rural savings and capital formation; Reorganisation of rural finance-co-operatives, commercial banks, regional rural banks; Role of NABARD.

Agricultural Prices
Agricultural marketing system in India-nature, problems and measures; Regulated Market; Cooperative Marketing; Behaviour of agricultural prices-Cobweb Model; Terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture; Need for state intervention; Agricultural price policy in India.

Agricultural Growth in India
Recent trends in agricultural growth in India; Inter-regional variations in growth in output and productivity; Trends in cropping pattern; Technological progress in Indian agriculture; Sustainable agriculture-indigenous practices; Bio-technological practices and growth potential.

Diversification of Rural Economic Activities
Livestocks-extent, productivity and problems; White Revolution; Fishery and Poultry Development; Forestry, Horticulture and Floriculture; Issues and problems of rural industrialization and development of agro-industries.
Rural Infrastructure

Rural transport; Rural communication; Rural banking; Rural Electrification; Rural Social Infrastructure—education, health, sanitation and drinking water.

BASIC READING LIST:


11. रायखेलकर अ. र. व डोंगे (१९९२), 'भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था', मेहता प्रकाशन संस्था, पुणे.
12. कविमंडळ विजय (१९८९), 'कृषी अर्थशास्त्र', मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
EO-02 INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY

Preamble
The objective of this paper at the postgraduate level would be sharpen the analytical faculty of the student, by highlighting an integrated approach to the functioning aspects of the Indian economy, keeping in view the scope for alternative approaches. Such an analysis is essential because the Indian economy is a unique amalgam of alternative competing and often conflicting theories and a proper understanding of its working is imperative if the student is to comprehend the ramifications that underlie most of the observed phenomena in the Indian economic set-up. The emphasis of the paper is on overall social, political and economic environment influencing policy decisions.

Planning in India
Objective and strategy of planning; Achievements and failures of Plans; Developing grass-root organisation for development-Panchayats, NGOs and other pressure groups.

Demographic Features
Meaning and components of population growth; Optimum theory of population; Theory of demographic transition; Broad demographic features of Indian population; Trends in growth of population; Consequences of population growth; Rural-urban migration; Urbanisation and civic amenities.

Infrastructure
Infrastructure and economic development; Economic infrastructure-transport and communication; Social infrastructure- education, health, housing; Progress of infrastructure and problems in the provision of infrastructure; Issues and policies in financing the infrastructure; Regional imbalance.

Agricultural Sector
Land reforms in India; Technological change in agriculture; Pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs; Agricultural Subsidies; Agricultural marketing; WTO and Indian agriculture; Issues in food security; Policies for sustainable agriculture.

Industrial Sector
Public sector enterprises and their performance; Problems of sick units in India; Privatisation and disinvestment debate; Growth and pattern of industrialisation; Small scale sector; Exit policy—issues in labour market reforms; Approaches for employment generation; WTO and Indian industries.
External Sector

Progress, composition and direction of foreign trade; Balance of payments; Issues in export-import policy and FEMA; Exchange rate policy; Foreign capital and MNCs in India; WTO and its impact on foreign trade.

Financial Institutions

Financial sector reforms; Interest rate policy; Review of monetary policy of RBI; Money and capital markets; Role and working of SEBI; Growth and problems of financial institutions in India.

Regional Development in India

Regional imbalances in India with respect agriculture, industry and tertiary sector; causes of and measures for regional imbalances; Regional planning in India.

BASIC READING LIST:

11. रायवर्मन, व डोंगे (१९९२), 'भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था', मेहताप्रकाशन, पुणे.
12. द्रासाई व मान्यार (२०००), 'भारतातील आर्थिक अर्थव्यवस्था', निराळीप्रकाशन, पुणे.
13. आरारकव व राजस्वर (१९९५), 'भारताची आर्थिक धोरणे', शास्त्रीयविद्यापीठ, नाशिक.
EO - 03 ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Preamble:
This course sets out the main principles of Economics of Infrastructure. It not only provides the basic theoretical concepts but also attempts to examine these from a practical viewpoint. An infrastructure plays vital role in economic development of a country. This paper aims to expose the student totally to issues related to development of physical as well as social infrastructure with special focus on India.

