

Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University

(KKHSOU)

Master of Arts in Economics

(Two Year Postgraduate Programme to be offered from 2023-24 academic sessions onwards in CBCS mode)

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

MA IN ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

Sem	DSC (Core)	DSE/Minor/MD/ID	AEC	VAC	Dissertation/ Seminar	Total Credits
I	Microeconomic Theory I	Economics of Insurance/ Economics of Social Sector	Research Methodology (4 credits)	1 course (2 credits)		22
	Macroeconomic Theory I					
	Development Economics					
II	Microeconomic Theory II	Economic Sociology/ Indian Administration*		1 course (2 credits)	1 Seminar (4 credits)	22
	Macroeconomic Theory II					
	International Economics					
III	Mathematical Methods for Economics	Econometrics/ Issues in Indian Economy/ Sociology of Development	Computer Application in Quantitative Analysis (2 + 1 credits) Or Any one course from AEC 2 set			20
	Public Finance					
	Financial Systems					
IV	Statistical Methods	Agricultural Economics/ Environmental Economics (4 credits)			1 Project /Dissertation (8 credits)	24
	Demography					
	Political Economy					
Total	48 credits (12x4 credits)	16 credits (4x4 credits)	8 credits (2x4 credits)	4 credits	12 credits	88

Total no. of courses : 20, 1 Seminar, 1 Project/Dissertation
DSC : 48 credits [Total courses: 12 (4 credits each)]
DSE : 16 credits [Total courses: 4 (Out of 8; 4 credits each)]

AEC	: 08 credits	[Total courses: 2 (4 credits each)]
VAC	: 04 credits	[Total courses: 2 (2 credits each)]
Seminar; Project/Dissertation	: 12 credits	[Seminar: 1; Project/Dissertation: 1 (4 + 8 credits)]
Total Credits	: 88 credits	

Note:

DSC: Discipline Specific Core; DSE: Discipline Specific Elective. AEC: Ability Enhancement Course; VAC: Value Added Course

* To be adopted from related/allied disciplines

DETAILED COURSE WISE SYLLABUS OF MA IN ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

SEMESTER – I

DSC – I : MICROECONOMIC THEORY – I

Unit 1: Introduction to Demand Analysis

Elasticities: Concept of price, cross, income elasticities; Concept of Elasticities and their implications; Consumer's surplus; Engel's Law of Demand; Elementary theory of price formation — demand and supply equilibrium

Unit 2: Theories of Consumer Behaviour

Indifference curve (income and substitution effects, compensated demand curve) and their applications; linear expenditure system; Revealed preference theory

Unit 3: Recent Developments of the Theory of Consumer Behaviour-I

Hicksian revision of demand theory-Choice under uncertainty (Bernoulli, Neumann and Morgenstern theory, Friedman and Savage hypothesis, Markowitz hypothesis)

Unit 4: Recent Developments of the Theory of Consumer Behaviour-II

Recent developments in the theory of market demand (constant elasticity demand function, dynamic versions of demand, Linear expenditure system)

Unit 5: Recent Developments of the Theory of Consumer Behaviour-III

Household Time Allocation model of Garry S. Becker-Characteristics model of Kelvin Lancaster-positive and negative Network externalities (Bandwagon, Snob and Veblen effects)

Unit 6: Theory of Costs

Cost concepts: short-run and long-run costs, Average and Marginal costs; Derivation of cost functions from production functions; Derived demand for factors, Modern theory of cost-Engineering cost- multiproduct firms and dynamic changes in costs (economies of scope- learning curve)

Unit 7: Theory of Production

Production function: short-run and long-run; Law of variable proportions and returns to scale; Isoquants; Cobb-Douglas, CES; Returns to factors; Elasticity of substitution; Least cost combination of inputs

Unit 8: Market and Market Structures

Types of Market - Perfect and Imperfect Markets; Perfect Competition, Imperfect Competition – Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly without Product Differentiation, Oligopoly with Product Differentiation, Monopoly

Unit 9: Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry

Equilibrium of the Firm – Total Revenue and Total Cost Approach and Marginal Revenue and Marginal Cost Approach, Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry under Perfect Competition, , Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry under Monopoly

Unit 10: Price and Output Determination under Perfect Competition

Price and output determination: perfect competition — short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry, Supply curve

Unit 11: Price and Output Determination under Monopoly-I

Monopoly — short run and long run equilibrium, price discrimination- Meaning and Types, Price –Output Determination under Discriminating Monopoly, monopoly control and regulation

Unit 12: Price and Output Determination under Monopoly-II

Price and output determination under monopoly; Price and output determination under bilateral monopoly; Multi-product equilibrium; Equilibrium of multi-plant monopoly

Unit 13: Price and Output Determination under Monopolistic Competition

Monopolistic competition — Meaning and Nature, 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

Unit 14: Theory of Oligopoly - I

Non-collusive Oligopoly: Cournot, Bertrand, Stackelberg, Kinked demand curve

Unit 15: Theory of Oligopoly - II

Collusive Oligopoly: Cartels and mergers, price leadership, basing point price system

Basic Reading List:

- Henderson J. and R.E. Quandt (1980), Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (1990), Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan.
- Lipsey, R.G. and K.A. Chrystal (1999), Principles of Economics (9th Edition), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Ryan, W.J.L. (1962), Price Theory, Macmillan and CO. Limited, London.
- Samuelson, P.A. and W.D. Nordhaus (1998), Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Stonier, A.W. and D.C. Hague (1972), A Textbook of Economic Theory, ELBS & Longman, Group, London.
- Varian, H.R. (2000), Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach (5th Edition), East-West Press, New Delhi.

DSC – II : MACROECONOMIC THEORY – I

Unit1: National Income and related Totals

Concepts of Domestic and National Income; Related totals: GDP, NDP, GNP, NNP at factor cost and market price, Personal income and Disposable personal income

Unit 2: National Income and related Accounts

Circular Flow of Income in two-, three- and four-sector economy; Different forms of national income accounting: Social accounting, input-output accounting, flow of funds accounting and balance of payments accounting.

Unit 3: Classical Theory of National Income Determination

Say's Law of Market: Its Propositions and Implications; The classical theory of employment and income; Keynes' criticisms on full employment equilibrium

Unit 4: Keynesian Theory of National Income Determination

Keynes' Departure from Classical Theory; Basic Keynesian Framework; Keynes' theory of income determination; Relevance for Developing Countries; Criticisms.

Unit 5: Consumption Function

Keynes' psychological law of consumption; Implications of the law; Empirical evidence on consumption function

Unit 6: Theories of Consumption Function

Absolute income, Relative income, Life cycle and Permanent income hypotheses.

Unit 7: Investment Function

Marginal efficiency of investment and level of investment; Marginal efficiency of capital and investment: long run and short run; Factors Affecting MEC and MEI; Types of Investment

Unit 8: Keynesian Multiplier

Keynesian Multiplier: Concept, Working; Dynamic Multiplier; Relevance for Underdeveloped Countries; Criticisms

Unit 9: Multiplier-Accelerator Interaction

The accelerator and investment behaviour; Multiplier-Accelerator Interaction; Use of Super-Multiplier in Business Cycles

Unit 10: Further Topics on Multiplier

Concept of Static and Dynamic Multiplier; Dynamic Action of a Multiplier; Multi-sector Multiplier; Public Expenditure Multiplier and Balanced Budget Multiplier (Concepts only)

Unit 11: Demand for Money: Classical Approaches

Quantity theory of money: Fisher's and Cambridge version; Comparison between Fisher and Cambridge versions

Unit 12: Demand for Money: Keynes Approach

Keynes's liquidity preference approach: transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money; Friedman's Restatement of Quantity Theory of Money; Comparison between Keynesian and Friedman's approach; Criticism

Unit 13: Neo-classical and Keynesian Synthesis

Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest; The IS-LM model; Application of IS-LM Model; Extension of IS-LM model with government sector

Unit 14: IS-LM Extended Model (Foreign Sector Included)

The IS-LM Model including Foreign Sector; Balance of Payments Disequilibrium and Money Supply; Balance of Payments Disequilibrium and Adjustment Process; Balance of Payments Disequilibrium and Full Employment Equilibrium

Basic Reading List:

- Ackley, G. (1976), *Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy*, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York.
- Blanchard, O & Johnson, D. R. (2012). *Macroeconomics*. Pearson Education International. 6th edition.
- Gupta, R. D. & Rana, A. S. (2009). *Keynes and Post-Keynesian Economics*. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publisher.
- Gupta, S.B. (1994), *Monetary Economics*, S. Chand and Co., Delhi.
- Lipsey, R.G. and K.A. Chrystal (1999), *Principles of Economics* (9th Edition), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Mankiw, N.G. (2012). *Macroeconomic*. New York: Worth Publisher. 8th Edition.
- Samuelson, P.A. and W.D. Nordhaus (1998), *Economics*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Shapiro, E. (1996), *Macroeconomic Analysis*, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.
- Stonier, A.W. and D.C. Hague (1972), *A Textbook of Economic Theory*, ELBS & Longman, Group, London.

DSC – III: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Unit 1: The Paradigm of Development

Emergence of the development paradigm- Capital accumulation through planned industrialization in a traditional agrarian economy- The role of the developmental state- The role of international organizations: the IMF, the World Bank and the ILO- Alternative strategies for industrialization: import substitution and export promotion

Unit 2: Measurement of Development

Measuring development and development gap; Inequality of income; Human Development Index; Poverty

Unit 3: Population and Human Resources in Development

Population: Birth rate, Death rate, Age distribution, Theory of Demographic Transition; Food security, education, health and nutrition; Human resource development; Population as limits to growth

Unit 4: Theories of Development: Classical, Marx and Schumpeter

Classical theory of economic growth and development; Karl Marx theory of economic development; Schumpeter theory of economic development

Unit 5: Approaches to Development -I

Partial theories of growth and development: vicious circle of poverty; low-income equilibrium trap; Big push, balanced growth, unbalanced growth, critical minimum effort thesis

Unit 6: Approaches to Development -II

Dualism: Lewis model; Ranis and Fei model; Dependency theory of development; Myrdal's model of Circular and Cumulative Causation

Unit 7: Labour Market Distortion

Harris-Todaro (1970) migration mechanism and urban unemployment; Wage efficiency and fair wage hypotheses and unemployment

Unit 8: Globalization and the Developing World

Globalization and inequality; Globalization and employment; Trade liberalization, dispersion of production and the international division of labor; WTO and the nation state- Trade liberalization

Unit 9: Globalization and Unemployment

Impact of investment and tariff reforms on unemployment; The growth of informal sector; International migration of labour and unemployment of unskilled labour

Unit 10: Agriculture and Development

Role of agriculture in economic development; Efficiency and productivity in agriculture, New technology and sustainable agriculture; Globalization and agricultural growth;

Unit 11: Industry and Development

Growth of Indian Industry during Planning period; Industrial Policies in India; Problems of Industrial Development in India; Role of industries in developing countries

Unit 12: Infrastructure and Development

Infrastructure and its importance; Role of Public-private partnership in infrastructure development

Unit 13: Planning in Development

Rationale for planning; Plan models: Aggregative and inter-sectoral; Project evaluation; Failure of planning; Planning in a market-oriented economy

Unit 14: Social Sector and Economic Development

Education and Health in Economic Development; Mortality and Morbidity; Assessment of health status in terms of Disability-Adjusted-Life-Years (DALY); Analysis of Disease Burden & Epidemiological Transition theory of Development

Unit 15: Environment and Development

The Environment and Development; Sustainable Development and Environmental Accounting; Growth vs Environment; Impact of Economic Development on Environment; Gender, Environment and Poverty: the GEP-Index of Vulnerability

Basic Reading List:

- Adelman, I. (1961), Theories of Economic Growth and Development, Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Dasgupta, P. (1993), An Enquiry into Well-being and Destitution, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- Ghatak, S. (1986), An Introduction to Development Economics, Allen and Unwin, London.
- Gillis, M., D.H. Perkins, M. Romer and D.R. Snodgrass (1992), Economics of Development, W.W. Norton, New York.
- Gimmell, N. (1987), Surveys in Development Economics, Blackwell, Oxford.
- Godo&Hayami (2007): Development Economics, Oxford.
- Higgins, B. (1959), Economic Development, W.W. Norton, New York.
- Hogendorn, J. (1996), Economic Development, Addison, Wesley, New York.
- Kindleberger, C.P. (1977), Economic Development, McGraw Hill, New York.