Introduction
Infrastructure and Economic Development - Infrastructure as a public good; Social and Physical Infrastructure - Special characteristics of public utilities. The peak load, Off-Load Problems, Economies of Scale of joint supply. Marginal Cost Pricing Vs. Other methods of pricing; Cross subsidization- equity and efficiency arguments.

Transport Economics

Communications
Telephone Utilities Rate making in Telephone Utilities. Principals of decreasing cost in telephone industries. Characteristics of Postal Services, Criteria for fixation of postal rates, measurement of standards of services in telephone and postal utilities; Indian scenario.

Energy Economics
Primacy of energy in the process of economic development, factors determining demand for energy .Implication of energy shortages in India. Energy conservation, renewable and non renewable sources of energy the search for an optimal energy policy in the Indian context.
Electricity, Gas and water supply

Rationale of state Intervention in electricity, gas and water supply. Bulk supply of pricing of electricity. The relative economies of thermal, hydel and nuclear power plans. The case for national power grid. The Exploitation of natural gas. pricing problems. Financing Water utilities urban and rural water supply in India.

Social Infrastructure

Human resource development and human development approaches to social infrastructure measurement of human development - special characteristic of education health and nutrition's- externalities and role of state in social infrastructure and economic growth.

Education and Health

Education and economic growth - Productivity and Employment- Investment in Education: Costs and Benefits, Private and social rates of return- Indian education systems- resource allocation to primary, secondary and higher education;
Health Dimensions of Development- Determinants of Health Status-Poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of information; Economic dimension of health care - Demand and supply of Health care ; Financing of health care and resource constraints; Inequalities in health - class and gender perspectives; Institutional issues in health care delivery.

BASIC READING LIST :

EO - 04  ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT

Preamble:
Due to the speedy growth of industries and population there is an increasing demand for the environmental resources. The free goods in the nature have now become the prices goods in the economy. The various types of pollution has created the problem to the human beings as well as the biosphere. This paper highlights the causes of pollution, its economic impacts and the role of government, NGOs, in environment protection.

Introduction to Economics of Environment
Definition and Scope of Economics of Environment - Economic development and environmental problems - Depletion of common property resources and its impact - Eco-systems - Loss of biodiversity - Review of environment protection policies at global level.

Industrial Development and Environmental Problems
Large sized industries and effluents - Water pollution - Air Pollution - Depletion of ozone layer - sound pollution - small-scale industries and environmental issues - Green House Effects - Environment friendly size of firm - Limits to growth theory.

Agricultural Development and Environmental Problems
Technological changes in agriculture and its impact on environment - Excess use of water, fertilizer and pesticides - concept of natural farming - Economics of large sized dams and their impact - Environmental changes and small and marginal farmers - Causes of forest depletion and its impact - Significance of social forestry.

Role of various sectors in environment protection
Role of public, private and cooperative sectors in environment protection - Role of NGOs, WWF and Chipco Movement.

Economics of Pollution

Environmental Policy in India
India's environmental Policy - New Economic Policies and environment - Environment Impact assessment and environmental audit. Rural and Urbanization
Environmental Problems: Population and pollution - Poverty and pollution - Housing and slums - rural sanitation - Effects on physical quality of life.

Sustainable development
Meaning and Significance; Sustainable Development and Agriculture; Sustainable Development and Industry; Sustainable Human Development; Science for Sustainable Development-Education, Public Awareness and Training.

BASIC READING LIST:
15. The Hindu Survey of Environment: Annual Reports.
TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
(Deemed University)

NEHRU INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SYLLABUS

M. A. PART- II
(ECONOMICS)
M. A. Part - II

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EO - 07  Economics of Gender and Development  14
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* Note *
1. The * marked papers will be taught.
2. The students are advised to select * marked papers only.
Structure of the Syllabus
(with effect from 2006-07)

M.A. PART -II
[ECONOMICS]

The student of M.A. Part-II will be offered Four papers of Economics, which includes two papers as compulsory and two as optional. The papers are as below.