DSE - I : ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE

Unit 1: Introduction to Insurance

Economic security; Human quest for economic security through time; Exposure to losses; Role of insurance; Definition of insurance; Risk pooling and risk transfer; Economic and legal perspectives.

Unit 2: Types of Insurance

Social vs. private insurance; Life vs. non-life insurance; Classification of life, health and general insurance policies.

Unit 3: Risk and Insurance

Fundamentals of uncertainty and risk; Pure risk and speculative risk; Expected utility and the demand for insurance; Moral hazard and insurance demand.

Unit 4: Risk Management and Risk Sharing

Concept of risk management; Essentials of risk management; Elements of risk management — Risk assessment; Risk control and risk financing; World-wide risk sharing.

Unit 5: Reinsurance

Concept of reinsurance, Fundamentals of reinsurance, Reinsurance markets in developing countries.

Unit 6: Insurance and Economic Development

Risk management and insurance in economic development, Insurance institutions as financial intermediaries; Insurance institutions as investment institutions.

Unit 7: Essentials of Life Insurance - I

Fundamentals of life and health insurance; Functions of life and health insurance; Plans of life insurance; Legal aspects of life insurance;

Unit 8: Essentials of Life Insurance - II

Provisions of policies; Selection and classification of risks; Basics of premium construction.

Unit 9: Essentials of Health Insurance - I

Individual health insurance; A Model Health Insurance Format and Explanation of the Items.

Unit 10: Essentials of Health Insurance - II

Uses, Types of evaluation; Principles of underwriting of life and health insurance; Group insurance.

Unit 11: Essentials of General Insurance- I

Definition of general insurance; Types of general insurance; Importance of general insurance; Importance of general insurance in a country's economic development; Concept of short-term risk; Fundamentals of the following concepts — Common law, Equity, Proposal/Accedence,

Indemnity, Insurable interest, Contribution subrogation, Representation; Utmost good faith, Material fact, Physical hazard, Moral hazard.

Unit 12: Essentials of General Insurance-II

Policy endorsements conditions/warranties; Selection of risks; Inspection of risks; Rating and calculation of premiums; Tariffs and non-tariffs; Marketing of general insurance; Technology development and general insurance.

Unit 13: Planning for Wealth Accumulation and Retirement Needs

Wealth accumulation planning; Life cycle planning; Planning for accumulation, objectives; Purchase of insurance and accumulation planning; Investments — Tax-advantaged and tax non-advantaged; Essentials of individual retirement planning; Analysis of retirement; Income needs; Retirement planning strategies; Investing for retirement, Pension plans; Basic principles of pension plans.

Unit 14: The Insurance Market in Indian Context

Insurance institutions in Indian capital market; Regulations governing investments of insurance institutions in India; Purpose of government intervention in markets; Relevant IRDA rules.

Basic Reading List:

- Rajesh Chakrabarti (2020): Capital Markets in India, Indian School of Business, Hyderabad, SAGE Publications.
- Sharma B. S (2011): Basic Law of Insurance, Ankit Publishing House.
- Panda G, & Mahajan. M (2018), Principle and Practice of Insurance, Kalyani Publishers.
- Mishra & Mishra (2018), Insurance Principal & Practice, New Delhi.
- Gupta P.K (2016), Insurance and Risk Management, Himalaya Publishing House.

DSE - I : ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR

Unit 1: Economics of Education

Role of Education in Economic Development, Human Capital- Human Capital Vs Physical Capital, Components of Human Capital, Provision and Utilization of Educational Facilities

Unit 2: Demand for Education and Its Relationship with Employment

Private and Social Demand for Education, Relationship between Employment Opportunities and Educational Demand

Unit 3: Costs and Benefits of Education

Cost of Education – Expenditure on education, Private costs and social costs and wastage and stagnation; Benefits of education: Direct and indirect benefits, Private and social benefits

Unit 4: Returns of Education and Its Financing

Problems involved in measuring returns from investment in education; Educational financing- Resource mobilization and utilization.

Unit 5: Education and Labour Market - I

Education and labour market- Effects of educational financing on income distribution; Effects of education

Unit 6: Education and Labour Market - II

Ability and family background on earnings, Poverty and income distribution

Unit 7: Educational Planning and Development - I

Cost-benefit analysis of Education, production function models, Growth accounting equations of Schultz and Denison

Unit 8: Educational Planning and Development - II

Manpower requirements approach, Programming and input-output models; Educational Planning in developing countries with emphasis on India

Unit 9: Role of Public and Private Sectors in Education

Role of public and private sectors in Education; Public private partnerships in Education

Unit 10: Economics of Health-I

Nature and Scope of Health Economics; Interrelationship between health and development; Health and Productivity; Determinants of Health Status; Disease Burden and its Measurement, Global burden of disease

Unit 11: Economics of Health-II

Economic dimensions of health care – demand and supply of health care; Economics of Nutrition: Linkages with Morbidity, Mortality and Female Education, Concept of Missing Women, Consequences of Gender Bias in Health

Unit 12: Financing of Health

Financing health care and resource constraints; Economics of Health Insurance; Health policy in India; Financing health sector in India

Unit 13: Role of Public and Private Sectors in Health

Role of public and private sectors in Health; Public private partnerships in Health

Unit 14: Economic Appraisal of Health Programmes

Forms of economic appraisal of health programmes- cost minimization, cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, cost utility analysis

Basic Reading List:

- Bhattacharya, J., T. Hyde & P. TU (2014). Health Economics. London: Palgrave Macmillan
- Eklund, F. J. (2008). Resource Constraints in Health Care. Finland: Helsinki University of Technology
- Finkelstein, A. (2014). Moral Hazard in Health Insurance. New York: Columbia University Press
- Govender, V. & L. P. Kekana (2007). Gender Biases and Discrimination: A Review of Health Care Interpersonal Interactions. South Africa: WHO
- Gupta, K.R. (1977). Economics of Development and Planning. Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons.
- Herz, B. & G. B. Sperling (2004). What Works in Girls Education. New York: Council on Foreign Relations
- Hicks, L. (2014). Economics of Health and Medical Care. USA: Jones & Bartlett Learning
- Jacob, P. & J. Rapoport (2002). The Economics of Health and Medical Care. Massachusetts: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
- Naik, J. P. (1961). The Role of the Government of India in Education. New Delhi: Ministry of Education, Government of India.
- Purohit, B. C. (2020). Economics of Public and Private Healthcare & Health Insurance in India. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
- Sengupta, K. (2016). Determinants of Health Status in India. New Delhi: Springer India Pvt. Ltd.
- Whittington, R. (2008). Introduction to Health Economics Concepts. UK: Greenflint Ltd.

AEC I : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Basic Concepts of Research

Research: Meaning, Nature, Types and Importance, Elements of Scientific Methods

Unit 2: Objectives and Scope of Research

Objectives and Scope of Research in Social Science, Problems and Limitations of Social Science Research

Unit 3: Types of Research

Types of Research: Descriptive & Analytical, Fundamental & Applied, Qualitative & Quantitative, Conceptual & Empirical

Unit 4: Research in Economics

Economic Research- Nature, Importance and Scope

Unit 5: Review of literature

Review of literature - Need for reviewing literature, Sources of literature

Unit 6: Research Problem

The Research Problem: Identification of the Problem, Factors involved in the selection of problem

Unit 7: Research Design

Research Design: Meaning & Types, Conceptual Framework

Unit 8: Sampling Techniques - I

Meaning and Types of Sampling Methods - Random Sampling; Stratified Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling, Cluster Sampling

Unit 9: Sampling Techniques - II

Two Stage Sampling, Non-Random Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Quota Sampling (Meaning and Examples of each type of sampling)

Unit 10: Sampling Techniques – III

Meanings of Variables, Attributes, Population and Sampling, Census Method V/S Sampling Method

Unit 11: Collection of Data

Collection of Data: Meaning, importance and types of Data; Primary and Secondary Data: Merits and Demerits

Unit 12: Interview

Interview: Meaning, Process, Types, Merits and Demerits

Unit 13: Interview Techniques - I

Questionnaire: Meaning, Types, Merits and Demerits

Unit 14: Interview Techniques - II

Case Study: Meaning, Features, Merits & Demerits; Focus Group Discussion

Basic Reading List:

- Cooper, D., Schindler, P. & Sharma, J. K. (2018). Business Research Method.s. Tata McGraw Hill Education
- Creswell, J W. & Creswell, J. D. (2018). Research Design. Sage Publications.
- Guthrie, G. (2010). Basic Research Methods: An Entry to Social Science Research. New Delhi: Sage.
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). Research Methodology - Methods and Techniques. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
- Kumar, R. (2011). Research Methodology. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
- Kvale, S. (1996). InterViews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research Interviewing. New Delhi: Sage.
- Nachmias, D., and Nachmias C. (2014) Research Methods in Social Sciences, St. Martin's Press, New York
- Rubin, H.J., and Rubin, I. S. (2004). Qualitative Interviewing: The Art of Hearing Data. Sage.
- Young, P.V. (2009). Scientific Social Surveys and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Willis, J. W. (2007). Foundations of Qualitative research: Interpretative and Critical Approaches. New Delhi: Sage.

SEMESTER – II

DSC IV - : MICROECONOMIC THEORY – II

Unit 1: Markets and Welfare - I

Competitive markets - First and Second Welfare Theorems – Concept of Social Optimum – Equity-efficiency trade-off.

Unit 2: Markets and Welfare - II

Market Failure - i. Market imperfection – Monopoly – Non-linear pricing.
ii. Externalities and Public Goods – Coase Theorem.

Unit 3: Introduction to Game Theory

Non-cooperative games; Normal form – pure vs. mixed strategies; Solution concepts – iterated deletion of dominated strategies, Nash equilibrium

Unit 4: Theory of Factor Pricing

Importance of Factor Pricing, Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution – Criticisms, Equilibrium under Perfect Competition in the Factor Market, Equilibrium under Imperfect Competition in the Factor Market, Modern Theory of Distribution, Product Exhaustion Problem

Unit 5: Inter-Temporal Choice

Discounting and present values; Choice of investment projects; Inter-temporal consumption decisions; Inter-temporal production decisions

Unit 6: Choice under Uncertainty

Individual behaviour towards risk: risk pro and risk aversion; Expected utility and certainty equivalence approaches; Mean-variance analysis and portfolio selection

Unit 7: Theory of Wages

Nominal Wages Versus Real Wages, Subsistence Theory of Wages, Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages- its Limitations, Wages under Imperfect Competition, Exploitation of Labour, Trade Union and Wage Differential.

Unit 8: Theory of Rent

Ricardian Theory of Rent- Differential Rent, Marginal or No Rent Land, Scarcity Rent, Criticism of the Ricardian Theory, The modern Theory of Rent – its Criticisms, Quasi Rent, Rent Elements in Other Factors of Production

Unit 9: Theory of Interest

Determination of the Rate of Interest – Classical Theory of Interest, Loanable Funds Theory of Interest, Liquidity Preference Theory, Comparison Of Keynesian Theory With Classical Theory And Loanable Funds Theory, Modern Theory of Interest- Hicks-Hansen Synthesis

Unit 10: Theory of Profit

Profits as a Dynamic Surplus, Clark's Dynamic Theory, Schumpeter's Innovation Theory of Profits, Knight's Theory of Profits

Unit 11: Economics of Insurance

Gambling and insurance; The economics of insurance: Risk pooling and risk spreading

Unit 12: Welfare Economics

Three Concepts of Social Welfare, Role of Value Judgments in Welfare Economics, Notion of Pareto Optimality and Economic Efficiency, Pareto Criterion of Social Welfare, Marginal Conditions of Pareto Optimality, Pareto Efficiency in Production, A Critical Evaluation

Unit 13: New Welfare Economics

Kaldor-Hicks Welfare Criterion, Compensation Principle, Scitovsky's Paradox, Scitovsky's Double Criterion of Welfare

Unit 14: Social Welfare Function

Bergson-Samuelson Social Welfare Function, Social Welfare Function and Value Judgements, Grand Utility Possibility Frontier and Point of Constrained Bliss

Unit 15: Economics of Information

Markets with Asymmetric Information, Quality Uncertainty and the Market for Lemons, Adverse Selection, Social Insurance

Basic Reading List:

- *Same as DSC - I*

DSC - V: MACROECONOMIC THEORY – II

Unit 1: Supply of Money

Money and Near Money, Inside and Outside Money; High Powered Money and Money Multiplier

Unit 2: Post-Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money

Post-Keynesian Approaches to Demand for Money: Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Friedman and the Modern Quantity Theory

Unit 3: Inflation

Demand pull inflation; Cost-push inflation; Effects of Inflation; Inflationary Gap Analysis; Policies to control inflation; Concept of Stagflation

Unit 4: Inflation and Unemployment

Philips Curve Analysis: Short-run and long-run Philips curve; Samuelson and Solow: The Natural Rate of Unemployment Hypothesis; Tobin's Modified Philips curve; Adaptive Expectations and Rational Expectations

Unit 5: Business Cycles

Theories of Business cycles: Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks, Control of business cycles; Relative Efficiency of Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

Unit 6: Supply side Economics

Failure of Keynesianism, Features of Supply Side Economics, Critical Evaluation

Unit 7: Monetarism vs Keynesianism

Monetarists vs Keynesian; Policy Implications of Monetarism vs Keynesianism; Crisis in Keynesian Economics and the Revival of Monetarism; Reconciliation, Monetary-Fiscal Policy Mix and Growth

Unit 8: Macroeconomic Policy Instruments

Objectives of Macroeconomic Policies; Macroeconomic Policies for attaining Economic Stability, Full Employment, Economic Growth, Price Stability, Internal and External Balances; Control of Money Supply.

Unit 9: Monetary Policy Formulation in India – I

The Reserve Bank of India and Its Monetary Policy Formulations prior to Economic Reform Period: Important Discussions

Unit 10: Monetary Policy Formulation in India – II

The Reserve Bank of India and Its Monetary Policy Formulations in the post-Economic Reform Period: Important Discussions

Unit 11: Macroeconomic Theory of the Open Economy

Supply and Demand for Loanable Funds and for Foreign Currency Exchange; Equilibrium in the Open Economy; Macroeconomic policies in an Open Economy for: Government Budget Deficits, Trade Policy.

Unit 12: Introduction to Growth theory

Harrod-Domar Growth Model and Instability of Equilibrium; Solow's Neo-Classical Growth Models; Cambridge Criticism of Neoclassical Analysis of Growth; Kaldor's Model

Unit 13: Select Emerging Macroeconomic Issues

Globalisation and the Changing Environment of the World Economy; Global Financial Crisis of 2009: Lessons Learnt; Demonetisation and Digitalisation of the National Economy: Relevant Issues

Unit 14: Select Debates over Macroeconomic Policy

Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policies in Economic Stabilisation; Issues in the Framing of Monetary Policies; Central bank and Zero Inflation. Role of Government Balance Budget. Role of Tax Laws in Encouraging Savings.

Basic Reading List:

- *Same as DSC - II*

DSC - VI : INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Introduction to International Trade

Internal Trade and International Trade; Distinguishing Features of International Trade; Need for a Separate Theory of International Trade; Importance of International Trade

Unit 2: Theories of International Trade-I

Classical Theory of International Trade — Theories of Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage and Opportunity Costs; Role of Dynamic Factors, i.e., Changes in Tastes, Technology and Factor Endowments in Explaining the Emergence of Trade

Unit 3: Theories of International Trade-II

Heckscher-Ohlin Theory of Trade; Leontief Paradox; Theorem of Factor Price Equalization; The Rybczynski Theorem; Stolper Samuelson Model

Unit 4: Theories of International Trade-III

Causes of Emergence and Measurement of Intra-Industry Trade and Its Impact on Developing Economies; Vent-For-Surplus Approach; Availability Approach; Product-Cycle Model; Technological Gap Model

Unit 5: Gains from Trade

Gains from Trade; Offer Curves; Distribution of Gains from Trade in Terms of Offer Curves; Trade as an Engine of Economic Growth

Unit 6: Terms of Trade

Concept and Uses; Factors Influencing Terms of Trade; Domestic Prices and National Income; Limitations

Unit 7: Trade, Growth and Immiserisation

Growth and Trade; Immiserising Growth: Concept and Policy Implications, Immiserising Growth and Small Country; The Prebisch-Singer Thesis

Unit 8: Theory of Interventions - I (Tariff)

Tariff: Meaning and Types; Partial Equilibrium Analysis of Tariff; Effects of Tariff on Economic Welfare; Optimal Tariff and its Determination

Unit 9: Theory of Interventions-II (Non-Tariff)

Import Quotas: Concept, Types and Effects of Import Quotas; Import Quotas Vs. Import Tariff; Tariff Quota Controversies in Less Developed Countries; Other Non-Tariff Quota Barriers to Trade: Export-Subsidy, Dumping-Multilateralism and WTO

Unit 10: Theory of Customs Unions

Concept; Trade Creation and Trade Diversion; Effects of Custom Unions on Production and Consumption; EEC; SAARC

Unit 11: Balance of Payments

Meaning and Components of Balance of Payments; Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in The Balance of Payments; The Process of Adjustment of BOP Under Systems of Gold Standard, Fixed Exchange Rates and Flexible Exchange Rates; A Critical Review of The Monetary Approach to The Theory of Balance of Payments Adjustment

Unit 12: Foreign Trade Multiplier

Foreign Trade Multiplier: Meaning and Concept; Foreign Trade Repercussion Effect of Increase in Investment; Foreign Trade Repercussion Effect of Increases In Exports; Deficiencies of Foreign Trade Multiplier

Unit 13: Determination of Exchange Rate

Meaning; Exchange Rate Determination: under Bretton Woods System, under Floating Rate Regime; Policies for Achieving Internal and External Equilibrium Simultaneously under Alternative Exchange Rate Regimes; Relative Merits and Demerits of Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates in the Context of Growth and Development in Developing Countries

Unit 14: International Monetary Order

International Capital Movement; Direct and Portfolio Investment; International Monetary System, IMF, SDR; International Liquidity

Basic Reading List:

- Salvatore, D. (2013). International Economics. New Delhi: John Wiley & Sons
- Krugman, P. (2018). International Trade: Theory and Policy. Delhi: Pearson.
- Bhatia, H.L. (2016). International Economics. New Delhi: Vikash Publishing.
- Jhinghan, M.L. (2009). International Economics, New Delhi: Varinda Publications.
- Murthy, G. (2008). International Economic Relations, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- Vaish, M.C. and Singh, S. (2018) International Economics, Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

DSE - II : ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

Unit 1: Introduction

Meaning; Origin and Development; Importance; Scope;

Unit 2: Basic Concepts

Value; Market, Exchange; Gross Domestic Product; Labour, Property, Money and Rationality

Unit 3: Economic Growth and Economic Development

Meaning, Definitions and Difference

Unit 4: Functionalist Approach to Economic Sociology

Economy as a sub system of the Social System

Unit 5: Marxist Approach to Economic Sociology

Key Arguments, Economy as infrastructure, Criticism

Unit 6: Property

Concept of property; Human Beings as Property (Slavery); Property as a form of Social Relationships; Perspectives on Property: Hegel; Marx

Unit 7: Exchange

Concept; Reciprocity and Gift; Perspectives on Exchange: Malinowski; Mauss and Levi Strauss

Unit 8: Money

Definitions; Structural perspective on Money; Cultural perspective on Money

Unit 9: Mode of Production

Meaning and Concept; Forces of Production; Relations of Production; Asiatic Mode of production

Unit 10: Mode of Production in Tribal Societies

Production and Consumption in tribal societies

Unit 11: Hunting and Gathering Society:

Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption

Unit 12: Peasant Society

Characteristics; Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption

Unit 13: Capitalist Society

System of Production, Circulation and Consumption

Unit 14: Socialist Society

System of Production, Circulation and Consumption

Unit 15: Economy and the State

Planned Economies, Welfare Systems, The State and Global Markets, Globalization, Economy and Society

Basic Reading List:

- Polanyi, K. 1958. "Economy as an Instituted Process" in M. Granovetter and R. Swedberg (eds.). 1992. *The Sociology of Economic Life*. Boulder, Colorado, West View Press.
- Wilk, R. 1996. *Economies and Cultures: Foundations of Economic Anthropology*. Boulder, (eds.). 1992. *The Sociology of Economic Life*. Boulder, Colorado, West View Press
- Smelser, Neil. J. and Richard Swedberg. 1994. "The Sociological Perspective on the Economy" in N.J. Smelser and Richard Swedberg (eds.). 1994. *The Handbook of Economic Sociology*. Princeton and New York. Princeton University Press and Russell Sage Foundation
- Granovetter, M. 1985. "Economic Action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness". *American Journal of Sociology*. Vol. 91. No. 3 (Nov).
- Zelizer, Viviana A. 1989. "The Social Meaning of Money: "Special Monies" in *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 95. (Sept.)
- Sahlins, M. 1974. *Stone Age Economics*. London, Tavistock.
- Meillassoux, C. 1973. "On the Mode of Production of the Hunting Band" in P. Alexandre (ed.) *French Perspectives in African Studies*. London.

DSE - II : INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Unit 1: The Indian Administrative System: Evolution and Features

Evolution of the Administrative system in India; Features of the Indian Administrative System

Unit 2: Civil Services in India: Structural Framework

All India Services, Central Services and State Services: Structure and Functions

Unit 3: Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions

Constitutional Provisions on Public Service Commissions in India; Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions

Unit 4: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Powers and Functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Unit 5: Bureaucracy in India

Generalist vs. Specialist argument in India; Neutral and Committed bureaucracy

Unit 6: Development Administration in India

Meaning of Development Administration; Evolution of Development Administration in India and its functioning

Unit 7: Financial Administration

Budgetary Process in India: Preparation and Enactment of Budget; Performance Budgeting and Zero-Base Budgeting in India

Unit 8: Good Governance: Accountability and Commitment

Concept of Good Governance; Structural Reforms and Good Governance in India

Unit 9: e-Governance

Meaning and Nature; National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), 2005; National e-Governance Division (NeGD) of Government of India; Implications and Importance

Unit 10: Corruption: Issues and Challenges

Meaning of Corruption; Causes of Corruption; Anti-Corruption measures in India: Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Vigilance Machinery of the States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

Unit 11: Ombudsmanic Institutions

Lok Pal and Lok Ayuktas

Unit 12: Transparency in Administration

The RTI Act, 2005: Background; Features and Provisions

Unit 13: People's Participation in Administration

Citizen's Charter: Concept and Origin; Citizen's Charter at the Central and State levels

Unit 14: Administrative Reforms in India

Background: A. D. Gorwala Committee Report on Public Administration (1951), Paul Appleby Committee Report on Public Administration in India (1953), Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962); Administrative Reforms Commission: Recommendations of the First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966); Recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

Basic Reading List:

- Lakshmi Kant. M. (2012) Public Administration. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hills Education Pvt. Ltd.
- Bhattacharya, Mohit (2010) Public Administration. The World Press Private Ltd. Kolkata.
- Fadia and Fadia (2008) Public Administration- Administrative Theories and Concepts. Sahitya Bhawan publications, Agra.
- Taneja, V. (2011). E-Governance. New Delhi: Alfa Publications.
- Tripathi, V. (2007): E-Governance in India. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited.
- Bose, J. (2006). E-Governance in India: Issues and Cases. Tripura: S. Icfai Books.
- Satyanarayana, J. (2006). E-Government: the science of the possible. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.
- Avasthi, Amreswar, & Avasthi, Anand Prakash (1999). Indian Administration. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Bhagwan, Vishnool, & Bhushan, Vidya. (2007). Public Administration. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Ltd.
- Maheshwari, S.R. (2003). Indian Administration. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Sharma, Dr. M.P., & Sadana, Dr. B.L. (2000). Public Administration in Theory and Practice. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
- Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal (1995); Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues, Wishwa Prakashan
- Sairam Bhat (2012); Right to Information, EBH Publishers (India), an imprint of Eastern Book House, Guwahati- 781001 (India)
- Dr. Vinay N. Paranjape (2013); Right to Information Law in India, Central Law Agency, Law Publisher, 30-D/1, Moti Lal Nehru Road, Allahabad
- Oakley, Peter, (1991) Projects and people: The Practice of Participation in Rural Development. Geneva: ILO.
- Chambers Robert, (1983). Rural Development: Putting the Last first. London: Longman.
- Mehta, Vinod. (2000). Reforming Administration in India. Har- Anand Publications.