Compulsory Papers (Two Papers)

EC - 03  Macro Economic Analysis
EC - 04  Public Economics

Optional Papers

EO - 05  Industrial Economics*
EO - 06  Labour Economics*
EO - 07  Economics of Gender and Development
EO - 08  Demography

Note: The * marked papers will be taught.
The students are advised to select * marked papers only.
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Preamble
Macroeconomic analyses and establishes the functional relationship between the large aggregates. The aggregate analysis has assumed such a great significance in recent times that a prior understanding of macroeconomic theoretical structure is considered essential for the proper comprehension of the different issues and policies. Macroeconomics now is not only a scientific method of analysis; but also a body of empirical economic knowledge. The paper entitled 'Macro Economic Analysis' equips the students at the postgraduate level to understand systematic facts and latest theoretical developments for empirical analysis.

National Income and Accounts
Meaning, significance and limitations; Various concepts of national income accounting- Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net Domestic Product; Concept of Disposable Income; Methods of national income accounting.

Consumption Function
Keynes' psychological law of consumption-implication of the law; Short and Long run consumption function; Empirical evidence on consumption function; Income - consumption relationship-absolute income, relative income, life cycle and permanent income hypothesis.

Investment Function
Marginal efficiency of investment and level of investment; Marginal efficiency of Capital and investment-long run and short run; The accelerator and investment behaviour; Influence of policy measures on investment-empirical evidence.

Supply of Money
 Constituents of Money; Factors determining money supply; RBI approach to money supply; High powered money and money multiplier; Budget deficits and money supply; Money supply and open economy; Control of money supply.

Demand for Money
Classical approach to demand for money-Quantity theory approach, Fisher's Equation, Cambridge quantity theory, Keynes's liquidity preference approach-transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money; Aggregate demand for money; Derivation of LM Curve.
Neo-classical and Keynesian Synthesis

Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest; The IS-LM model; Extension of IS-LM model with government sector; Extension of IS-LM model with labour market and flexible prices.

Post-Keynsian Demand for Money

Post-Keynsian approaches to demand for money-Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Friedman and the modern quantity theory; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism.

Theory of Inflation

Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structural theory of inflation; Phillips curve analysis; Samuelson and Solow-the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Control of Inflation.

Business Cycles

Meaning and phases of trade cycles; Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks; Control of Business cycles.

BASIC READING LIST:

9. जहाजिरदार मुक्ता (१९९२), 'समग्री अर्थशास्त्र', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
10. तेषारे श्री. आ. (१९८५), 'अर्थव्यवस्था आणि नागपूर', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
11. तेषारे आणि गुप्ते (१९९२), 'निर्वाणाचा व माध्यमिक व्यवहार', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
12. महाजन सुंदर (१९५२), 'समग्रार्थ अर्थशास्त्र', निराधार प्रकाशन, मुंबई.
13. बांधुरकर रि. ज. (१९९१), 'माध्यमिक श्रीमानस', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
EC - 04 PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Preamble
Role and functions of the Government in an economy have been changing with the passage of time. The term 'Public Finance' has traditionally been applied to the package of those policies and operations which involve the use of tax and expenditure measures while budgetary policy is an important part to understand the basic problems of use of resources, distribution of income, etc. There are vast array of fiscal institutions - tax systems, expenditure programmes, budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues, levels of government, etc., which raise a spectrum of issues arising from the operation of these institutions. Further, the existence of externalities, concern for adjustment in the distribution of income and wealth, etc. require political processes for their solution in a manner, which combines individual freedom and justice. This paper combines a thorough understanding of fiscal institutions with a careful analysis of the issues which underline budgetary policies in general and Indian experience in particular.

Introduction
- Role of Government in organized society; Changing perspective - government in a mixed economy; public and private sector, cooperation or competition; Government as an agent for economic planning and development; Government as a tool for operationalizing the planning process; private goods, public goods, and merit goods; Market failure - imperfections, decreasing costs, externalities, public goods;

Public Choice
- Private and public mechanism for allocating resources; Problems for allocating resources; Problems of preference revelation and aggregation of preferences; Voting systems; Arrow impossibility theorem; An economic theory of democracy; Politico-eco - bureaucracy; Rent seeking and directly unproductive profit seeking (DUP) activities.

Rationale for Public Policy
- Allocation of resources - provision of public goods; voluntary exchange models; Impossibility of decentralized provision of public goods (contributions of oates, Samuelson and Musgrave); demand-revealing schemes for public goods - Contributions of Clarks, Groves and Layard, Tiebout model, theory of club goods; Stabilization Policy - Keynesian case for stabilization policy; Uncertainty and
expectations; Failure of inter-temporal markets; Liquidity preference; Social goals; Poverty alleviation; Provision of infrastructural facilities, removing distributional inequalities and regional imbalances.

Public Expenditure
Wagner's law of increasing state activities; Wiseman-Peacock hypothesis; Pure theory of public expenditure; Structure and growth of public expenditure; Reforms in expenditure budgeting; Programme budgeting and zero base budgeting.

Taxation
Theory of incidence; Alternative concepts of incidence - Allocative and equity aspects of individual taxes; Benefit and ability to pay approaches; Theory of optimal taxation; Excess burden of taxes; Trade off between equity and efficiency; theory for measurement of dead weight losses; The problem of double taxation. Laffer Curve.

Public Debt
Classical view of public debt; Compensatory aspect of debt policy; Burden of public debt; sources of public debt; Debt through created money; Public borrowings and price level; Crowding out of private investment and activity; principles of debt management and repayment; External Debt - Portfolio and Management.

Fiscal Policy
Objectives of fiscal policy - full employment, anti-inflation, economic growth, redistribution of income and wealth; Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies; Budgetary deficits and its implications; Fiscal policy for stabilization - automatic vs. discretionary stabilization.

Fiscal Federalism
Principles of multi-unit finance; Imbalance in financial resources; Devolution of resources and grants; Theory of grants; Resource transfer from Union to States - Criteria for transfer of resources; Transfer of resources from Union and States to local bodies; Problems federal finance.

BASIC READING LIST:

ADDITIONAL READING LIST:
32. फ़जलकर दि. र (1988), 'भारतातील कर पंढरी', विन्दौली आणि कॅप्तनी पुस्तक, नागपूर.
33. देव व दामरे (1990), 'राजस्थ', नागपूर.
Preamble

In the contemporary world with globalization and liberalization more and more attention is being given to industry. This course intends to provide knowledge to the students on the basic issues such as productivity, efficiency, capacity utilization and debates involved in the industrial development of India. The objective is to provide a thorough knowledge about the economics of industry in a cogent and analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context.

Framework and Problems of Industrial Economics

Concept and organization of a firm-ownership, control and objectives of the firms; Passive and active behaviour of the firm.

Market Structure

Seller's concentration; Product differentiation; Entry conditions; Economies of scale; Market structure and profitability; Market structure and innovation; Theories of industrial location-Weber and Sargent Florence; Factors affecting location.

Market conduct

Product pricing-Theories and evidence; Investment Expenditure-Methods of evaluating; investment expenditure - Cost Benefit Analysis - Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) criteria - Balancing Private and Social returns; Theories and Empirical evidence on Mergers and Acquisitions (M & As) and diversification.

Market Performance

Growth of the firm-size and growth of a firm; Growth and profitability of the firm; Constraints on growth; Productivity, efficiency and capacity utilization-Concept and measurement, Indian situation.

Industrial Growth and Pattern in India

Classification of Industries; Industrial Policy in India-Role of Public and Private sectors; Recent trends in industrial growth; MNCs and transfer technology; Liberalization and privatization; Regional Industrial growth in India; Industrial economic concentration and remedial measures; Issues in Industrial proliferation and environmental preservation; Pollution control policies.
Industrial Finance

Owned, external and other components of funds; Role, nature, volumes and types of institutional finance-IDBI, IFCI, SFCs, SIDC, Commercial Bank.

Industrial Labour

Structure of Industrial labour; Employment dimensions of Indian industry; Industrial legislation; Industrial relations; Exit policy and social security; Labour Market reforms.

Current Problems of Selected Industries

Iron and Steel; Cotton textiles; Jute; Sugar; Coal; Cement and Engineering Goods; Development of small scale and cottage industries in India.