SEMESTER: III

DSC - VII : MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Elements of Matrix Algebra

Matrices and Vectors, Matrix Operations (Addition, Subtraction, Scalar Multiplication Matrix Multiplication), Types of Matrices, Determinants and Properties of Determination, Norms and Rank of Matrix, Transpose, The Inverse of a Matrix.

Unit 2: Solution of Simultaneous System of Equation

Solution of Simultaneous System of Equation: Matrix Inversion Method, Solution of Simultaneous System of Equation: Cramer's Rule, Solution of Market Models, National Income Model, Goods Market and a Money Market Equilibrium.

Unit 3: Functions in Economics

Fundamental Functions in Economics - Demand Function, Supply Function, Utility Function, Production Function, Revenue Function, Cost Function, Profit Function, Consumption Function, Savings Function, Investment Function

Unit 4: Equations in Economics

Concept of Equation, Rewriting of Equations, Solving of Polynomial & Simultaneous Functions, Solving of Equation in Economics.

Unit 5: Differentiation

Rate of Change and Derivative; Economic Interpretation of Derivative; Basic Rules of Differentiation with Single Explanatory Variable; Rules of differentiation involving two or more functions of the Same Explanatory Variable; Second and Higher Order Differentiation.

Unit 6: Economic Applications of Derivative

Elasticity and Derivative, Derivative as the Marginal Function, Relation between Average Cost and Marginal Cost, Effect of Tax and Subsidy on Equilibrium price and output, Effect of Investment on National Income: Multiplier Effect on Income and Consumption.

Unit 7: Partial Differentiation

Partial Differentiation- Concept and Rules; Second order Partial Derivative; Differentials and Total Differentials; Total Derivatives; Derivatives of Implicit Function

Unit 8: Economic Application of Partial and Total Differentiation

Comparative Static Analysis of Market Model; Comparative Static Analysis in a National Income Model; Determination of Partial Elasticities; Application of Euler's Theorem; Derivation of Shape of Indifference Curve and Isoquants

Unit 9: Optimization Technique - I: Unconstrained Maxima and Minima with Single Explanatory Variable

Relative and Absolute Extrema; Criteria for Relative Extrema

Unit 10: Economic Applications of Unconstrained Maxima and Minima with Single Explanatory Variable

Cost minimization; Profit maximization; Maximization of Tax Revenue; Taxation and Monopoly Output

Unit 11: Optimization Technique - II: Unconstrained Maxima and Minima with More than One Explanatory Variable

Unconstrained Maxima and Minima (with more than one explanatory variable), Condition for Optimisation in Case of Three Explanatory Variables.

Unit 12: Economic Applications of Unconstrained Maxima and Minima with More than One Explanatory Variable

Equilibrium of Discriminating Monopoly; Equilibrium of Multi-Product Firm; Equilibrium of Multi-Plant Firm

Unit 13: Optimization Technique - III: Optimization with Equality Constraint

Concept of Constrained Extrema; Determination of Optimal Value, Lagrange Multiplier Method, Constrained Extrema with More than One Constraint.

Unit 14: Integration and Economic Application

Basic Rules of Integration; Economic Application of Integrals.

Unit 15: Differential Equations and Economic Applications

Basic concepts of a differential equation, First Order Linear Differential Equation with Constant Coefficient and Constant Term; First Order Linear Differential Equation with Variable Coefficient and Variable Term; Exact Differential Equations, Application of Differential Equations in Economics.

Basic Reading List:

- Allen, R.G.D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan Press and ELBS, London.
- Baruah, S (2011), Basic Mathematics and Its Applications in Economics, Macmillan.
- Chiang, A.C. (1986), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Gupta, S.C. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
- Handry, A.T. (1999), Operations Research, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Speigal, M.R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
- Taha, H.A. (1997), Operations Research : An Introduction (6th Edition), Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Yamane, Taro (1975), Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

DSC - VIII : PUBLIC FINANCE

Unit 1: Introduction to Public Finance

Public Finance and its Scope; Role of Government in an economy: Allocation, Distribution and Stabilization Functions

Unit 2: Public Goods and Market Failure

Public Goods and Private Goods; Public goods and free riding; Public Goods and Market Failure; Common Resources and Tragedy of Commons; Determining the efficient output of Public Good; Club goods & local public finance; The Theory of Clubs and Tiebout Hypothesis

Unit 3: Public Choice

Theory of Public Choice: The Median Voter Model; Logrolling and its role.

Unit 4: Externalities and Market Inefficiency

Externalities and their nature; Inefficiency arising out of externalities and their corrective measures; Coase's Voluntary bargaining in small groups.

Unit 5: Theories of Public Expenditure

Lindahl's Voluntary Exchange Theory and Samuelson's Benefit Theory of Public Expenditure

Unit-6: Public Expenditure and Project Appraisal

Effects of Public Expenditure on production, distribution and economic stability; Role of Public Expenditure in developing economy; Government Investment and Social Cost- Benefit Analysis

Unit 7: Public Expenditure Analysis

Public Expenditures on non-marketed goods; Over-consumption and under-consumption of marketed goods under fixed quantity subsidy; The Allocative and Distributive effect of Excise Subsidy.

Unit 8: Public Receipts

Revenue and Capital receipts and their sources; Concepts in taxation: Tax ratio, Buoyancy and Elasticity of Taxation; Tax Credit and tax deduction; Neutral and Non-neutral taxes; Average and Marginal Tax rates and Tax rate Schedules.

Unit 9: Principles of Taxation

Benefit Principle and the Ability to Pay Approach of Taxation; Theory of Shifting & Incidence of Tax

Unit 10: Public Debt

Public debt and its sources; Burden of public debt; *Pay-As-You-Use* & *Pay-As-You-Go*; Crowding out effect; Public Debt Redemption

Unit 11: Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy: Meaning, Objectives and functions; Fiscal policy and the stabilization function, Balanced Budget Multiplier

Unit 12: The Public Budget

The Public Budget: Meaning, Kinds and components; Performance and Zero-Based Budgeting; Concepts of Revenue deficit, Fiscal deficit and Primary Deficit.

Unit 13: Federal finance

Concept of Fiscal Federalism; Principles of Federal Finance; Horizontal and Vertical Fiscal Balances; Instruments of Inter-Governmental Resource Transfer

Unit 14: Finance Commissions of India

Finance Commission of India and its role; Recommendation of Current Finance Commission of India.

Basic Reading List:

- Musgrave & Musgrave., *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, McGraw Hill, Singapore
- Browning E.K. & Browning J.M., *Public Finance and the Price System*, Pearson Education. Singapore.
- Hyman D N, *Public Finance: A Contemporary application of Theory to Policy*, Thommson South Western.
- Ulbrich H *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, Thompson South Western.
- Cullis, John & Jones, Philip, *Public Finance and Public Choice*, McGraw Hill.
- Buiter, W.H. *Principles of Budget and Fiscal Policy*, MIT Press.
- Bhatia, H.L. *Public Finance*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Sudipto Mundle, *Public Finance*, 2000.

DSC – IX : FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

Unit 1: Introduction to Financial System

Financial System: Its Nature and Role, Financial System and Economic Development

Unit 2: Constituents of the Financial System

Components of the Financial System: Financial Instruments, Financial Markets and Financial Institutions

Unit 3: The Money Market

The Money Market and its Functions, Instruments in the Money Market

Unit 4: Treasury and Commercial Papers

Treasury Bills and their Features, Role of Treasury Bills, Commercial Papers, Commercial Bills, Certificate of Deposit (Concepts only)

Unit 5: Call Money Market

Call Money Market, Call and Notice Money, Role of Call Money, Monetary Policy Intervention in the Money Market

Unit 6: The Capital Market

Functions of the Capital Market, Primary Capital Market, Participants in the Primary Capital Market, Instruments of Raising Funds

Unit 7: Price Determination in the Money Market

Determining Offer Price of IPO, Book Building Process- Its Merits and Limitations

Unit 8: The Secondary Market

Functions of the Secondary Market, Functioning of the Stock Market, Listing of Securities, Trading Arrangements and Settlement, Demutualization of Stock Exchanges, Stock Market Index

Unit 9: Mutual Funds

Mutual Funds- Nature and Functions, Types of Mutual Funds, NAV and their Calculations

Unit 10: The Debt Market

Participants and Instruments traded in the Debt Market, The Government Security Market

Unit 11: The Insurance Sector

Insurance- Its Nature and Role, Types of Insurance and their Functions

Unit 12: The Banking Sector

Banking Institutions- Types and their Role, Banking Sector reforms

Unit 13: Non-Banking Financial Companies

Nature and Size of NBFCs, Role of NBFCs

Unit 14: The Derivative Market

Functions of the Derivative Market, Participants in a derivative Market and their Role, Types of Financial Derivatives

Unit 15: Financial Asset Valuation

Financial Asset Valuation- Determining Present Value and Future Value, Valuation of Debt Instruments, Valuing Income and Growth Stocks

Basic Reading List:

- Pathak, B. V. *Indian Financial System* , Pearson Education.
- Madura, J. *Financial Institutions & Market*, Thomson.
- Gupta, S. B., *Monetary Economics: Institutions, Theory and Policy*, S. Chand & Co
- Bhole, L.M. *Financial Institutions and Markets*, TMH, New Delhi, 2007
- Hull J.C. & Baasu S. *Options, Futures and Other Derivatives* , Pearson Education.
- Chandra, P. *Managing Investment*, TMH, New Delhi, 2007
- Khanna, S. *Financial Markets in India & Protection of Investors*, New Century Publications, 2004.

DSE III : ECONOMETRICS

Unit 1: Sampling and Estimation

Concept of Sampling Distribution and Standard Error of a Statistic; Principles of Estimation; Methods of Moments and Maximum Likelihood

Unit 2: Statistical Inference-I

Testing of Hypothesis: Type I and Type II Errors; Test based on Standard Normal Distributions

Unit 3: Statistical Inference-II

Small Sample Tests based on t and Chi-Square Distributions

Unit 4: Linear Regression Model and Its Estimation

Two-variable Linear Regression Model – interpretations of the coefficients, the constant term and the random disturbance - OLS Estimation

Unit 5: Classical Assumptions and the OLS Estimators

Classical Assumptions and their implications– Mean and Variance of OLS Estimators under the Classical Assumptions – the Best Linear Unbiased character

Unit 6: Multiple Linear Regression Model and Its Estimation

Multiple Regression Model and Its Estimation

Unit 7: Inference from Linear Regression Estimation

The Coefficient of Determination – Adjusted R square - Test of Hypothesis about Regression Coefficients

Unit 8: Forecasting with the Linear Regression Equation

Point and Interval Prediction with the Linear Regression Model

Unit 9: Specification Errors and their Consequences

Specification Errors and their Consequences

Unit 10: Problem of Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity: Effects, Detection and Remedies

Unit 11: Qualitative Factors as Regressors

Nature of qualitative factors - use of Dummy Variables for capturing the effect of qualitative factors – interpretation of coefficients of dummy variables

Unit 12: Introduction to Time Series

Components of a time series – Estimation of trend – Moving Average and Curve Fitting methods

Unit 13: Stochastic Time Series

Idea of a stochastic time Series - Stationary and Non-stationary Time Series – Autocorrelation Function and

Unit 14: Introduction to Simultaneous Equation Model

Structural and Reduced Forms – Simultaneity, Indirect Least Squares and Two Stage least Squares

Basic Reading List:

- Daugherty 'Introduction to Econometrics', OUP
- Gujarathi, D., "Basic Econometrics", McGraw Hill.
- Salvatore, Dominick and Reagle, Darrick, "Statistics and Econometrics", Tata McGraw Hill
- Johnston and Dinardo, "Econometric Methods", McGraw Hill

DSE III : ISSUES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Unit 1: India as an Emerging Global Economy

Trends in National Income and Per capita Income, Sectoral Composition of National Income; Role of India in the Current Global Economy

Unit 2: India's Population: Growth and Policy

Population Growth, Age and Sex Composition of Population, National Population Policy, 2000.

Unit 3: Issues of Human Resource Development in India

Human Resource Development: Basic Issues and Problems; Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment: Causes and Magnitude; Progress of Human Resource Development in India

Unit 4: Indian Agriculture

Contribution of agriculture to economic development; Problem of Food Security, Public Distribution System

Unit 5: Changing Dynamics in Indian Agriculture

Diversification of Agriculture – Contract Farming – Subsidy to Farmers - Agriculture and Environment – WTO and Agriculture

Unit 6: Indian Industry

Growth and pattern of Industrialization; Problem of Global Competition – Identification of Industries Having India's Comparative Advantage: IT Industry – MSME sector; Industrial Sickness – Disinvestment

Unit 7: Social Sector

Performance of the social sector; social infrastructure- education, health and housing - Government policies

Unit 8: Service Sector

Growth pattern of the Service Sector since 1991: Banking, Insurance, Telecom and Information Technology; Changing Role of the Service Sector in the Indian Economy

Unit 9: Infrastructure Development in India

Growth of basic infrastructural facilities in India since 1991: Energy, Transport and Communication

Unit 10: Urbanisation in India

Concept; Trend of Growth in Urban population in India since 1991; Growth and Composition of Urban working population; Problems of Urbanisation; Growth of Urban Infrastructure in India

Unit 11: Inclusive Growth

Concept and Rationale; Major areas of exclusion: Regional and inter-community disparity; Emphasis to bring inclusiveness through Five Year Plans

Unit 12: Economic Reforms - I

An Overview of Macroeconomic Management Since 1991; Reform In Capital Market: Inflow Of FDI and FPI and its Implication for the Domestic Economy

Unit 13: Economic Reforms - II

Financial Sector Reform – Fiscal Reform: FRBM Act and its Implication; Second Generation Reform Measures

Unit 14: India's External Sector

Direction of Foreign Trade – Composition of Foreign Trade - Foreign Trade Policy - Balance of Payment: Role of Private Transfer, Software Services and Foreign Capital in BOP – Current and Capital Account Convertibility; WTO and its impact on the Indian economy.

Basic reading list:

- Bardhan, P.K. (9th Edition) (1999), The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchmukhi (Eds.) (2001), Development Experience in the Indian Economy : Inter-State Perspectives, Bookwell, Delhi.
- Chakravarty, S. (1987), Development Planning : The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Dantwala, M.L. (1996), Dilemmas of Growth : The Indian Experience, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Datt, R. (Ed.) (2001), Second Generation Economic Reforms in India, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- Jalan, B. (1992), The Indian Economy — Problems and Prospects, Viking, New Delhi.
- Jalan, B. (1996), India's Economic Policy — Preparing for the Twenty First Century, Viking, New Delhi.
- Basu, Kausik (ed.), "India's Emerging Economy" OUP.
- Kapila, Uma (ed.), "India's Economic Reforms", Academic Foundation.
- Kapila, U.: *Indian Economy since Independence*, Academic Foundation
- Sen, A. and Dreeze, J., "Economic Development and Social Opportunities", OUP.
- Wadhwa, C. (ed.), "Some Problems of India's Economic Policy", Tata McGraw Hill.
- Fouseca, A.J. (ed.), "Challenge of Poverty in India", Vikas.
- Joshi, Vijay and Little, IMD, "India's Economic Reforms 1991-2001", Oxford University Press.
- Parikh, K.S. (1999), India Development Report — 1999-2000, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Sandesara, J.C. (1992), Industrial Policy and Planning, 1947-91: Tendencies, Interpretations and Issues, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

DSE III : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1: Introduction

Evolution of the concept of Development; Historical Location of the Idea of Development, Meaning of Growth; Difference between Growth and Development.

Unit 2: Social Structure and Development

Meaning of Social Structure; Meaning of Culture; Social Structure as Inhibitor/Facilitator of Development.

Unit 3: Perspectives on Development (I)

Liberal, Marxist, Socialist

Unit 4: Perspectives on Development (II)

Ecological: Ecofeminism, Sustainable development,

Unit 5: Paths of Development

Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy and Gandhian

Unit 6: Modernization Theories

Meaning of the term 'modern' and 'Modernization'; Modernization and Globalization, Historical context of the Modernization Theories.

Unit 7: Theories of Underdevelopment

Liberal theory: Max Weber; Gunnar Myrdal, Dependency Theory: Centre-periphery (Gunder Frank), Uneven development (Samir Amin), World-system Theory: (Wallerstein).

Unit 8: Politics of Development

Knowledge and power in the development process, post-development theories, critique of post development theories.

Unit 9: Civil Society and Alternative Discourses of Development

Meaning of civil society; Emergence of the Idea of Civil Society, Significance of Civil society; Meaning of Non-Governmental Organizations and Its Significance in Development Process; Meaning of Corporate Social Responsibility and Institutional Social Responsibility and Its Significance in the Development Process

Unit 10: Contemporary Concerns in Development

Poverty, Social capital, Gender and Development.

Unit 11: Development and Displacement

Adverse effects of Development; Development Leading to Displacement and Marginalisation especially of Socially Vulnerable Groups

Unit 12: Development and Protest Movements in India

Historicizing the Protest Movements against Development Projects in India, Protests against Developmental Projects due to Loss of Land, Environmental Destruction, Loss of Livelihood

Unit 13: Development Discourse in North East India

Understanding Development Discourse in North East India, Establishment of North Eastern Council, DONER, Look/Act East policy, Public Response

Basic Reading List:

- Wood Charles, Roberts Bryan (ed), 2005, Rethinking Development in Latin America, Penn State Press,
- Preston P.W., 1982, The Theories of Development, London Routledge, Kegan Paul
- Desai A.R., 1971, Essays on Modernization of Underdeveloped Societies, Thacker and Co., Bombay
- Datt and Sundaram, 2008, Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi
- Eade D. & Ligteringen E., 2006, Debating Development – NGOs and the Future, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
- Escobar Arturo, 1995, Encountering Development, the Making and Unmaking of the third world, Princeton University Press, Princeton
- Kothari Uma, A Radical History of Development Studies, Individuals, Institutions and Ideologies, David Philip, Zed books, New York.
- Harrison D.H., 1988, The Sociology of Modernization and Development, London Routledge, Kegan Paul

AEC II : COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Part I: Theory **(2 Credits)**

Unit 1: Basics of Handling Data in SPSS

Understanding SPSS Environment – Data and Variable View; Defining Variables in a Dataset; Reading, Importing and Entering Data; Recoding Variables – Recoding into Same and Different Variables

Unit 2: Descriptive Statistics using SPSS

Obtaining Frequency Tables; Getting Descriptive Statistics

Unit 3: Handling Outliers and Testing Normality

Using Explore Command to Check Key Assumptions such as Outliers and Normality

Unit 4: Cross Tabulation

Obtaining and Use of Cross Tables; Checking for Independences – Chi-Square etc.; Adding Layers to Cross Tables

Unit 5: Custom Tables

Making Custom Tables – Adding Totals, Sub-Totals and Categories and Statistics; Handling three or more variables in Custom Table; Dealing with Multiple Responses

Unit 6: Correlation Analysis

Understanding Correlation by Scatter Diagrams; Obtaining Pearson's and Spearman's Correlation Coefficients

Unit 7: Regression Analysis

Carrying out Simple Linear Regression; Obtaining Multiple Regressions; Carrying out Regression Diagnostics for Autocorrelation, Heteroscedasticity and Multicollinearity

Unit 8: Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis Testing; Carrying out t-Tests – Independent and Paired; Conducting ANOVA and performing Post Hoc Tests

Part II: Computer Lab **(2 Credits)**

Basic Reading List:

- Andy Field. *Discovering Statistics Using IBM SPSS Statistics*. Sage.
- K. Dhanasekaran. *Computer Applications in Economics*. Vrinda Publications
- Seema Sharma. *Statistic for Business and Economics: Using Microsoft Excel & Powered by IBM – SPSS*. Willey
- Lokesh Jasrai. *Data Analysis Using SPSS*. Sage

SEMESTER: IV

DSC X : STATISTICAL METHODS

Unit 1: Measures of Central Tendency

Arithmetic Mean; Median; Mode; Geometric Mean; Harmonic Mean; Weighted Average

Unit 2: Measures of Dispersion

Quartile Deviation; Mean Deviation; Standard Deviation; Coefficient of Variation

Unit 3: Measurement of Economic Inequality

Pareto's Law of Income Distribution; Log normal Distribution (Concept only); Lorenz Curve; Gini Coefficient;

Unit 4: Correlation

Types of Correlation; Correlation and Causation; Properties with Proof; Methods of Measuring Correlation: Diagrammatical and Mathematical Method, Limitations

Unit 5: Regression Analysis

Linear and Non-linear Regression; Two-variable Regression Model; Estimation of Regression Parameter; Least Square Method; Correlation Vs Regression

Unit 6: Probability: Basic Ideas

Definitions; Concepts; Basic Probability Rules and Derivation; Conditional Probability, Baye's Theorem (Concept only)

Unit 7: Expectations and Moments

Random Variables; Discrete and Continuous Random Variables; Mathematical Expectation; Basic rules of Expectation; Moments, Skewness; Kurtosis (Concepts only)

Unit 8: Theoretical Probability Distributions (Discrete Variable)

Binomial and Poisson Distributions with Properties; Moment Generating Function

Unit 9: Theoretical Probability Distributions (Continuous Variable)

Normal Distribution and its Properties; The Central Limit Theorem and the law of large numbers (Statements and Concepts only)

Unit 10: Sampling and Population

Concept of Sampling; Advantages and Disadvantages of Sampling; Sampling over Complete Enumeration: Sampling and Non-sampling Errors; Parameters and Estimators; Sampling Methods: Simple Random Sampling, Stratified Random Sampling; Cluster Sampling, Systematic Random Sampling

Unit 11: Characteristics of a Good Estimator

Ideas of Unbiasedness, Efficiency and Consistency; Illustrations with Sample Mean, Variance and Related Estimators

Unit 12: Index Number

Index Numbers and their Uses; Retail and Whole Sale Index; Different Types of Weighted Index Number; Relation between Laspeyre's and Paasche's Index Number; Time Reversal, Factor Reversal, Circular Test of Index Number; Fisher's Index Number; Chain Base Index Number-Base Shifting, Splicing and Deflating; Index Number of Industrial Production

Unit 13: Testing of Hypothesis

Defining Statistical Hypothesis; Null and Alternative hypothesis; Errors in Hypothesis Testing; One Tailed and two Tailed Test; Level of Significance; Critical Region, Problems of Standard Normal Distribution

Unit 14: Test of Significance

Chi- Square Test; t- Test

Basic Reading List:

- Yamane, Taro, "Statistics – An Introductory Analysis".
- Hooda, P.R., "Statistics for Business and Economics", Macmillan.
- Gupta, S.C. and Kapoor, U.K., "Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics"
- Nagar, A.L. and Das, R.K., "Basic Statistics", Oxford.
- Salvatore, Dominick and Reagle, Darrick, "Statistics and Econometrics", TMH

DSC XI : DEMOGRAPHY

Unit 1: Introduction

Demography: Meaning and Definition; Nature and Scope of Demography; Demography as a Science; Origin and Development of Demography; Relation of Demography with Other Social Sciences; Importance of Demography

Unit 2: Basic Concepts

Concept of Fertility; Factors Affecting Fertility; Fecundity; Concept of Mortality; Factors affecting Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Infant Mortality

Unit 3: Migration

Migration: Meaning and Definition; Types of Migration; Causes of Migration; Consequences of Migration

Unit 4: Sources of Demographic Data

Sources of Population Data: Population Census, Registration Method, Sampling Method. NRC, Aadhaar, International Sources

Unit 5: Population Theories - I

Antiquity; Mercantilist, Physiocratic and Related View; Malthusian, Criticism of Malthusian Theory; Demographic Transition, Stages of Demographic Transition

Unit 6: Population Theories - II

Understanding Post-Malthusian Theory, Criticism of Malthusian Theory, Understanding of Neo-Classical Thought; Marxist Theory of Population; Biological Theories of Population; Optimum Theories of Population.

Unit 7: Population Growth and Demographic Transition

Determinants of population growth; Consequences of population growth; Causes for the rapid growth of population in India; Population Bomb; , Theory of Demographic Transition

Unit 8: Demography and Urbanisation

Meaning and size Urbanization; Methods of Measurement of Urbanization; Factors Responsible for Urbanization; Problems of Urbanization

Unit 9: Demographic Structure of India:

Recent Trend in Indian Population Growth; Composition of Indian Population: Age Structure, Sex Structure, Religious Structure, Ethnic and Racial Composition; Occupational Structure of Indian Population; Changing Characteristics of Indian Population

Unit 10: Population Policies in India

Population Policies: Concept of a Population Policy, Need for State Intervention in Population Control; Population Programme: National Population Policy; Initiatives and Their Critique:

Decentralised Planning and Programme Implementation, Convergence of Service Delivery at Village Levels, Empowering Women for Improved Health and Nutrition, Meeting the Unmet Needs for Family Welfare Services

Unit 11: Demographic Structure in N.E India

Demographic Structures in North East India: Total Population, Decadal Growth Rate of Population, Density of Population, Sex Ratio, Rural-Urban Composition of Population, Religious Composition of Population, Fertility and Mortality Rates; Inter-State and Inter-Community Population Dynamics; Gender Perspective

Unit 12: Demographic Problem N.E India

Poverty: Causes of Poverty, Poverty in Northeast India; Unemployment; Child and Women Trafficking: Causes of Human Trafficking, Government Policy adopted as anti-human Trafficking Measures; Immigration; Inter-Community Feuds; Outmigration

Unit 13: Census 2011 (Major Features from National Data)

Major features of 2011 census: Growth of Population, Composition of Population, Occupational Structure of Population; Major Demographic Changes Compared to Earlier Census

Unit 14: Census 2011 (Major Features from North East Region)

States of Northeast India and its features as per 2011 Census; Major Demographic Changes Compared to Earlier Census; Comparing the North East Region of India with All Indian Level with respect to Census 2011

Unit 15: Trends in World Population

Distribution of World Population; Distribution and Density of Population, Patterns of population Composition, Factors Influencing the Distribution of Population; World Population C 600 A.D.; Population Estimates and Distribution: Medieval Period; Recent Trends of World Population

Basic Reading List:

- Shryock, H. and J.S. Seigal, "The Methods and Materials of Demography".
- Thompson and Lewis, "Population Problems".
- Bogue, D.J., "Principles of Demography".
- Bhende, A. and T. Kantikar, "Principles of Population Studies".
- Agarwala, S.N., "India's Population Problems".
- Gupta, S.P. and V.K. Kapoor, "Fundamentals of Applied Statistics".
- Ramkumar, R., "Technical Demography".
- Barclay, "Techniques of Population Analysis".
- UNO, "the Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends".

DSC XII : POLITICAL ECONOMY

Unit 1: Understanding Political Economy

Political Economy as an Area of Study; Interaction between “Politics” and “Economics” and Resultant Economic Outcome; Major Concerns and Scope of Political Economy; Origin and Evolution of Political Economy; Political Economy as a Perspective and as a Method

Unit 2: State as an Institution

Meaning and Importance of Institution; Institutions and Economic Decisions; Origin and Evolution of the Idea of State; Institutional Role of State; State Interventions in Economic Affairs; State, Government and Public Policy; Failure of State as an Institution

Unit 3: Market as an Institution

Emergence of Market as an Institution; Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism – DobbSweezy Debate; Industrial Revolution; Mass Production and World Market; Conditions of Market Failure

Unit 4: Classical Political Economy

Beginning of Classical Political Economy; Contributions of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Malthus and David Ricardo to Political Economy – meaning, historical backgrounds and significance of the ideas of division of labour; laissez faire; indivisible hand; private property; Malthusian trap; free trade; law of diminishing return and differential rent

Unit 5: Marx’s Critique to Political Economy

Material basis of the Society; Class formation and Class Relations; Commodities and their Production and Exchange; Mode of Production; Labour Theory of Value; Notion of “Surplus” and Generation, Accumulation and Appropriation of Surplus; Falling Rate of Profit - Competition and Crisis

Unit 6: Political Economy of Development

Stylised Notion of Development – Role of Neoclassical and Marginalist School of thought; Colonialism, Imperialism and World War I; Great Depression and Keynesian Prescriptions; World War II and the Breton Woods System; De-colonisation and Cold War; Welfare State and Golden Age of Capitalism; Collapse of Breton Woods System and Emergence of Monetarism; Foreign Aid and Development; Displacement and Dispossession from Development – Alternative Views of Development

Unit 7: Globalisation and Neo-liberalism

Overview of the Events of 1970s and 1980s; Washington Consensus; Collapse of the USSR and End of Cold War; Emergence of Neo-liberalism – context, meaning and political support; Spread of Neo-liberalism as the Dominant Ideology; Globalisation – meaning and nature; Mobility of Capital, Global Value Chain and Global Production System; Emerging Global Regime and Order

Unit 8: Challenges to Nationalism

Nation and Nationalism; Political and Economic Basis of Nationalism; Anti-colonial Struggle and Rise of Nationalism; Aspects of Postcolonial Nationalism; Nationalism in India; Globalisation and Nationalism

Unit 9: Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment

Global Prosperity and Poverty over Time; Poverty Trap and Efforts to Break it; Inequality of Global Income and its Consequences; Forces behind the Poverty and Inequality in the World; Trend and Nature of Economic Growth and Unemployment; Declining Share of Wages and its Impact on Poverty and Inequality; Global Migration of Labour and its Political and Economic Consequences

Unit 10: Economic Stability and Crisis

Meaning of Economic Stability and Crisis; Nature of Economic Crisis – Endogenous and Exogenous; Present Global Order and Economic Crisis; Inequality and Crisis; Conflicts of Class Interest and Crisis; Management of Crisis

Unit 11: Corruption, Conflict and Violence

Corruption – Private and Corporate; Nature and Causes of Corruption; Economic and Political Consequences of Corruption; Inequality of Income Distribution and Conflict; Types of Conflict; Conflicts and Violence; Conflict, Violence and Political Legitimacy

Unit 12: Environment and Sustainability

Ownership and Uses of Resources; Tragedy of Commons; Climate Change and Conservation – Political Ecology; Politics of Climate Change; Strategies and Policies towards Sustainability

Unit 13: Democracy and Decentralisation

Democracy and Individual Freedom; Group Choices and Voting – Representation and Majority; Significance of Democratic Institutions; Decentralisation and Process of Democratic Decentralisation, Democracy and Democratic Decentralisation in India; Attempts at Depoliticising of Development

Unit 14: Political Economy of Development in India

Colonialism and Indian Economy; Drain of Wealth; Dirigisme and Economic Planning; Land Reforms and Green Revolution; Public Sector; Bank Nationalisation; Import Substitution and Export Promotion; Rural Development; Macro Economic Performances; Nature of the State, Class Interests and Conflict; Political Fragmentation, Social Conflict and Challenges to Democracy

Unit 15: Political Economy of Reforms in India

Background of Economic Crisis in India in 1990s; Economic Reforms of 1991 – Liberalisation, Privatisation and Opening up; Macroeconomic Fall out of Reforms – Economic and Political; Looking forward – Sensible Economics and Feasible Politics

Basic Reading List:

- Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2009). *Economic origins of dictatorship and democracy* (1. paperback ed., reprint). Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Bagchi, A. K. (1982). *The political economy of underdevelopment*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bardhan, P. K. (1998). *The political economy of development in India* (Expanded ed., with an epilogue on the political economy of reform in India). Oxford University Press.
- Bardhan, P. K. (2015). *Globalisation, democracy and corruption: An Indian perspective*. Frontpage.
- Bhaduri, A., & Nayyar, D. (1996). *The intelligent person's guide to liberalization*. Penguin Books.
- Dobb, M. (1975). *Studies in the development of capitalism* (Rev. ed., repr). Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Downs, A. (20). *An economic theory of democracy* (Nachdr.). Addison Wesley.
- Drèze, J., & Sen, A. (2020). *An uncertain glory: India and its contradictions* (Second edition). Penguin Books.
- Engels, F., & Hunt, T. (2010). *The origin of the family, private property, and the state*. Penguin Classics.
- Frankel, F. R. (2006). *India's political economy, 1947 - 2004: The gradual revolution* (2. ed., Oxford India paperbacks). Oxford Univ. Press.
- Harriss, J., Jeffrey, C., & Brown, T. (2020). *India: Continuity and change in the 21st century*. Polity.
- Harvey, D. (2011). *A brief history of neoliberalism* (1. publ. in paperback, reprint. (twice)). Oxford Univ. Press.
- Heilbroner, R. L. (1999). *The worldly philosophers: The lives, times, and ideas of the great economic thinkers* (Rev. 7th ed). Simon & Schuster.
- Heilbroner, R. L., & Milberg, W. S. (2012). *The making of economic society* (13th ed). Pearson.
- Kalecki, M. (2011). *Last phase in the transformation of capitalism*. AAKAR Books.
- Menon, N. (2022). *Planning democracy: How a professor, an institute, and an idea shaped India*. Viking by Penguin Random House India.
- Mukherji, R. (2014). *Political economy of reforms in India* (First edition). Oxford University Press.
- Shaikh, A. (2018). *Capitalism: Competition, conflict, crises*. Oxford University Press.

DSE – IV : AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Basic Concepts of Agricultural Economics

Definition of Agricultural Economics; Scope, Nature and Importance of Agricultural Economics; Need for a Separate Study of Agricultural Economics

Unit 2: Agriculture and Economic Development

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development; Changing Importance of Agriculture to Economic Development; Development of Agriculture during the Five Year Plans; Inter Dependence of Agriculture and Industry

Unit 3: Farm Organisation

Various types of Farm Organisation- Peasant Farming, Capitalist Farming, State Farming, Collective Farming, Co-operative Farming; Most Suitable Farm Organisation in Indian Agriculture

Unit 4: Land Reforms

Objective of Land Reforms; Need of Land Reforms in Indian Agriculture; Ownership vs. Tenancy Cultivation; Large Farms vs. Small Farms; Critical Evolution of Land Reforms

Unit 5: Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture

Difference between Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture; Types of Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture; Measures for Reducing Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture

Unit 6: Agricultural Price Policy

Objective of Agricultural Price Policy; Main Elements-Fixation of Product Prices, Price Policy for Agricultural Inputs, Consumer's Protection, Ancillary Policies; Agricultural Price Policy in India

Unit 7: Agricultural Marketing

Objective of Agricultural Marketing; Need and Importance of Agricultural Marketing; Status of Agricultural Marketing in India

Unit 8: Agricultural Finance

Need and Importance of Agricultural Finance; Sources of credit: Co-Operative-Rural Bank-NABARD- Micro Finance-SHG's-NGOs-Problems of Capital Formation

Unit 9: New Technologies in Agriculture

Green Revolution and Mechanization, Irrigation, HYV of crops, Food processing

Unit 10: Agricultural Labour

Agricultural labour-Employment-Disguised unemployment- seasonal unemployment-Landless labour-Income and Labour Wages-State Policy for Agricultural labour

Unit 11: Economics of Agricultural Production

Production function in agriculture- conventional isoquant and iso-cost approach; Cobb-Douglas production function; laws of returns and return to scale; Cost functions and cost curves in

agricultural production decisions; Supply response in agriculture; Size of farm and productivity debate.

Unit 12: Theories of Agricultural Economics

Transforming Traditional Agriculture-The Scultzian Thesis; Lewis Model of Economic Development

Unit 13: Food Security

Food security and nutrition policy analysis - concepts and definition of food security and malnutrition, impact analysis of production oriented policies.

Unit 14: Public Distribution System in India

PDS, food price policies in India, food subsidies, food safety net, food for work programme

Unit 15: Agriculture in North Eastern Region

Importance of Agriculture in NE Region; Status of Agricultural Development in NE Region; Problems and Challenges faced by Agriculture Sector in NE Region; Agricultural policies in the NE State

Basic Reading List:

- Barah ,B. C. (2007). Agricultural Development in North East India-Challenges and Opportunities.
- Pal, B. N. (1959). Principles of Agricultural Economics. Kitab Ghar, Allahabad
- Bilgrami, S.A.R. (2000), An Introduction to Agricultural Economics, (2nd edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Sadhu, A.N. and J. Singh (2000), Agricultural Problems in India, (3rd edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

DSE – IV : ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Basic Concepts

Environment, Ecology, Economy; Need to Study Environmental Economics, Environmental Economics vs. Resource Economics, Nature, Scope and Significance of Environmental Economics

Unit 2: Economics of Resources-I

Renewable Resources; Definition, Optimal Management of Renewable Resources;

Unit 3: Economics of Resources-II

Non Renewable Resources; Definition, Difference with Renewable Resources, Optimal Management of Non Renewable Resources

Unit 4: Property Rights and Environmental Resources

Various Types of Property Rights and Their Environmental Implication, Common Property Rights and Tragedy of Commons

Unit 5: Environment and Economic Development

Trade off Between Environment and Economic Development-Kuznets' Analysis; Population and Environment; Poverty and Environment; Exogenous and Endogenous Poverty

Unit 6: International Trade and Environment

Impact of International Trade on Environment-Positive and Negative Impacts; Environment as a Source of Comparative Advantage; Pollution Haven Hypothesis; Empirical Evidence of Industrial Concentration among 'North' (Developed Countries) and 'South' (Developing Countries), Latest Development

Unit 7: Market Failure and Externalities

Concept of Market Failure, Environment and Market Failure; Concept of Externalities, Types of Externalities, Relationship between Environment and externality; Internalisation of Externalities-Solution by Pigou and Coase

Unit 8: Valuation of Environment

Various Types of Values of Environmental Goods-Use and Non Use Value; Methods of Valuation; Direct Methods-Contingent Valuation Method; Indirect Methods-Hedonic Pricing and Travel Cost Method;

Unit 9: Sustainable Development

Concept and Indicators of Sustainable Development; Significance and Importance; Policies for Sustainable Development; Related Concept of Sustainable Development

Unit 10: Environmental Accounting

Environmental Accounting, Auditing, Environmental Impact Assessment-Concept only

Unit 11: Instruments of Environmental Protection-I

Types of Instruments; Conventional Instruments-Command and Control (CAC) Measures;
Importance of Conventional Instruments

Unit 12: Instruments of Environmental Protection- II

Non Conventional/Incentive Based Measures-Fees/Tax, Tradable Pollution Permit, Liability
Rules

Unit 13: Environmental Protection and Economic Development- Indian Experience

Structure of Indian Environmental Regulatory Policies; Monitoring and Enforcement

Unit 14: Global Initiative towards Environmental Issues - I

Global Conventions for Environmental Conservation; Concept of 'Common but Differentiated
Responsibilities'; Cause of Non-Cooperative Behaviour among North and South

Unit 15: Global Initiative towards Environmental Issues -II

Global Environmental Issues, International Trade and Environment

Basic Reading List:

- Kolstad, C. D., Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press.
- Hanley, S and White, Environmental Economics, Macmillan.
- Shanker, U, Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press.
- Bhattacharjya, R., Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press.

MA in Economics Programme

GUIDELINES FOR SEMINAR PAPER

Introduction

Under the MA in Economics programme of KKHSOU, you will need to present a Seminary paper at your second semester. You can choose any relevant topic for presentation. Or you can also take help of Section IV of Annexure IV to choose a relevant topic for your seminar paper.

Traditionally, a seminar paper will consist of four major sections: (1) Introduction; (2) Background; (3) Analysis; and (4) Conclusion. This section contains a brief outline to follow, but each subsection is examined in detail in the subsequent pages.

General Structure of a Seminar Paper

1. Introduction: Here, you need to set out the "Crux" of the Paper. Your major tasks include:

- Introduce and note why the topic is important.
- Briefly summarize necessary background information. State your thesis
- Convey your organization of the paper -- (i.e., "roadmap").
- Tell the audience what your paper will show and in what order.
- If you can concisely summarize your research and outline the arguments of your paper, then odds your audience will be able to follow your analysis.

2. Background: Here, you need to orient your audience towards your research area. Major tasks are:

- Describe the genesis of the subject
- Describe the changes that have occurred during its development.
- Explain the reasons for the changes
- Describe where things are now (You may also want to indicate the reasons for further change).

3. Analysis: Here, you need to explain the thesis/main argument of your paper. Here, you need to do:

- Large-Scale Organization: This follows the following tasks:
 - (a) Discuss the major issues;

(b) Separate issues and sub-issues

(c) Order issues logically

- Small-Scale Organization: This follows the following tasks:

(a) Introduce and conclude on each issue

(b) Present your arguments and rebut opposing arguments

(c) Use organizational paradigms where appropriate

4. Conclusion: Here your agenda include:

- Restate the thesis of the paper
- Summarize major points
- If you chose to use a hypothetical in your introduction, revisit the hypothetical to "tie-up" your paper.

Certain Key Points

- Always preserve a copy of your Seminar paper duly signed by your Centre Coordinator and a Certification of Presentation from him/her. The University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.
- You may be asked to present your Seminar paper either at the University Headquarters/or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- Seminar Report must be typed in Computer. Report May be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2 inch margins on both left and right sides and 1 inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout.
- The Presentation Room must be well organised with a banner of the Seminar on the background.
- Insist your study centre to maintain video recording of the presentation session and obtain a copy of your particular session. Alternatively, you can record a video of the presentation yourself and keep a copy until declaration of your Final semester Results. . The University may ask this Video at any point of time.

MA in Economics Programme

GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT/DISSERTATION

Section I: Introduction

Project/Dissertation Work is an application-oriented academic activity that seeks to hone your theoretical and quantitative abilities through their application in light of the theoretical information obtained while taking different MA Economics courses, most notably courses like Microeconomic Theory, Macroeconomic Theory, Development Economics, International Economics, Indian Economy, Agricultural Economics, Environmental Economics, Demography etc. This Project/Dissertation work consist of 8 credits, requiring you 240 hours of study and work.

Dear learners, please note that you need to take this task seriously and with all sincerity because of three basic reasons. First, this course provides you ample scope to apply your theoretical understanding on socially relevant issues. Second, this course carries the highest credits among all your courses in the programme. Thus, this course can help you achieve a better, higher grade in the programme. Finally, this project/dissertation activity provides you a scope to acquire research skills. This will ultimately help you undertake a career/study in research in near future.

In undergoing the Project/Dissertation work, you can take up a theoretical issue, or any socially relevant issues that you may have come up during your study. It is expected that along with the theoretical understanding of the issue, you try to formulate a detail research proposal. For doing this, you can take help of the course 'Research Methodology in Economics' that you have come across in the first semester. Also try to utilise the analytical skills you have so far acquired from the courses like Statistics, Mathematics, Econometrics (if applicable) as well as Computer Applications in Quantitative Analysis. In brief, it is a method of applying the information acquired via various courses to the difficulties and concerns raised by daily economic occurrences. We have listed certain topics of Project/Dissertation for your guidance only. You need not select these topics only. The list will help you to choose an appropriate topic. You need to write your Project/Dissertation Report either in English or Assamese.

Most importantly, you should note that the Project/Dissertation Work undertaken should be authentic and should contribute towards the development and growth of the subject. It is mandatory that you submit the report in originality and you must not submit it earlier for any other purpose. The University will also check all the Project/Dissertation Report with high-end Plagiarism-Check Software. Thus, you should also note that if it is found that the Project/Dissertation Work undertaken does not appear to be authentic or does not contribute towards the growth of the subject or it has been merely copied from some sources, the University has the right to outright reject the Project/Dissertation Work without offering any explanation. In that case, you will be awarded zero. Group projects are not allowed. If it is found that the subjects/chapters/contents of the projects of two learners are matching, then both the project will be rejected and Zero mark will be awarded to both.

Presentation Style: You need to follow the Presentation Style in the layout of your Project/Dissertation Report as mentioned in Section II of this Guidelines. Additionally, in Section III, we have provided certain Guidelines/Tips to help you do your Project/Dissertation more effectively.

Citation and Referencing Style in Project/Dissertation: Writing of Project/Dissertation Report is one of the research work. So, you need to follow particular style of citation and referencing. The University follows that APA 7 Citation Style published by the APA (American Psychological Association). A link for downloading a brief APA Citation Guide has been attached below.

Role of your Project/Dissertation Guide: Your project/dissertation guide should be well versed in the subject area, which will help you in designing the questionnaire deciding the size of sample, procedure for data collection, tabulation and analysis. You must discuss your project/dissertation design with your guide before the start of your work and also again if necessary at the writing stage and finally at the stage of editing the report. You should show your guide the draft project report before it is finalized for submission.

Eligibility of a Project/Dissertation Guide

- Faculty (From the University/Degree College)/Course Coordinator/Academic Consultant/Counsellor having relevant teaching experience.
- Professionals holding Masters' degree in the respective field or allied disciplines having a minimum of 5 years of experience in the relevant area.

- If you are taking the help of a Teacher/Professional apart from the faculties engaged during the counselling sessions at your study centre, then the Teacher/Professional's bio-data is to be approved by the respective Course Coordinators. The bio-data should contain the teaching/work experience, area of specialization, Research publications and experience in guiding the project work.

Certain Key Points

- Always preserve a copy of the Report with you with all due signatures in originals. This may be required for your future academic/research/job purpose. Secondly, the University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.
- You may be asked to present your Report either at the University Headquarters/or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- Project/Dissertation Report must be typed in Computer. Report May be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2 inch margins on both left and right sides and 1 inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout. The Title/Acknowledgement/ Content pages, should be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...) while the main body part must be numbered in standard (1,2,3,) format. Annexures should be included at the End and should also be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...)

Section II: Project/Dissertation Performa

Cover Page: The cover page on the bound copy of the report should indicate. **Colour of the Hard Cover of the Project Report must be NAVY BLUE.**

- The title of the report. It would be short and written in capital letters. If necessary, it should be followed by an explanatory sub-title.
- Your name and enrolment number/ Exam roll no /year of examination.
- Name and designation of the faculty member/ Coordinator/ Academic Consultant who has guided you.
- Name and designation of the person of the organization who has guided you.

PROJECT REPORT/DISSERTATION

On

“ Topic Name ”

SUBMITTED TO

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

IN

PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF THE

MA IN ECONOMICS

(YEAR)

by

Name :

Enrollment No.....

Study Centre Code:

Under the
Guidance of

Name of Internal Guide / External Guide

Designation

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY.