BASIC READING LIST:

11. पत्रक े द व अध्यक्ष (१९९२), 'आदायिक अर्थशास्त्र', पिपलपुरे आणि कॉम्पनी प्रकाशन, नागपुर.
12. वायस्कॉउंसल बन डोगे (१९९२), 'आदायिक अर्थशास्त्र', नाथ प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
EO - 06 LABOUR ECONOMICS

Preamble

Issues pertaining to the labour market, wage theories, employment policies, trade unions and collective bargaining in the globalized economy have become vitally important for developing countries. In a country like India where the bulk of the labour force is in the unorganised sector, and the organised sector is witnessing "jobless growth", the importance of issues such as employment and unemployment as well as livelihood and social security for the growing millions continues to assume significance. This paper exposes students to theoretical as well as empirical issues relating to the labour market with special reference to India.

Labour Markets

Nature and characteristics of labour markets in developing countries like India; Paradigms of labour market analysis-classical, neo-classical and dualistic economy; Demand for labour in relation to size and pattern of investment; Choice of technologies and labour policies; Mobility and productivity of labour; Rationalization; Methods of recruitment and placement; Employment service organisation in India.

Employment

Employment and development relationship-Poverty and unemployment in developing countries; Unemployment-Concepts, types and measurement, particularly in India; Impact of rationalization, technological change and modernization on employment in organized private industry, public sector and employment in agricultural sector; Analysis of educated unemployment; Employment policy in Five Year Plans and its evaluation.

Wage Determination

Classical, neoclassical and bargaining theories of wage determination; Concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage in theory and practice; Discrimination in labour market; Wage determination in various sectors-rural, urban, organised, unorganised and informal sector; Non-wage component of labour remuneration; Inflation-wage relationship at micro and macro levels; Productivity and wage relationship; Analysis of rigidity in labour markets; Asymmetric information and efficiency of labour markets in wage determination; National wage policy.
Industrial Relations

Theories of labour movement-Growth, pattern and structure of labour unions in India; Achievements of labour unions; Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism; Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Role of judicial activism; Labour legislation in India; Indian labour laws and practices in relation to international labour standards.

State and Labour

State and social security of labour-Concept of social security and its evolution; social assistance and social insurance; Review and appraisal of state policies with respect to social security and labour welfare in India; Special problems of labour, female labour, discrimination and gender bias in treatment of labour; Receding state and its effect on working of labour markets; Labour market reforms-Exit policy, need for safety nets, measures imparting flexibility in labour markets; Second National Commission on Labour; Globalisation and labour market.

BASIC READING LIST:


ADDITIONAL READING LIST:

11. देशमुख प्रमाकर, (1991), 'अनाचे अर्थशास्त्र', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
EO - 07. ECONOMICS OF GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Preamble
Gender biases in societal practices and development policies have resulted in persistent gender inequalities. It is increasingly being realized that mitigating such inequalities and enhancing women's capabilities and entitlements are crucial to the overall development of the country. This course "Economics of Gender and Development" would provide students an understanding of the nature of the economic role of women and their contribution to the national economy on the basis of a scientific and non-sexist analysis. The modules incorporated in this course provide an analysis of issues at the theoretical level and also with regard to specificity of issues prevailing in the Indian context.

Introduction to Gender Studies
Importance and concepts of women studies - Women in patriarchal and matriarchal societies and structures, patrilineal and matrilineal systems and relevance to present day society in India; Economics basis and functioning of patriarchy in developed and LDCs, particularly India; Gender bias in the theories of value, distribution, and population.

Demographic Aspects
Demography of female population: Age structure, mortality rates, an sex ratio - Causes of declining sex ratios and fertility rates in LDCs and particularly India - Theories and measurement of fertility and its control; Women and their access to nutrition, health, education, and social and community resources, and their impact on female mortality and fertility, economic status, and in work participation rate.

Women in Decision Making
Factors affecting decision making by women; property rights, access to and control over economic resources, assets; Power of decision making at household, class, community level; Economic status of women and its effect on work-participation rate, income level, health, and education in developing countries and India; Role of kinship in allocating domestic and social resources.
Conceptualization of women's work

Concept and analysis of women's work; Valuation of productive and unproductive work; visible and invisible work; paid and unpaid work; economically productive and socially productive work - Economic status, private property, and participation of women in pre-industrial and industrial societies - Female contribution to National Income.

Women and Labour Markets

Factors affecting female entry in labour market; Supply and demand for female labour in developed and developing countries, particularly India; Studies of female work participation in agriculture, non-agricultural rural activities, informal sector, cottage and small-scale industries, organised industry, and services sector; Wage differentials in female activities; Determinants of wage differentials; gender, education, skill, productivity, efficiency, opportunity; Structures of wages across regions and economic sectors.