Guwahati, Assam

Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor (Format)

<u>Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor</u>	
Mentor / Guide Name :	
Designation :	
This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ bearing enrolment number _____ under my supervision and guidance, for the partial fulfilment of MA in Economics of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.	
Date:	Signature of Guide

Certificate of the Study Centre Coordinator/ Academic consultant of Study Centre

<u>Certificate of Study Centre Coordinator/ Academic consultant</u>	
Coordinator/ Academic consultant Name :	
Designation :	
This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ under the guidance of Dr./ Sri/Mr./Ms. _____, for the partial fulfilment of MA in Economics programme of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.	
Date:	Signature

Acknowledgement: The learner should to provide an acknowledgement of the help received from Supervisor, other teachers, Libraries and any other organizations/ source/ person. One may also acknowledge assistance from family members, friends and others. The learner has to put his / her signature and the Enrollment No. at the end of the acknowledgement.

Self-Declaration by the Learner: The learner has to make the following declaration:

Self-Declaration By The Learner

I do hereby declare that this project work entitled “ _____ ” submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of **MA in Economics** programme of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is a product of my own research work. The report embodies the finding based on my study and observation and has not been submitted earlier for the award of any degree or diploma to any Institute or University.

Name:

Signature of the Learner

Enrolment Number:

Date:

Table of Contents:

Also called INDEX, the Table of Contents should provide the title of all chapters (with page numbers) major subdivisions and appendices. The table should also indicate the commencing page numbers of the preface, the bibliography appendices & annexure.

Main Report:

Your main report should follow the chapter scheme you had indicated in your synopsis. Generally the sequential presentation should be as follows:

- **Chapter-I: Introduction of the problem:** this chapter should provide a background of the problem and what is proposed to be investigated. The significance of the problem, the objective and the scope of the study and the contribution and impact your study will make should be elaborated. A brief description of the organization where you have conducted the project should be provided.
- **Chapter-II: Theoretical Perspective:** This chapter should give an overview of the theoretical concepts related to the problem under study. You should refer to the current status of research in the area and major finding thereof. These should bring out the necessity for a study of the kind you have undertaken and the approach you intend to follow.

- **Chapter-III: Methodology, Scope, Limitations:** This chapter should describe in detail the steps followed in completing the study. If you have done a sample survey, the basis of sampling its size etc. should be discussed. The sources of primary and secondary data must be stated and the way you have processed the data should be elaborated. You can also describe the scope and limitations of your study.
- **Chapter-IV, V, VI Discussion/Body of the Report:** Presentation of the relevant data and analysis and discussion thereon from the main body of the report. After you define your research problem clearly and definitely, before you start the report, decide on the main theme of your report; which of the findings are significant, which are peripheral? Develop your argument logically to build your theme, presenting data wherever necessary. Decide the distribution and the number of chapter required; keep appropriate balance in the size of the chapter, and avoid uneven coverage. Only include those parts of a table in the chapter which are relevant to the arguments, the details can be in the appendix. Spend more time on the central issues, giving them importance, clarity and emphasis. All issues if treated in the same manner will dilute a report.
- **Appendices and Annexure:** Appendices are listed alphabetically e.g Appendix A Appendix B etc. and contain the table and data collection for the study .They are not included in the main chapters but referred to in the discussion and interpretations. Appendices are placed after the last chapter on summary conclusions.
- Annexure are numbered numerical e.g., Annexure II etc. and contain such supporting information which through not collected as primary and secondary data, yet is relevant in discussion and for easy reference.
- **References:** references can be mentioned either at the bottom of the appropriate page where these are referred or at the end or each chapter. If this has not been done, a third alternative is to list them at the end of the report immediately after the appendices / Annexure.
- **Bibliography:** A bibliography is a list of published sources consulted during the course of project work and normally includes all work listed in the text and text notes. The bibliography can be listed in alphabetical order or split into two separate list each covering books and articles.

Section III: A Guide to Organising the Contents of Project Report /Dissertation

1. The Title of the Study: A single sentence describing the inquiry should be in the title. The title is frequently used to refer to the independent and dependent variables. Thus, descriptive names

such as Factors Affecting Agricultural Productivity in Assam/North East India, or Impact of Health Expenditure on the Household Level Income/Standard of Living in Assam/North East India would be suitable. Avoid titles that imitate newspaper headlines (e.g., “Current Budget Proposals”); a formal report is not a journalistic assignment. Bear in mind that your reader will first notice the title of the report and will want to know if the report is relevant to his or her research interests. Your project/dissertation title should be a short yet accurate description of the report’s content. Avoid using terms such as “a research into...” or “an experiment to discover...” in the opening of your title. Not only are such sentences redundant and contribute nothing to the text, they also reflect sloppy thinking. The phrase “title” is not acceptable as the initial word in a title. The reader will identify it as the title due to its placement.

2. The Abstract of the Study: The abstract describes your entire work in a single paragraph. A short overview of the goal and approach should be provided, as well as sections on the findings and discussion. Exclude detailed information such as statistics and statistical test names from this section. Aim for a length of maximum 150 words for your abstract. The abstract is the second thing a reader sees after the title, and it may be the only thing they see. As such, it should give a comprehensive yet brief overview of the whole report, allowing readers to decide whether to continue reading or not. As a general rule, write four short lines describing (1) why you did it, (2) what you did, (3) what you discovered, and (4) what you concluded. Write the abstract once you have completed the body of the report. You may struggle to write a succinct abstract in a single session. Perhaps it is more convenient to start with a lengthier version and then shorten it.

3. Introduction to the Study: To begin, you should defend the study you’re addressing. This implies that after reading the introduction, the reader should be able to deduce the subject of your Report. Simultaneously, your introduction should explain to someone who is not an expert why you did this study. As a consequence, the introduction will begin with a general framework and go to the study’s specific reasoning and objectives. Typically, this section will include an overview of prior work in the subject, as well as an explanation of the theoretical or practical motives for doing the study. The following is an example of an effective content sequence for an introduction:

- Describe and identify the subject you wish to research, and, if necessary, justify its fascination and/or significance.
- Describe previous work (and maybe your own) that relates to the subject at hand.

Justify your previous work’s inadequacy. It might have methodological problems, or there could be need for extension of previous work, or this could be the first time it has been reproduced, or you could be comparing the sufficiency of various theories. (If the previous work is complete, error-free, and has been repeated several times, or if the best hypothesis is known, further research is unnecessary.) Justifications for why previous work was inadequate should logically lead to the study you did. You are not need to go into detail here, but it should be obvious

how the most recent work resolves open theoretical issues, corrects past research's mistakes, and/or enhances our present understanding.

What are your expectations for the result of your study, and why? Complete this section by describing your study hypothesis/research questions (what you expect will happen based on your theoretical framework and/or the constraints of previous studies). If you are performing more exploratory research and are unclear about the conclusion, briefly describe the study's aims and desired outcomes. This final paragraph of the introduction is critical to the study's and report's comprehension. If this part is well-defined, discussing and evaluating the outcomes will be lot easier. Ascertain the relevance of your theories to the essay's main body. Your theories do not have to be enumerated or bulleted.

4. Methodology of Research: Rather of being a standalone part, the method section should ideally be divided into the following five or so subsections. In the approach section, you describe the steps you used to acquire your data. This portion of your Project/Dissertation Work should include sufficient detail to enable the reader to reproduce the experiment. If you're not very much sure about the research mehtodology, read over a journal paper on your subject to try to get insights to their research approaches. Mention your use of research tools in this section. It is desirable that you present a Review of Research Methods from earlier studies here.

5. Characterisation: Based on your chaptalisation plan, organise the main body of the Project/Dissertation in a systematic way. Try to organise your body in a way like there is a continuity of flow throughout the discussion.

6. Findings and Discussions: Begin by outlining the actions you took to process the data. This implies that you must explain how you arrived at your scores through the aggregation of each participant's replies. For example, if each participant has completed 40 questions and you are more interested in the total percentage of right answers than (or in addition to) the performance on each individual question, you should specify as such. You must defend your choice to exclude particular data (i.e., provide a "exclusion criterion").

Whenever appropriate, utilize descriptive statistics to provide a clear, brief overview of the data. In a basic experiment, this is generally achieved by including the means and standard deviations for each condition in the text that follows the data treatment. Frequently, descriptive data is provided in a table as part of a more in-depth investigation (with numerous dependent measures or three or more conditions). When presenting descriptive data, graphs typically outperform tables or text. This is commonly used to demonstrate a sequence of events or to convey a complicated pattern of information (e.g., an interaction between two variables).

Each table and figure should be assigned a unique number and captioned with information about the variables, circumstances, and units of measurement. Additionally, verify that the axes are labelled appropriately. Additionally, if a graph or table is utilised, it must be cited

within your Project Work's body. In other words, your reader should understand when you're about to utilise a figure or table.

Never copy and paste the output of a statistical software into your report. Always assess what information is pertinent and important and then communicate it without repetition in the most efficient manner possible.

In your results section, use the same descriptive labels that you did in your technique section. This will be beneficial to your reader.

Frequently, descriptive statistics are used with inferential statistics (statistical tests that help you decide what to conclude about the data). It should be self-evident who conducted the tests and with what data. For the majority of statistical tests, the p-value should be accompanied with a test statistic (such as the t-value) (e.g., a t-test). Frequently, further information is required (e.g., the degrees of freedom). You'll have to determine this for yourself.

7. Conclusions and Policy Implications: To end the discussion, it is desirable that you draw certain important conclusions of the study and based on those you can also offer certain policy measures or discuss the policy implications of your findings. Here, you can also highlight certain limitations you faced during your study or point out certain future directions of research on the area.

Section IV: Certain Areas of Research for Your Project/Dissertation

We are providing here certain areas of research for your Project/Dissertation. Please note that you don't have to necessarily choose exactly any of these topics. These are meant to help you come out with an appropriate topic only.

- 1) Factors affecting agricultural productivity in Assam/North East India
- 2) The growth pattern of public revenue and expenditure in Assam/North East India.
- 3) Impact of Health Expenditure on the Household Level Income/Standard of Living in Assam/North East India.
- 4) Sectorial growth and impact on GDP in India
- 5) Farm size and productivity relation: An empirical analysis
- 6) Impact of MGNREGA on Labour market in Assam/North East India
- 7) Environmental pollution and its impact on the Social Cost/Health
- 8) Characteristics of Entrepreneurs and their Effect on Entrepreneurial Profitability
- 9) The Impact of Energy Price in pre and post Liberalization period in India
- 10) Industrial growth trend in Assam/North East India
- 11) Growth of FDI and FII in India

- 12) Woman empowerment through micro finance initiatives in Assam/North East India/ India.
- 13) Role of MSME towards the development of rural artisans in relation to handicraft sector/ handlooms sectors of Assam/North East India/ India
- 14) Role of RRB in economic development of rural areas : A comparative study
- 15) Monetary Policy and its Effects on(Identify a specific sector)
- 16) The Modern Firm's International Expansion
- 17) Monitoring and Market Power in Loan Markets
- 18) Importance of Human Capital in Service Industry (Identify a Specific service sector)
- 19) Public and Development Economics
- 20) Job Flows Dynamics in Assam/North East India / India
- 21) Responses to Incentives in Public Expenditure Programs
- 22) Budgetary Institutions: Theory and Evidence
- 23) Bank Regulation in India and its Effects on(Identify a specific sector)
- 24) An Interest Group Theory of Financial Development
- 25) Political Influences on Monetary and Fiscal Policy
- 26) Bioenergy Pollution, and Economic Growth
- 27) Economics of Education/Health Care
- 28) Contribution of Educated but Unemployed Women to Economy
- 29) Growth and Determination of Foreign Investment in India
- 30) Contribution of IT Sector in Indian Economy
- 31) Growth in Indian Banking Sector
- 32) Macroeconomic Policy and Analysis
- 33) The State of the Indian Economy (with particular reference to a particular sector)
- 34) Lessons from Economic Financial Crises in Recent Times
- 35) India's Fiscal Deficit and Its Impact on Gross Domestic Product
- 36) Production Structure of Indian Power Sector
- 37) Fiscal Policy and its Effects on(Identify a specific sector)
- 38) Globalization and its impact on National/Regional/State Economy