Women, Technology and Environment

Impact of technological development and modernization on women's work participation in general and in various sectors such as agriculture, non-agriculture rural activities, small and cottage industries and organized industry; Role of new technologies for helping women - Provision of information and training for simple harvesting of economic services.

Social Security and Social Protection for Women

Social security of women; entitlements, ensuring economic independence and risk coverage, access to credit and insurance markets; Role of voluntary organizations, self help groups in providing social security; Labour market biases and gender discrimination; effectiveness of collective bargaining; Review of legislation for women's entitlements, protection of property rights, social security - Schemes for safety net for women; Need for female labour unions; affirmative action for women and improvement in their economic and social status.

Gender Planning, Development Policies and Governance

Gender and development indices; Mainstreaming gender into development policies; Gender-planning techniques; Democratic decentralization (panchayats) and women's empowerment in India; Ecofeminism: meaning and origin of concept.

BASIC READING LIST:

2. Dasai, N. and M. K. Raj (Eds.) (1979), Women and society in India, Research Centre for Women Studies, SNDT University, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL READING LIST:

Preamble
The main objective of this paper is to make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and the various theories that explain the growth of population in a country. The paper also enlightens the student on the quantitative and the qualitative aspects and characteristics of the population through various demographic techniques. In recent times, gender characteristics of the population have acquired importance and these have also been included in the framework of study. Migration and urbanization are the characteristics of structural change taking place in a society. Their study is essential to understand the dynamics of this change. The paper exposes the students to sources of population and related characteristics as also to the rationale, need and evolution of population policy.

Population and Development
Meaning and scope of demography; components of population growth and their interdependence; Measures of population change; Structure, distribution and sources of population data; Theories of population - Malthus, Optimum theory of population; theory of demographic transition - Views of Meadows, Enke and Simon; Population and development.

Structure of Population
Population trends in the twentieth century; Population explosion - Threatened or real; distant or imminent; International aspects of population growth and distribution; Pattern of age and sex structure in more developed and less developed countries; Determinants of age and sex structure; Demographic effects of sex and age structure, economic and social implications; Age pyramids and projections - Individual aging and population aging.

Fertility, Nuptiality and Mortality
Importance of study of fertility - Total fertility rate, Gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate; Levels and trends of fertility in more and less developed countries; Factors affecting fertility - Socio-economic factors, economic status, health, education, nutrition, caste, religion, race, region, rural-urban and status of husband and wife; Nuptiality - Concept and analysis of marital status, single mean
age at marriage; Synthetic cohort methods; Trends in age at marriage; Mortality - Death rates, crude and age-specific; Mortality at birth and infant mortality rate; levels and trends in more and less developed countries; Sex and age pattern of mortality; Factors for decline in mortality in recent past; Life table - Construction and uses; Concepts of stable population; Methods of population projection.

Migration and Urbanization
Concept and types - Temporary, internal and international; International migration - Its effect on population growth and pattern; Factors affecting migration; Theories of migration related to internal migration; Urbanization - Growth and distribution of rural-urban population in developed and developing countries.

Demographic Data Base in India
Study of census in India - Methodology and characteristics of census; Nature of information collected in 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census in India; National Family Health survey 1 and 2 and Rapid Household survey; changing characteristics of population in India; Population growth rates, trends and regional variations in sex ratio; Age structure of population, foetal, infant and child mortality rates; Maternal mortality rates; Life expectancy; Appraisal of Kerala model; Pattern of Migration and Urbanization in India.

Population and Development with Reference to India
Population, economy and environment linkages - Population, health, nutrition, productivity nexus; Population and human development issues; Culture and fertility; Demography and household economic behaviour.

Population Policy in India
Evolution of population policy in India - The shift in policy from population control to family welfare, to women empowerment; Family planning strategies and their outcomes; Reproductive health, maternal nutrition and child health policies; Population and strategies for human development of different social groups; social impact of new reproductive technologies and their regulation; The new population policy, Tasks before the National Population Commission.

BASIC READING LIST:

ADDITIONAL READING LIST:


