

॥ शिक्षण हाच धर्म ॥

Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's
(Jain Minority Institute)

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of Faculty: Humanities

Name of the Course: M. A. Part II

Subject: Economics

With effect from 2022-23

Walchand College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Choice Based Credit System:

With the view to ensure worldwide recognition, acceptability, horizontal as well as vertical mobility for students completing undergraduate degree, Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur has implemented Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at Undergraduate level. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

1. **Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
2. **Elective Course:** Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
3. **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.
4. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)** and **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**. "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement; (i) Environmental Science and (ii) English/MIL Communication. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
5. **Credit:** Credit is a numerical value that indicates students work load (Lectures, Lab work, Seminar, Tutorials, Field work etc.) to complete a course unit. In most of the universities **15 contact hours** constitute **one credit**. The contact hours are transformed into credits. Moreover, the grading system of evaluation is introduced for PG course wherein different modes of Internal Evaluation are adopted. **The candidate has to appear for Internal Evaluation of 20 marks and End Semester Examination for 80 marks during the academic year.**

Walchand College of Arts and Science(Autonomous), Solapur
Department of Economics
M. A. Part – II
Programme Structure

Semester -III

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 3.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.3	Research Methodology	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A -(AnyOne) Optional							
S.C.T.3.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.3.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	5
Generic Elective B (Any One)							
OET.3.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
OET.3.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Semester -IV

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 4.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.3	Dissertation	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSEA(Any One) Optional							
DSE.4.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE 4.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	5
Soft Core B(Any One) Optional							
S.C.T.4.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.4.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
(Autonomous)
Department of Economics
M. A. –II (Semester III and IV)
Macro Economic Analysis
Hard Core Compulsory Paper - II
Paper Code:- MAEC23C0122
Syllabus (CBCS)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

PREAMBLE

Macro Economics or Aggregate Economic Analysis established the functional relationship between the large aggregates. The aggregate analysis has assumed such a great significance in recent times that a prior understanding of macro Economic theoretical structure is considered essential for the proper comprehension of different issues and policies. Macro Economics is now not only a scientific method of analysis, but also a body of empirical economic knowledge. The paper entitled “Macro Economic Analysis” equips the students of the post graduate level to understand systematic facts and latest theoretical developments for empirical analysis.

Programme Outcomes:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

The course has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train students in the collection and analysis of the data using their software skills. The programme offers specialized optional courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The students are required to submit report and present their findings of field-study. Besides, to hone the student’s writing and analytical skills they are required to submit a term paper on current economic problem. Thus, the Masters in Economics programme seek to:

1. Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice.
2. Equip the student with skills to analyses problems, formulate an hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.
3. Prepare students for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Because today’s unemployment problem can also be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship
4. Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues
5. Create awareness to become a rational and an enlightened citizen so that they can take the responsibility to spread the governments’ initiatives/schemes to the rural areas for the enlistment of the poor or vulnerable section of the society for inclusive growth

Course Objectives:

1. To get awareness on National Income Accounts
2. To study the Theory of Employment
3. To know about Consumption Function
4. To know about Investment function and
5. To specify the General Equilibrium models.

Learning Outcomes

Through successful learning of the course materials the students will be able to:

- Demonstrate a good understanding of macroeconomic principles, concepts, and theories
- Demonstrate an understanding of the macroeconomic implications of decisions made by diverse economic entities and the ability to form informed opinions about macroeconomic policies pursued by them.
- Learn to integrate theoretical knowledge to evaluate policy measures and analyse trade-off in the deployment of resources to alternative ends and the implications of those trade-offs for the different strata of the society.

Course Outcomes:

- After studied Unit-1, the student will be able to get awareness on National Income components.
- After studied Unit-3, the student will be able to know about the theories of Consumption Function.
- After studied Unit-4, the student will be able to know about the Investment function and its empirical evidences.
- After studied Unit-5, the student will be able to understand the General Equilibrium models.

Eligibility for Admission:

Three Year B.A. with Economics as one of the subjects (having secured at least 40% marks) from the PAH Solapur University, Solapur or any recognized university will be admitted to this class

Programme Duration:

The structure of M.A. in Economics has four semesters in total covering a period of two years.

Duration of the Course:

M. A. First & Second Year comprises two semesters. Each semester will have **Five** theory papers of 80 marks for End Semester Examination and 20 marks for Internal Evaluation for each paper.

Modes of Internal Evaluation:

Assignment, Tutorial, Presentation, MCQs via Google, Field Visits, any other suitable mode along with marks for Attendance of the students.

Medium of Instruction: Marathi

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

(Autonomous)

Department of Economics

M. A. –II (Semester III)

Macro Economic Analysis

Hard Core Compulsory Paper

Paper Code:- MAEC23C0122

Syllabus (CBCS)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

Course Structure

Semester	Title of Paper	Number of Lectures (Theory)	Internal Evaluati on (IE)	End Semester Evaluation (ESE)	Total Marks	Credits
Third	Macro Economic Analysis	60	20	80	100	05
Fourth	Macro Economic Analysis	60	20	80	100	05
Total	---	120	40	160	200	10

Title of the Course/Paper
Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
(Autonomous)

M. A. –II (Semester III)

Macro Economic Analysis

Hard Core Compulsory Paper

Paper Code:- MAEC23C0122

[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	National Income Accounts National Income- Definitions, Concepts, Importance and limitation of national income analysis. Circular flow of Income in Two, Three and Four Sector Economy Different forms of national income Accounting Input-output accounting flow of funds accounting and balance of payments accounting	16	1
2	Consumption function & Investment function Keynes psychological law of consumption, implications of the law, short run and long run consumption function. AD-AS Model – Keynes Effect Income consumption relationship- Absolute income, Life cycle and Permanent income hypothesis. Marginal efficiency of capital and investment, Multiplier, super multiplier	16	1
3	Supply of Money A behavior model of money supply determination, a Demand determined money supply process RBI approach to money supply, High Powered Money and Money Multiplier Budget deficit and money supply Money supply and open economy	14	1
4	Demand for Money Classical approach to demand for money, Quantity theory approach: Fishers equation, Cash balance approach: Cambridge equations Keynes liquidity preference approach to demand for money The IS-LM Model, extension of IS-LM model with government sector	14	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Semester – III

Basic Reading List:

1. Ackly, G. (1987), *Macro Economics: Theory and Policy*, Macmillan, New York.
2. Blackhouse, R. and A. Salansi (Eds) (2000), *Macroeconomics and the Real World* (2 vols), Oxford University Press, London.
3. Branson W. a. (1989), *Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*, (3rd Edition) Harper and Row New York.
4. Dornbusch, R. and F. Stanley (1997), *Macro economics*, McGraw Hill, Inc., New York.
5. Hall, R. F. and J. B. Taylor (1986), *Macroeconomics*, W.W. Norton, New York.
6. Heijdra, B. J. and V. Frederick (2001), *Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Jha, R. (1991), *contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*. Wilcy Eastem Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Romer, D.L. (1996), *Advanced Macroeconomics*, McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New York.
9. Scarfe, B.L. (1977), *Cycles, Growth and Inflation*, McGraw Hill, New York.
10. Shapiro, E. (1996), *Macroeconomic Analysis*, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.

ADDITIONAL READING LIST

1. Edey, M. and A. T. Peacock (1967), *National Income and Social Accounts*, Hutchinson University Library, London.
2. Powelson, J. P. (1960), *National Income and Flow of Funds Analysis*, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Rao, V. K. R. V. (1983), *India's National Income: 1950 to 1980*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Ruggles, R. and N. Ruggles (1956), *National Income Accounts and Income Analysis*, McGraw Hill, New York.
5. United Nations (1974), *Year Book of National Account Statistics*.
6. Dusesenbery, J. S. (1949), *Income, saving and the Theory of consumer Behaviour*, Harvard University Press, Harvard.
7. Friedman M. (1957), *The Theory of consumption Function*, Princeton.
8. Keynes J.M. (1936), *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, Macmillan, London.
9. Muller M.G. (1966), *Readings in Macroeconomics*, Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York.
10. Gordon R. and S.G. Harris (1988), *Macroeconomics*, Addison Wesley.
11. Cullbertson J.M. (1968), *Macroeconomic Theory and Stabilization Policy*, McGraw Hill, Kogekosh, Tokyo.
12. Chakrawarthy S.C. (1985), *Report of the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System*, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
13. Gupta S.B. (1995), *Monetary Planning in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
14. Gurley J. and E.S. Shaw (1960), *Money in Theory of Finance*, Brooking Institution, Washington.
15. Mckinen G.E. (1978), *Money the Price Level and Interest Rates*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
16. Reddy, Y.V. (2000), *A Review of Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India – A Central Banker's Preventative*, UBSPD, New Delhi.
17. Friedman, M. (1956), *Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
18. Keynes, J.M. (1936), *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, Macmillan, London.
19. Laidler, D.E. W. (1977), *Demand for Money: Theory and Evidence*, Dum-Don Vally, New York.
20. Mckinen, G. E. (1978), *Money, The Price Level and Interest Rates*. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
21. Leijonhufvud, A. (1968), *On Keynesian Economics and Economics of Keynes*, Oxford University Press, London.
22. Levacic, R. and A. Rebman (1986), *Macroeconomics: An Introduction to Keynesian and Neo-classical Controversies*, Macmillan, London.
23. Mankiw, N. G. and Romer (EDS.) (1991), *New Keynesian Economics*, (2 Vols.), MIT Press, Cambridge.

24. Rakshit, M. (1998), *Studies in the Macroeconomics of Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
25. Friedman, M. (1956), *Studies in the Quantity theory of Money*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
26. Hicks, J. R. (1974), *The Crisis in Keynesian Economics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
27. Jha, R. (1999), *Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*, New Age International (P) Ltd. New Delhi.
28. Laidler, D. F. W. (1977), *Demand for Money: Theory and Evidence*, Dun-Don Valley, New York.
29. Leijonhufvud, A. (1968), *On Keynesian Economics and Economics of Keynes*, Oxford University Press, London.
30. Patinkin, D. (1965), *Money, Interest and Prices*, Harper and Row, New York.
31. Gordon, R. and S.G. Harries (1998), *Macroeconomics*, Addison Wesley, Massachusetts.
32. Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), *New Keynesian Economics*, (2 Vols.) MIT Press, Cambridge.
33. Frisch, H. (1983), *Theories of Inflation*, Cambridge University Press Cambridge.
34. Hagger A. J. (1977), *Inflation: Theory and Policy*, Macmillan, London.
35. Hudson, J. (1982), *Inflation: A Theoretical Survey and Synthesis*, George Allen and Unwin, London.
36. Sheffrin, S. M. (1996), *Rational Expectations*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
37. Gordon, R. A. (1961), *Business Fluctuations*, Harper and Row.
38. Gordon, R. A. and L. R. Klein (Eds.) (1965), *Readings in Business Cycles*, Irwin, Homewood.
39. Hicks, J. R. (1950), *A Contribution to the Theory of Trade Cycles*, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
40. Lucas, R. (1981), *Studies in Business Cycle Theory*, M. I. T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
41. Taylor I. (1983), *Structuralist Macroeconomics*, Basic Books, New Longmen.
42. Tumovsky, S. J. (1977), *Macroeconomic Analysis and Stabilization Policy*, Cambridge.

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

ECONOMICS

Semester- III

MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Time-3-00 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory
(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

Questions -1. Choose the Correct Alternative (Objective Questions) (1 Marks each) (16)

Questions – 2. Write Short answers (Any four out of six) (4 Marks each) (16)

Questions -3. Short Questions (Any Two out of four) (8 Marks each) (16)

Questions -4. Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Options) (16)

Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options) (16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

Title of the Course/Paper
Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
(Autonomous)

M. A. –II (Semester III)

Macro Economic Analysis
Hard Core Compulsory Paper

Paper Code:- MAEC24C0622

[Credits: 5]

Time-2-30 Hours

Total Marks-80

Unit No.	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Post-Keynesian Demand for Money Post-Keynesian approach to demand for money Patinkin and real balance effect Friedman and the modern quantity theory Crises in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism, New Keynesian Macroeconomics- Normal Rigidities- Real Rigidities- Sticky Price(Menu Cost)	14	1
2	Macro Economics in Open Economy Mundell- Fleming model Asset markets, expectations and exchange rates, Monetary approach to balance of payments 2.4 Real business Cycle Theory- policy implications	16	1
3	Theories of Inflation Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation Philips curve analysis- short run and long run Philips curve, Tobin's modified Philips curve Samuelson and Solow, the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis Policies to control inflation	16	1
4	New Classical Macro Economics Features of New Classical Macro Economics The new classical critique of micro foundations The new classical approach Policy implications of new classical approach	14	1
5	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Semester – IV

Basic Reading List:

1. Ackly,G. (1987), Macro Economics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, NewYork.
2. Blackhouse, R. and A. Salansi (Eds) (2000), Macroeconomics and the Real World (2 vols),Oxford University Press, London.
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Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern
Faculty of Humanities
PG Courses
ECONOMICS
Semester- III
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Time-3-00 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory
(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

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Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options) (16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- ★ Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
 - ★ Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
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Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's
(Jain Minority Institute)

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of Faculty: Humanities

Name of the Course: M. A. Part II

Subject: Economics

With effect from 2022-23

Walchand College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Solapur

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Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

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Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course: Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.

3. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)** and **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**. "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement; (i) Environmental Science and (ii) English/MIL Communication. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

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M. A. Part- II
ECONOMICS
Choice Base Credit System (CBCS)
Semester III & IV

Sem	Code	Title of the Paper	Semester Exam			L	T	P	Credits
			Theory	IA	Total				
Third									
Economics		Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
HCT	3.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	3.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	3.3	Research Methodology	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A - (Any One) Optional							
SCT	3.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	3.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Generic Elective B (Any One)							
OET	3.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
OET	3.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Total	400	100	500	20	05	00	25
Fourth									
Economics		Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
HCT	4.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	4.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	4.3	Dissertation	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		DSE A (Any One) Optional							
DSE	4.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
DSE	4.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Soft Core B (Any One) Optional							
SCT	4.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	4.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Total	400	100	500	20	05	00	25
		Grand Total of M.A. II (SEM III & SEM IV)	800	200	1000	40	10	00	50

Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Department of Economics

M.A. Part II

Hard Core Compulsory Paper - II

Semester III / Semester IV – Public Economics

CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

Preamble:

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

Objectives of the Course:

1. To introduce public economics
2. To make the students aware of the theories of public choice
3. To study rationale for public policy
4. To study various theories of public expenditure and taxation.
5. To analyse views and theories of public debt
6. To understand the role of fiscal policy
7. To study fiscal federalism in India
8. To analyse public finance in India

Learning Outcomes of the Course:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Students come to know basic of Public Economics
2. Students understand private and public mechanism for allocation of resources and relevant economic theory
3. Students understand stabilization policy

4. Classical and Keynesian views on public expenditure, pure theory of public expenditure were studied by the students.
5. Students came to know the concept of public debt and its classification.
6. Students understood the burden of public debt
7. The centre-state financial relationship in India was reviewed by the students
8. Understanding of major taxes, public expenditure in India and fiscal crisis and fiscal sector reforms in India.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

At the end of the programme, the students will have adequate competency in the frontier areas of economic theory and methods. The students will acquire additional specialisation through optional courses. They will be able to use common software for analysis of economic data. Besides, students will be able to execute in-depth analysis of economic issues based on their understanding of economic theory, which will not only widen their opportunities for employment, but also help them to pursue their doctoral studies. Keeping the programme objectives in view, the specific learning outcomes of Masters in Economics are:

1. Students will know how to apply the knowledge from Economics in various sectors of society in order to solve various financial issues.
2. Students will know Foreign Trade, FDI, International Trade, Foreign Policy, International Institutions, such as W.T.O, World Bank, I.M.F, ASSION, and Trade Policies and International debts etc.
3. Students will be able to design local policies to overcome economical crises.
4. Students will utilize their knowledge to solve issues in land reforms, traditional and Modern Agriculture, Small and Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Production and Productivity.
5. Students will be able to design policy to build the gap between agricultural, Industry, infrastructure sectors.
6. Understanding the basic assumptions in various economic theories and enhance capabilities of developing ideas based on them
7. Prepare and motivate students for research studies in Economics especially by developing questionnaire, collecting primary data through field surveys.
8. Motivate students in preparing for various competitive examinations, NET, SET, Indian Economic Service etc., by developing or gaining value addition day by day by giving assignments, by following a routine or developing discipline / concentration etc.

Programme Outcomes:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

The course has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train students in the collection and analysis of the data. The programme offers specialised optional courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The students are required to submit report and present their findings of field-study. Besides, to hone the student's writing and analytical skills they are required to submit a term paper on current economic problem. Thus, the Masters in Economics programme seeks to:

1. Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice.
2. Equip the student with skills to analyse problems, formulate a hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.
3. Prepare students for pursuing research or career that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Because today's unemployment problem can also be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship.
4. Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues.
5. Create awareness to become a rational and an enlightened citizen so that they can take the responsibility to spread the governments' initiatives/schemes to the rural areas for the upliftment of the poor or vulnerable section of the society for inclusive growth.

Eligibility for Admission: Students who have passed M. A. – I in Economics subject.

Programme Duration: The structure of M.A. in Economics has four semesters in total covering a period of two years.

Duration of the Course: M. A. Second Year comprises two semesters. Each semester will have five theory papers of 80 marks for End Semester Examination and 20 marks for Internal Evaluation for each paper.

Modes of Internal Evaluation: Assignment, Tutorial, Presentation, MCQs via Google, Field Visits, any other suitable mode along with marks for Attendance of the students.

Medium of Instruction: Marathi

Economics Compulsory
CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)
M. A. S. Y. Semester III and IV

Semester	Paper	Title of Paper	Number of Lectures (Theory)	Internal Evaluation (IE)	End Semester Evaluation (ESE)	Total Marks	Credits
Third	II	PublicEconomics	60	20	80	100	05
Fourth	II	PublicEconomics	60	20	80	100	05
Total	---	---	120	40	160	200	10

Title of the Course/Paper

PublicEconomics

Semester III

MAEC23C0222

[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Introduction Role of the Government in Economy- changing perspective Role of Government in mixed economy Private goods &Public goods, Externalities of public goods, Club goods- Theory of Club goods Informational asymmetry	15	1
2	Public Choice Private and public mechanism for allocation of resources Social Balance in allocation of resources Problem of allocation of resources An Economic Theory of Democracy.	15	1
3	Rational for Public policy Stabilization policy-Keynesian case for stabilizationpolicy Social goals Poverty alleviation Removing distributional inequalities and regionalism balances..	15	1
4	Public Expenditure & Taxation Classical and Keynesian view on public expenditure, Functional finance Structure and growth of public expenditure Pure theory of public expenditure Taxation – Principles of taxation, Impact and incidence of tax, Burden of tax- shifting of tax burden, Modern theory of shifting of tax burden, Laffer curve..	15	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Reference:

1. Atkinson; A. B. and J. E. Siglitz (1980), Lectures on public economics, Tata McGraw Hill, NewYork.
2. Auerbach, A. J. and M. Feldern (Eds) (1985), Hand book of public Economics, VollI, North Holland Amsterdam.
3. Buchanan, J. M.(1970), The public finances, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood,
4. Goode R. (1986), Government Finance in Developing countries, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Houghton, J. M. (1970), The public finance, Selected Readings, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
6. Jha R. (1998), Modern public Economics, Rutledge, London.
7. Menutt, P. (1996), The Economics of public choice, Edward Elgar, U.K.
8. Musgrave, R. A. (1959), The Theory of public finance, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
9. Musgrave, R. A. and P. B. Musgrave (1976), public finance in Theory and practice, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
10. Shoup, C. S. (1970), public Finance, Aldine, Chicago.
11. Shome, P. (Ed) (1970), Tax policy : Handbook, Tax Division, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

Additional Reading List

1. Cornes R. and Sandre (1986), The Theory of externalities, public Goods and club Goods, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
2. Duff L. (1997), Government and Market, orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Herber B. P. (1967), Modern public Finance, Rechard D. Irwein, Homewood.
4. Spulber N. (1998), Redefining the state, Cambridge University press, Cambridge.
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6. Mueller D. C. (1979), public choice, Cambridge University press, Cambridge.
7. Stiglitz J. E. (1986), Economics of public sector, New York.
8. Friedman A. (1986), Welfare economics and social choice Theory, Matines Niyhoff, Boston.
9. Clennester H. and J. Hills (1998), The state of Welfare. The economic and social Spending, Oxford University press, London.
10. Peacock A. and D. J. Robertson (Eds) (1963), public Expenditure: Appraisal and Control, Oliver and Body, Edinburgh.
11. Phyr P. (1970), Zero Base Budgeting: A practical Management Tour Too for Evaluating Expenses, John Wiley, New York.

12. Premchand A. (1966), control of public Expenditure in India , Allied publishers, New Delhi.
13. Sahani B. S. (Ed), (1972), Public expenditure Analysis selected reading, Rotterdam University press.
14. Bird R.and O Oldman (1967), Readings and Taxation in Developing countries, the John Hopkins press, Balfimore.
15. Cutt I (1969), Taxation and economic Development in India, Fredrick A. Drager Publishers, New York.
16. Kaldore N. (1955), An Expenditure Tax, George Allen and Unwin, London.
17. Musgrave R. A. and C. shoup (Ed),(1970), Readings in the Economics of Taxation, George Allen and Unwin London.
18. Barman K. (1986), Public debt Management in India, Uppal publishing House, New Delhi.
19. Buchanan J. M. (1958), Public principals of public debt. A Defense and Restatement, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood.
20. Ferguson J. M. (Ed) (1964), Public debt and Future Generations North Carocina University press, Chapal Hill.
21. Shreekantaradhya B. S. (1972), Public debt and Economic development in India, New Delhi.
22. American Economic Association (1955), Readings in Fiscal policy, George Allen and Unwin London.
23. Chelliah Raja J. (1971), Fiscal policy in Underdeveloped countries, Gourge Allen and Unwin London.
24. Government of India (1985), Long Term Fiscal policy, New Delhi.
25. Peacock A and G. K. Shaw (1976), The Economic Theory of fiscal policy, George Allen and Unwin, London.
26. Bhargava R N. (1967), The Theory and working of Union Finance in India, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
27. Jain A. K. (1975), Taxation of Income in India, Macmillon Company of India Ltd. New Delhi.
28. Jain I (1988), Resource Mobilization and Fiscal policy in India, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
29. Kumar A.(1999), The Blank money in India, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
30. Mundle S. (1999), Public Finance Policy: issues for India, Oxford University press, New Delhi.

Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Nature of Question Paper

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester -III

PublicEconomics

Time – 2-30 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Introductions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figure to the Right indicates full marks.

Que.1 Choose the correct alternative. (Objective Questions) (1Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.2 Write short Answers. (Any Four out Six) (4 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.3 Write Short Notes (Any Two out Four) (8 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 4 Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Option) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 5 Broad answers question (Single Question) (16)

(All Units)

Note – 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment (CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials / Seminars / Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

Title of the Course/Paper

Public Economics

Semester IV

MAEC24C0822

[Credits:5]

Unit No	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Public Debt Classical view of public debt Classification of public debt Burden of public debt Principles of debt management	15	1
2	Fiscal Policy Objectives official Policy Interdependence official and monetary policies Role of fiscal policy in economic development Fiscal policy for stabilization	15	1
3	Fiscal Federalism Fiscal federalism in India Assignment of functions and sources of revenue Centre–state financial relationship in India Finance commission- Role and functions of finance commission, 14 th & 15 th Finance commission.	15	1
4	Indian public Finance Indian tax system-Revenue of the Union, States and local bodies, Major taxes in India- direct and indirect taxes, GST-types, slabs, advantages and disadvantages Public expenditure in India-causes of growth in public expenditure Fiscal crisis and fiscal sector reforms in India	15	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Reference:

1. Atkinson; A. B. and J. E. Siglitz (1980), Lectures on public economics, Tata McGraw Hill, NewYork.
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Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Nature of Question Paper

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester - IV

Public Economics

Time – 2-30 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Introductions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figure to the Right indicates full marks.

Que.1 Choose the correct alternative. (Objective Questions) (1Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.2 Write short Answers. (Any Four out Six) (4 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.3 Write Short Notes (Any Two out Four) (8 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 4 Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Option) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 5 Broad answers question (Single Question) (16)

(All Units)

Note – 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment (CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials / Seminars / Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

॥ शिक्षण हाच धर्म ॥

Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's
(Jain Minority Institute)

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of Faculty: Humanities

Name of the Course: M. A. Part II

Subject: Economics

With effect from 2022-23

Walchand College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Choice Based Credit System: With the view to ensure worldwide recognition, acceptability, horizontal as well as vertical mobility for students completing undergraduate degree, Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur has implemented Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at Undergraduate level. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

1. **Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
2. **Elective Course:** Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course: Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.

3. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)** and **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**. "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement; (i) Environmental Science and (ii) English/MIL Communication. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

Credit: Credit is a numerical value that indicates students work load (Lectures, Lab work, Seminar, Tutorials, Field work etc.) to complete a course unit. In most of the universities **15 contact hours** constitute **one credit**. The contact hours are transformed into credits. Moreover, the grading system of evaluation is introduced for UG course wherein different modes of Internal Evaluation are adopted. **The candidate has to appear for Internal Evaluation of 20 marks and End Semester Examination for 80 marks during the academic year.**

M. A. Part- II
ECONOMICS
Choice Base Credit System (CBCS)
Semester III & IV

Sem	Code	Title of the Paper	Semester Exam			L	T	P	Credits
			Theory	IA	Total				
Third									
Economics		Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
HCT	3.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	3.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	3.3	Research Methodology	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A -(Any One) Optional							
SCT	3.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	3.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Generic Elective B (Any One)							
OET	3.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
OET	3.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Total	400	100	500	20	05	00	25
Fourth									
Economics		Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
HCT	4.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	4.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	4.3	Dissertation	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		DSEA(Any One) Optional							
DSE	4.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
DSE	4.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Soft Core B(Any One) Optional							
SCT	4.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	4.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Total	400	100	500	20	05	00	25
		Grand Total of M.A. II (SEM III & SEM IV)	800	200	1000	40	10	00	50

Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Department of Economics

M.A. Part II

Hard Core Compulsory Paper - III

Semester III / Semester IV – Research Methodology

CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

Preamble:

The research work has become very important in every field of life. There for students are required to have sound initiation in the world of research. This paper intend to equip the students with basic knowledge of research methodology. Another important objective of this paper is to provide the students acquaintance with the basic ingredients of sources of data. This syllabus will help to develop research aptitude among the students.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To study research methodology.
2. To understand the research problems associated with interpreting the results.
3. To study data collection methods and sampling methods to research study.
4. To understand the interpret research findings and draw appropriate conclusions.
5. To study how write report or dissertation.

Learning Outcomes of the Course:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Be able to define research methodology.
2. Apply data collection methods and sampling methods to research study.
3. Be able to interpret research findings and draw appropriate conclusions.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

At the end of the programme, the students will have adequate competency in the frontier areas of economic theory and methods. The students will acquire additional specialisation through optional courses. They will be able to use common software for analysis of economic data. Besides, students will be able to execute in-depth analysis of economic issues based on their understanding of economic theory, which will not only widen their opportunities for employment, but also help them to pursue their doctoral studies. Keeping the programme objectives in view, the specific learning outcomes of Masters in Economics are:

1. Students will know how to apply the knowledge from Economics in various sectors of society in order to solve various financial issues.
2. Students will know Foreign Trade, FDI, International Trade, Foreign Policy, International Institutions, such as W.T.O, World Bank, I.M.F, ASSION, and Trade Policies and International debts etc.

3. Students will be able to design local policies to overcome economical crises.
4. Students will utilize their knowledge to solve issues in land reforms, traditional and Modern Agriculture, Small and Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Production and Productivity.
5. Students will be able to design policy to build the gap between agricultural, Industry, infrastructure sectors.
6. Understanding the basic assumptions in various economic theories and enhance capabilities of developing ideas based on them
7. Prepare and motivate students for research studies in Economics especially by developing questionnaire, collecting primary data through field surveys.
8. Motivate students in preparing for various competitive examinations, NET, SET, Indian Economic Service etc., by developing or gaining value addition day by day by giving assignments, by following a routine or developing discipline / concentration etc.

Programme Outcomes:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

The course has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train students in the collection and analysis of the data. The programme offers specialised optional courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The students are required to submit report and present their findings of field-study. Besides, to hone the student's writing and analytical skills they are required to submit a term paper on current economic problem. Thus, the Masters in Economics programme seek to:

1. Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice.
2. Equip the student with skills to analyse problems, formulate an hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.
3. Prepare students for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Because today's unemployment problem can also be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship
4. Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues
5. Create awareness to become a rational and an enlightened citizen so that they can take the responsibility to spread the governments' initiatives/schemes to the rural areas for the upliftment of the poor or vulnerable section of the society for inclusive growth

Eligibility for Admission: Students who have passed M. A. – I in Economics subject.

Programme Duration: The structure of M.A. in Economics has four semesters in total covering a period of two years.

Duration of the Course: M. A. Second Year comprises two semesters. Each semester will have **five** theory papers of 80 marks for End Semester Examination and 20 marks for Internal Evaluation for each paper.

Modes of Internal Evaluation: Assignment, Tutorial, Presentation, MCQs via Google, Field Visits, any other suitable mode along with marks for Attendance of the students.

Medium of Instruction: Marathi

Economics Compulsory
CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)
M. A. S. Y. Semester III and IV

Semester	Paper	Title of Paper	Number of Lectures (Theory)	Internal Evaluation (IE)	End Semester Evaluation (ESE)	Total Marks	Credits
Third	III	Research Methodology	60	20	80	100	05
Fourth	III	Research Methodology	60	20	80	100	05
Total	---	---	120	40	160	200	10

Title of the Course/Paper

Research Methodology

Semester III

MAEC23C0322

[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Research Methodology Research Methodology- Meaning, objectives and types of Research and general characteristics of research Concept in Research Methodology- meaning and types of concept Hypothesis- Meaning, types and characteristics of a Good Hypothesis Importance of Hypothesis	15	1
2	Stages of Research Selection and formulation of research problem and objectives Research design- Meaning and types Characteristics of good research design Significance of research design	15	1
3	Data Collection Methods Sources data collection- Primary and secondary Data. Questionnaire and Interview- Meaning and techniques Observations and Case study- Meaning and techniques Meaning of sampling technique, types of sampling technique, merits and demerits of sampling technique	15	1
4	Report Writing Report writing- meaning, objectives and steps involved in report writing Contents of report and characteristics of good report writing Preparation of the project report- Title, abstract, introduction, objectives, methodology, time frame, analysis of data, results and discussion	15	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Reference:

1. Baily K.D, 1982, Methods of Social Research Free press, New York.
2. Bajpai S.R. 1969. Social Survey and Research. Kanpur: KitabGhar.
3. Barnes, John A, 1979, Who Should Know What ? Social Science, Privacy and Ethics, Harmondsworth, Penguin.
4. Bleicher M. 1988. The Hermeneutic Imagination, London. Routledge and Kegan Paul (Introduction only)
5. Bose. Pradip Kumar, 1995: Research Methodology, New Delhi, ICSSR.
6. Bryman, Alan, 1988, Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman.
7. Feyerabend, Paul, 1975, Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge, London, Humanities Press.
8. Goode, J. and Hatt P.J., Methods in Social Research, New York McGraw Hill.
9. Hughes, Jon, 1987, The Philosophy of Social Research, London, Longman. Indian Journal of Social Work 1985, Special issue of Research Methodology Irvine. J.I. Miles and J. Evans (eds) 1979. Demystifying Social Statistics. London, Pluto Press.
10. Mukherjee, P.N. (eds), 2000, Methodology in Social Research. Dilemmas and perspectives, New Delhi, Sage (Introduction).
11. Popper K., 1999, The Logic of Scientific Discovery, London, Routledge.
12. Puch, Keith, 1986, The Introduction to Social Research, London, Sage.
13. Srinivas, M.N. And A.M Shah 1979, Field Worker and the Field, New Delhi. Oxford.
14. Young Papuline V. 1946. Scientific, Social Survey and Research. New York. Prentice Hall.

Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Nature of Question Paper

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester -III

Research Methodology

Time – 2-30 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Introductions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figure to the Right indicates full marks.

Que.1 Choose the correct alternative. (Objective Questions) (1Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.2 Write short Answers. (Any Four out Six) (4 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.3 Write Short Notes (Any Two out Four) (8 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 4 Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Option) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 5 Broad answers question (Single Question) (16)

(All Units)

Note – 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment (CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials / Seminars / Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

Title of the Course/Paper

Research Methodology

Semester IV

MAEC24C0822

[Credits:5]

Unit No	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Dissertation	60	4
	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Reference:

1. Baily K.D, 1982, Methods of Social Research Free press, New York.
2. Bajpai S.R. 1969. Social Survey and Research. Kanpur: KitabGhar.
3. Barnes, John A, 1979, Who Should Know What ? Social Science, Privacy and Ethics, Harmondsworth, Penguin.
4. Bleicher M. 1988. The Hermeneutic Imagination, London. Routledge and Kegan Paul (Introduction only)
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7. Feyerabend, Paul, 1975, Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge, London, Humanities Press.
8. Goode, J. and Hatt P.J., Methods in Social Research, New York McGraw Hill.
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Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Nature of Question Paper

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester - IV

Research Methodology

Note – 80 Marks for Dissertation writing and 20 marks for presentation or viva-voce.

- **Passed the Dissertation writing with 32 marks out of 80 marks.**
- **Passed presentation or viva-voce 08 out of 20 marks.**

॥ शिक्षण हाच धर्म ॥

Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's
(Jain Minority Institute)

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of Faculty: Humanities

Name of the Course: M. A. Part II

Subject: Economics

With effect from 2022-23

Walchand College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Choice Based Credit System: With the view to ensure worldwide recognition, acceptability, horizontal as well as vertical mobility for students completing undergraduate degree, Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur has implemented Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at Undergraduate level. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

1. **Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
2. **Elective Course:** Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course: Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.

3. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)** and **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**. "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement; (i) Environmental Science and (ii) English/MIL Communication. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

Credit: Credit is a numerical value that indicates students work load (Lectures, Lab work, Seminar, Tutorials, Field work etc.) to complete a course unit. In most of the universities **15 contact hours** constitute **one credit**. The contact hours are transformed into credits. Moreover, the grading system of evaluation is introduced for UG course wherein different modes of Internal Evaluation are adopted. **The candidate has to appear for Internal Evaluation of 20 marks and End Semester Examination for 80 marks during the academic year.**

M. A. Part- II
ECONOMICS
Choice Base Credit System (CBCS)
Semester III & IV

Sem	Code	Title of the Paper	Semester Exam			L	T	P	Credits
			Theory	IA	Total				
Third									
Economics		Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
HCT	3.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	3.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	3.3	Research Methodology	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A -(Any One)Optional							
SCT	3.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	3.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Generic Elective B (Any One)							
OET	3.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
OET	3.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Total	400	100	500	20	05	00	25
Fourth									
Economics		Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
HCT	4.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	4.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	4.3	Dissertation	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		DSEA (Any One)Optional							
DSE	4.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
DSE	4.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Soft Core B (Any One) Optional							
SCT	4.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	4.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	0	5
		Total	400	100	500	20	05	00	25
		Grand Total of M.A.II (SEM III&SEM IV)	800	200	1000	40	10	00	50

Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Department of Economics

M.A. Part II

DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A Paper - II

Semester III / Semester IV – Agricultural Development of India

CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

Preamble:

The paper analysis the development of Indian agriculture after the Independence. The efforts made by the Government in the five year plans are included. The role of technology and biotechnology along with patent rights has to be studied with reference to Indian Economy. The input Services such as Credit, Irrigation, Storage facilities are included in the present syllabus.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To introduce the role of agriculture in economic development.
2. To study land utilization and system of cultivation.
3. To understand various technologies applied in agricultural sector.
4. To review the impact of WTO on Indian agriculture.
5. To know the concept of agricultural marketing and its various forms.
6. To know the role of finance in agriculture.
7. To understand the role and progress of agro industries.
8. To study the characteristics of agricultural labour and their problems.

Learning Outcomes of the Course:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Students realized the role of agriculture in globalized Indian economy.
2. Understanding of changing cropping pattern and land utilization.
3. The land reforms programmer was reviewed by the students.
4. Use of bio-technology, mechanical technology, green revolution etc. factors was understood by the students.
5. The students acquainted with agreement on agriculture and important agricultural patents.
6. Students understood the structure of agricultural marketing in India and the role of various agencies.
7. The institutional and non-institutional sources of agricultural credit were studied.
8. The role, progress and problems of agro industries were studied by the students.
9. Students came to know various problems of agricultural labour.

1.4. Programme Specific Outcomes:

At the end of the programmer, the students will have adequate competency in the frontier areas of economic theory and methods. The students will acquire additional specialization through optional courses. They will be able to use common software for analysis of economic data. Besides, students will be able to execute in-depth analysis of economic issues based on their understanding of economic theory, which will not only widen their opportunities for employment, but also help them to pursue their doctoral studies. Keeping the programmer objectives in view, the specific learning outcomes of Master in Economics are:

1. Students will know how to apply the knowledge from Economics in various sectors of society in order to solve various financial issues.
2. Students will know Foreign Trade, FDI, International Trade, Foreign Policy, International Institutions, such as W.T.O, World Bank, I.M.F, ASSION, and Trade Policies and International debts etc.
3. Students will be able to design local policies to overcome economical crises.
4. Students will utilize their knowledge to solve issues in land reforms, traditional and Modern

- Agriculture, Small and Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Production and Productivity.
5. Students will be able to design policy to build the gap between agricultural, Industry, infrastructure sectors.
 6. Understanding the basic assumptions in various economic theories and enhance capabilities of developing ideas based on them
 7. Prepare and motivate students for research studies in Economics especially by developing questionnaire, collecting primary data through field surveys.
 8. Motivate students in preparing for various competitive examinations, NET, SET, Indian Economic Service etc., by developing or gaining value addition day by day by giving assignments, by following a routine or developing discipline / concentration etc.

Programme Outcomes:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to developing- depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

The course has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train students in the collection and analysis of the data. The programme offers specialized optional courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The students are required to submit report and present their findings of field-study. Besides, to hone the student's writing and analytical skills they are required to submit a term paper on current economic problem. Thus, the Masters in Economics programmer seek to:

1. Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice.
2. Equip the student with skills to analyse problems, formulate an hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.
3. Prepare students for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Because today's unemployment problem canals be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship
4. Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national orienteer national policies and issues
5. Create awareness to become a rational and an enlightened citizen so that they can take the responsibility to spread the governments' initiatives/schemes to the rural are as for the up liftment of the poor or vulnerable section of the society for inclusive growth

Eligibility for Admission: Students who have passed M. A. – I in Economics subject.

Programme Duration: The structure of M.A. in Economics has four semesters in total covering a period of two years.

Duration of the Course: M. A. Second Year comprises two semesters. Each semester will have **five** theory papers of 80 marks for End Semester Examination and 20 marks for Internal Evaluation for each paper.

Modes of Internal Evaluation: Assignment, Tutorial, Presentation, MCQs via Google, Field Visits, any other suitable mode along with marks for Attendance of the students.

Medium of Instruction: Marathi

DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A Paper - II

CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)

M. A. S. Y. Semester III and IV

Semester	Paper	Title of Paper	Number of Lectures (Theory)	Internal Evaluation (IE)	End Semester Evaluation (ESE)	Total Marks	Credits
Third	II	Agricultural Development of India	60	20	80	100	05
Fourth	II	Agricultural Development of India	60	20	80	100	05
Total	---	---	120	40	160	200	10

Title of the Course/Paper
Agricultural Development of India

Semester III

MAEC23C04B22
[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Agriculture and Economic Development Role of agriculture in Globalized Indian Economy Growth of Indian agriculture since independence Agricultural policy during plan period Feminization of Indian Agriculture	15	1
2	Land Utilization and system of cultivation Farm Organization – types, Land Utilization in India, Size off arm and land productivity Changing cropping pattern Programs of Waste land Development, Soil conservation Land reforms in India	15	1
3	Agriculture Technology Use of Bio technology and Mechanical technology Agricultural technology and employment Green revolution, White revolution(Dairy), Blue revolution (Fisheries),Need for second green revolution Sources of Irrigation, Progress of Irrigation, Rural Electrification, Rural Energy	15	1
4	WTO and Indian agriculture Agreement on agriculture Impact of WTO on Indian agriculture Important Indian agricultural patents Contract farming, Precision farming and Organic farming	15	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Reference:

1. Bansal.P.C.'Agricultural problems in India', Vikas Publications.
2. Mamoria, C.B. 'Agricultural problems in India', Kitab Mahal publications.
3. Misra. G.P. 'Same Aspects in Change in Agrarian Structure', Stezling Publication.
4. Bilgrami.; S. A. R. 'An Introduce' on to agricultural Economics, (2nd edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Sadhu A. N. and J. Singh, 'Agricultural problems in India, (3rd edition) Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
6. Kadam S N (2009), New Agricultural Technology: Socio-Economic Impact, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Bhanumate CS (2008), Marketing the Regulated Commodities, Serial Publication, New Delhi
8. WWW.agricoop.nic.in.
9. Koli P. A. and Bodhale A. C. 'Irrigation Development in India', 'Serials Publications, New Delhi.
10. Gupta, 'Agricultural finance in India', Anmol Pub. New Delhi.
11. Raikhelkar A. R. and Damji B. H. (2013), Bhartiya Arthavyavastha (Marathi), Vidya Books Publishers, Aurangabad.
12. R.G. Desai, Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing, New Delhi
13. Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, All Publications including Journal and Seminar Proceedings.
14. G.O. I., National Commission on Agriculture.
15. G.O.I., Rural Labour Commission.
16. Jugale, V.B., Theories of Agricultural Finance, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
17. NABARD, Annual Reports.
18. Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, All Publications including journals.
19. Kahlon, D.S. and Tyagi, D.S., Agricultural Price Policy in India.
20. Bhattacharya, B.M., Rural Industrialization in India.
21. Upendus, Studies in Agricultural Marketing and Size Output.
22. C.S. Prasad – Sixty years of Indian Agriculture – New Delhi 2006.
23. Hansra Parumal and Chandrakarn – Modernization of Indian Agriculture in 21st century challenges, opportunity and strategies, Concept Publication Co. New Delhi.
24. Hamiltan and Vryant – Profitable firm Management – Preinstall Publication.

25. Norton and Allwinding – The Introduction to Economics and Agricultural Development MacGrawHill Co. Publication. New Delhi.
26. Wakatash–Development Agricultural Technology, Rawat Publications.
27. Bacan – Water Use Efficiencies in Plant Biology (2004) Blackwell Publications House, London.
28. Datt R. & K. P. M. Sundhram (2007) Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co. Ltd. New Delhi.
29. Misra S. K. & V. K. Puri (2007) Indian Economy–Himalaya Publication house Mumbai.
30. Agrawal A. N. Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning, 2006.
31. Bhaduri, A. (1984) The Economic Structure of Backward Agriculture, Macmillan, Delhi.
32. Bilgrami, S. A. R. (1996), Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
33. Dantwala M. L. Et al., (1991) Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH New Delhi.
34. Gualti, A and T. Kelly (1999), Trade Liberalization and Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
35. Joshi, P. C. (1975), Land Reforms in India. Trends and Prospects, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
36. Kahlon, A. S. and Tyagi D. S. (1983), Agriculture Price Policy in India, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
37. Rao, C. H. Hanmantha (1975), Agricultural Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
38. “Farmers’ Lament” (2011), Seminar Proceedings, National Seminar on “Challenges Before Indian Agriculture in Recent Period” Akshay Printers, Islampur, Dist-Sangli.
39. Reports of National Commission on Farmers (Swaminathan Commission 2004).
40. Reports of National Commission on Agriculture.
41. WTO Annual Reports.

Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Nature of Question Paper

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester -III

Agricultural Development of India

Time – 2-30 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Introductions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figure to the Right indicates full marks.

Que.1 Choose the correct alternative. (Objective Questions) (1Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.2 Write short Answers. (Any Four out Six) (4 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.3 Write Short Notes (Any Two out Four) (8 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 4 Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Option) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 5 Broad answers question (Single Question) (16)

(All Units)

Note – 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment (CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials / Seminars / Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

Title of the Course/Paper
Agricultural Development of India

Semester IV
MAEC23C09B22
[Credits: 5]

Unit No	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Agricultural Marketing and Prices Structure of agriculture marketing, problems of agriculture marketing Role of co-operatives, Institutional efforts; NAFED, NCDC, Regulated Marketing Export promotion measures of agriculture produce Market information, Future Trading, Agricultural price policy; Method of Fixation of pricing	15	1
2	Agricultural Finance and Food Security Role of finance in agriculture, Institutional and Non Institutional sources Role of co-operative credit Farmer' indebtedness and Loan waiver Policy Concept of Food Security and Measures, Public Distribution System – PDS and its Leakages	15	1
3	Agro Industries Types of agro industries Role of agro industries Progress of agro industries; Problems and Measures for development of agro industries	15	1
4	Agricultural Labour Characteristics of agriculture labour Growth, problems Marginalization of rural labour ,nature, extent and trends in rural unemployment Agricultural Wage sin India, Male Female wage difference, Agricultural wages policy. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme,2005.	15	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

Reference:

1. Bansal.P.C.'Agricultural problems in India', Vikas Publications.
2. Mamoria, C.B. 'Agricultural problems in India', Kitab Mahal publications.
3. Misra. G.P. 'Same Aspects in Change in Agrarian Structure', Stezling Publication.
4. Bilgrami.; S. A. R. 'An Introduce' on to agricultural Economics, (2nd edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
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6. Kadam S N (2009), New Agricultural Technology: Socio-Economic Impact, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
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Walchand College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Nature of Question Paper

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester - IV

Agricultural Development of India

Time – 2-30 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Introductions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figure to the Right indicates full marks.

Que.1 Choose the correct alternative. (Objective Questions) (1Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.2 Write short Answers. (Any Four out Six) (4 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que.3 Write Short Notes (Any Two out Four) (8 Marks each) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 4 Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Option) (16)

(All Units)

Que. 5 Broad answers question (Single Question) (16)

(All Units)

Note – 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment (CA)

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॥ शिक्षण हाच धर्म ॥

Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's

(Jain Minority Institute)

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of Faculty: Humanities

Name of the Course: M. A. Part II

Subject: Economics

With effect from 2022-23

Walchand College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Choice Based Credit System:

With the view to ensure worldwide recognition, acceptability, horizontal as well as vertical mobility for students completing undergraduate degree, Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur has implemented Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at Undergraduate level. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations.

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2. **Elective Course:** Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
3. **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.
4. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)** and **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**. "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement; (i) Environmental Science and (ii) English/MIL Communication. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
5. **Credit:**

Credit is a numerical value that indicates students work load (Lectures, Lab work, Seminar, Tutorials, Field work etc.) to complete a course unit. In most of the universities **15 contact hours** constitute **one credit**. The contact hours are transformed into credits. Moreover, the grading system of evaluation is introduced for PG course wherein different modes of Internal Evaluation are adopted. **The candidate has to appear for Internal Evaluation of 20 marks and End Semester Examination for 80 marks during the academic year.**

Walchand College of Arts and Science(Autonomous), Solapur

Department of Economics

M. A. Part – II Programme Structure

Semester- III

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 3.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.3	Research Methodology	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A -(AnyOne) Optional							
S.C.T.3.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.3.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	5
Generic Elective B (Any One)							
OET.3.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
OET.3.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Semester -IV

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 4.1	Macro Economic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.2	Public Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.3	Dissertation	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSEA(Any One) Optional							
DSE.4.1	Labour Economics	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE 4.2	Agricultural Development of India	80	20	100	4	1	5
Soft Core B(Any One) Optional							
S.C.T.4.1	International Trade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.4.2	Advanced Banking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
(Autonomous)
Syllabus (CBCS)
M.A. Part – IIECONOMICS
(OPTIONAL PAPER)
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

PREAMBLE

In the contemporary world with globalization and liberalization more and more attention is being given to international trade and finance. This course intends to provide Acknowledge to the students on the basic Issues such as theory of international trade, balance of payments and theory of regional financial composition.

Specific Objectives

The course provides a deep understanding about the broad principles and theories which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital –both short term and long term –at the global level. Besides preparing the students about the relevance and limitations of these principles, the contents of the paper spread over different modules lay stress on the theory and nature of the subject which, in turn, will greatly help them to examine the impact of trade policies followed both at national and international level.

Programme Outcomes:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

The course has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train students in the collection and analysis of the data using their software skills. The programme offers specialised optional courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The students are required to submit report and present their findings of field-study. Besides, to hone the student's writing and analytical skills they are required to submit a term paper on current economic problem. Thus, the Masters in Economics programme seek to:

1. Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice.
2. Equip the student with skills to analyse problems, formulate a hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.
3. Prepare students for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Because today's unemployment problem can also be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship

Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues

Learning Objectives

The course aims to provide an understanding about the broad principles and theories, which govern the free flow of international trade with the empirical evidence. It would also provide an exposure to the theoretical underpinnings and empirical evidences of the major trade policies followed both at national and international level.

Course Outcome

This course provides a good mix of theoretical and empirical knowledge in international trade and policy. It will equip the students with fundamental knowledge in international trade along with their application in real life. The theoretical knowledge on international trade and policy imparted in the course would help them to solve real world problems. It will prepare students to become trade policy-makers and key strategists on trade issues.

Eligibility for Admission: Students who have passed B.A. (B.A.III in Economics.) exams will be admitted to this class.

Programme Duration: The structure of M.A. in Economics has four semesters in total covering a period of two years.

Duration of the Course: M. A. First & Second Year comprises two semesters. Each semester will have **Five** theory papers of 80 marks for End Semester Examination and 20 marks for Internal Evaluation for each paper.

Modes of Internal Evaluation: Assignment, Tutorial, Presentation, MCQs via Google, Field Visits, any other suitable mode along with marks for Attendance of the students.

Medium of Instruction: Marathi

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

(Autonomous)

Department of Economics

M. A. –II (Semester III)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Paper Code:- MAEC1205A22

Revised Syllabus (CBCS)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

Course Structure

Semester	Paper	Title of Paper	Number of Lectures (Theory)	Internal Evaluation (IE)	End Semester Evaluation (ESE)	Total Marks	Credits
First	I	INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE	60	20	80	100	05
Second	II	INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE	60	20	80	100	05
Total	---	---	120	40	160	200	10

Title of the Course/Paper
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE
Semester III
MAEC1205A22
[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Economic Growth and International Trade: Effects of Growth on Trade, Terms of Trade with reference to developing and developed countries, Production, Welfare. Gains from International Trade: Dumping, Free Trade and Domestic prices, Transmission of New Technology through International Trade, Role of MNCs, globalization and trade. Introduction to supply chain management (SCM)- impact of SCM on international trade'	16	1
2	Theory of International Trade The pure theory of international trade – theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage and opportunity costs, Modern theory of international trade. Heckscher Ohlin theory of trade. Kravis and Linder theory of trade, Technology gap theory Role of dynamic factors i.e. changes in tastes, technology and factor endowments in explaining the emergence of trade. Causes of emergence and measurement of intra-industry trade and its impact on developing economics	14	1
3	The Gains from Trade Meaning, Potential and Actual Gains from International Trade Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution: concept of terms of trade, their uses and limitations. Factors determining the gains from trade. Trade as an engine of economic growth; welfare implications	16	1
4	Theory of Interventions Theory of Interventions; Tariffs, Quota and non-tariff barriers. Economic effects of tariffs and quotas on national income, output, employment, terms of trade, income distribution Balance of payments on trading partners both in partial and general equilibrium analysis. Trade made imperfectly competitive market.	14	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

SEMESTER – III

Basic Reading list

- Jhingan M. L. (2010), International Economics, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi.
- Bhagwati J (Ed) (1981), International Trade, Cambridge University Press.
- Carbough R. J. (1999), International Economics, International Thomson publishing, New York.
- Kindleberger C. P. (1973) International economics, R. A. Irwin Homewood.
- Bhagwati J. (1988) Protectionism, Cambridge University press, Mass.
- Aggrawal M. R. (1979) Regional economic co-operation in south Asia. S. Chand and co. NewDelhi.
- Brahmanand P. R. (1982) The IMF Loan and India's economic Future. Himalaya PublishingHouse, Bombay
- Panchmukhi V. R. Trade policies of India, concept publishing co.New Delhi.
- Joshi V. and Little I. M. D. India's economic Reforms. 1999.2000 OxfordUni. press,New Delhi.
- Patel S. J. (1995) Indian economy towards 21st century. University press, India.
- Satyanarayan B. (1986) India's trade with Asia. B. R. publishing corpo. New Delhi.
- Verma M. L. (1999) International Trade, Vikas publishing House, Delhi.

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester- III

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Time-2-30 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory

(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

Questions -1. Choose the Correct Alternative (Objective Questions) (1 Marks each) (16)

Questions – 2. Write Short answers (Any four out of six) (4 Marks each) (16)

Questions -3. Short Questions (Any Two out of four) (8 Marks each) (16)

Questions -4. Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Options) (16)

Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options) (16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

Title of the Course/Paper
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE
Semester IV
MAEC24C010A22
[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Balance of payments Meaning and components of balance of payments Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments The process of adjustment 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 Foreign trade multiplier with and without foreign repercussions and determinations of national income output, Relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates in the context of growth and development and developing countries.	14	1
2	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Trade FDI and Export Infrastructure Development. Role of SEZs. Changing composition and direction of India's foreign trade. Review of India's Trade Policy since 1991, Impact of Liberalization – FDI and Portfolio Investments in India-	16	1
3	The World Trade Organization (WTO): Difference between GATT and WTO. WTO: Structure, Objectives, Functions, Agreements, Post WTO economic environment of the world. IMF, World Bank and Asian development Bank – Their achievements and failure; WTO and World Bank from the point of view of India. Problem-New International Economic Order (NIEO)	16	1
4	Trade policies in India Trade problems and trade policies in India during the last five decades; recent changes in the duration and composition of trade and their implications; Rational and impact of trade reforms since 1991 on balance of payments, employment and growth. Problems of India's international debt; working and regulations of MNCs in India; Instruments of export promotion and recent import and export policies and agenda for future.	14	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

SEMESTER – IV

Basic Reading List

- Jhingan M. L. (2010), International Economics, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi.
- Bhagwati J (Ed) (1981), International Trade, Cambridge University Press.
- Carbough R. J. (1999), International Economics, International Thomson publishing, New York.
- Kindleberger C. P. (1973) International economics, R. A. Irwin Homewood.
- Bhagwati J. (1988) Protectionism, Cambridge University press, Mass.
- Aggrawal M. R. (1979) Regional economic co-operation in south Asia. S. Chand and co. New Delhi.
- Brahmanand P. R. (1982) The IMF Loan and India's economic Future. Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
- Panchmukhi V. R. Trade policies of India, concept publishing co. New Delhi.
- Joshi V. and Little I. M. D. India's economic Reforms. 1999.2000 Oxford Uni. press, New Delhi.
- Patel S. J. (1995) Indian economy towards 21st century. University press, India.
- Satyanarayan B. (1986) India's trade with Asia. B. R. publishing corpo. New Delhi.
- Verma M. L. (1999) International Trade, Vikas publishing House, Delhi.

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester- IV

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Time-2-30 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory

(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

Questions -1. Choose the Correct Alternative (Objective Questions) (1 Marks each) (16)

Questions – 2. Write Short answers (Any four out of six) (4 Marks each) (16)

Questions -3. Short Questions (Any Two out of four) (8 Marks each) (16)

Questions -4. Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Options) (16)

Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options) (16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

॥ शिक्षण हाच धर्म ॥

Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's

(Jain Minority Institute)

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of Faculty: Humanities

Name of the Course: M. A. Part II

Subject: Economics

With effect from 2022-23

Walchand College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Choice Based Credit System:

With the view to ensure worldwide recognition, acceptability, horizontal as well as vertical mobility for students completing undergraduate degree, Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur has implemented Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at Undergraduate level. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

1. **Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
2. **Elective Course:** Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
3. **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.
4. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)** and **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**. "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement; (i) Environmental Science and (ii) English/MIL Communication. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
5. **Credit:**

Credit is a numerical value that indicates students work load (Lectures, Lab work, Seminar, Tutorials, Field work etc.) to complete a course unit. In most of the universities **15 contact hours** constitute **one credit**. The contact hours are transformed into credits. Moreover, the grading system of evaluation is introduced for PG course wherein different modes of Internal Evaluation are adopted. **The candidate has to appear for Internal Evaluation of 20 marks and End Semester Examination for 80 marks during the academic year.**

Walchand College of Arts and Science(Autonomous), Solapur

Department of Economics

M. A. Part – II

Programme Structure

Semester- III

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 3.1	MacroEconomic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.2	PublicEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.3	ResearchMethodology	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A -(AnyOne)Optional							
S.C.T.3.1	LabourEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.3.2	AgriculturalDevelopmentofIndia	80	20	100	4	1	5
GenericElectiveB (AnyOne)							
OET.3.1	InternationalTrade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
OET.3.2	AdvancedBanking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Semester -IV

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 4.1	MacroEconomic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.2	PublicEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.3	Dissertation	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSEA(AnyOne)Optional							
DSE.4.1	LabourEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE 4.2	AgriculturalDevelopmentofIndia	80	20	100	4	1	5
SoftCoreB(AnyOne)Optional							
S.C.T.4.1	InternationalTrade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.4.2	AdvancedBanking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
(Autonomous)
Syllabus (CBCS)
M.A. Part – II ECONOMICS
(OPTIONAL PAPER)

LABOUR ECONOMICS

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

PREAMBLE

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

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Specific Objectives

The course provides a deep understanding about the broad principles and theories which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital –both short term and long term –at the global level. Besides preparing the students about the relevance and limitations of these principles, the contents of the paper spread over different modules lay stress on the theory and nature of the subject which, in turn, will greatly help them to examine the impact of trade policies followed both at national and international level.

Programme Outcomes:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

The course has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train students in the collection and analysis of the data using their software skills. The programme offers specialised optional courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The students are required to submit report and present their findings of field-study. Besides, to hone the student’s writing and analytical skills they are required to submit a term paper on current economic problem. Thus, the Masters in Economics programme seek to:

1. Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice.
2. Equip the student with skills to analyse problems, formulate an hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.
3. Prepare students for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Because today’s unemployment problem can also be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship

Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues

Learning Objectives

The course aims to provide an understanding about the broad principles and theories, which govern the free flow of international trade with the empirical evidence. It would also provide an exposure to the theoretical underpinnings and empirical evidences of the major trade policies followed both at national and international level.

Course Outcome

This course provides a good mix of theoretical and empirical knowledge in international trade and policy. It will equip the students with fundamental knowledge in international trade along with their application in real life. The theoretical knowledge on international trade and policy imparted in the course would help them to solve real world problems. It will prepare students to become trade policy-makers and key strategists on trade issues.

Eligibility for Admission: Students who have passed B.A. (B.A.III in Economics.) exams will be admitted to this class.

Programme Duration: The structure of M.A. in Economics has four semesters in total covering a period of two years.

Duration of the Course: M. A. First & Second Year comprises two semesters. Each semester will have **Five** theory papers of 80 marks for End Semester Examination and 20 marks for Internal Evaluation for each paper.

Modes of Internal Evaluation: Assignment, Tutorial, Presentation, MCQs via Google, Field Visits, any other suitable mode along with marks for Attendance of the students.

Medium of Instruction: Marathi

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

(Autonomous)

Department of Economics

M. A. –II (Semester III)

LABOUR ECONOMICS

Paper Code:-MAEC1205B22

Revised Syllabus (CBCS)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

Course Structure

Semester	Paper	Title of Paper	Number of Lectures (Theory)	Internal Evaluation (IE)	End Semester Evaluation (ESE)	Total Marks	Credits
First	III	LABOUR ECONOMICS	60	20	80	100	05
Second	IV	LABOUR ECONOMICS	60	20	80	100	05
Total	---	---	120	40	160	200	10

Title of the Course/Paper
LABOUR ECONOMICS
Semester III
MAEC1205B22
[Credits: 4]

Unit No.	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Labour Market Nature and characteristics of labour market Demand and Supply of labour Imperfection in the labour Market Labour force Participation rate, Mobility and productivity of labour Labour market reforms- Measures imparting flexibility in labour markets	16	1
2	Employment Relationship between employment and development Poverty and unemployment – causes and measures in context with India. Impact of rationalization, technological change and modernization on employment in agricultural sector Analysis of educated unemployment Recent employment policy in India (10th & 11th five year plans) Methods of recruitment of labourer	14	1
3	Wage Determination 1. Classical theories of wage determination 2. Neo-classical theories of wage determination.	16	1
4	Wages & Wage Policy Concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage Relationship between wage and productivity National Wage Policy (Recent) Bonus system and profit sharing.	14	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

SEMESTER – III

Basic Reading list

- 1) Datt G. (1969), Bargaining power, Wages and Employment : An Analysis of Agricultural Labour Markets in India, Sage publications, New Delhi.
- 2) hajela P. D. (1998), Labour Restrcting in India: A Criue of the New Economic policies. Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
- 3) Jhabvala, R. and R. K. Subrahmanya (Eds) (2000), The unorganized Sector: Works Security and Social Protection, Sage Publications, New Delhi,
- 4) Lester, R. A. (1964), Economics of Labour (2nd Edition), Macmillan, New York.
- 5) McCollen C. R. and S. L. Brue (1986), Contemporary Labour Economics, McGraw – Hill, New York.
- 6) Papola T. S., P. P. Ghosh and A. N. Sharma (Eds) (1993), Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in India, B. R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- 7) Rosenbery M. R. (1988), Labour Markets in Low Income contries in Chenery, H. B. and T. N. Srinivasan (Eds). The Handbook of Development Economics, North – Holland, NewYork.
- 8) VenkataRatnam C. S. (2001), Globalization and Labour Management Relations : Dynamics of change, Sage Publications\ Response Books, NewDelhi.
- 9) Das N. (1960), unemployment Full employment and India, Asia publishing House,Bombay.
- 10) Deshpande L. K., P. R. Brahmananda E. A. G. Robinson (Eds) (1983). Employment policy in a developing economy. Vol. I & II Mackmillon, London.
- 11) Kannapon S. (1983). Employment problems & Urban Labour Market in developing contries, University of Michingan, AnnAebor.
- 12) Papola T. S. & Sharma A.V.(Eds) (1999), Gender and Employment in India. Vikas publishing House, New Delhi.
- 13) Sharma A. N. and A. Kunda (Ed) (2001), Informal Seator in India : Emergency Perspectives, Institute for Human development, New Delhi.
- 14) Binswanger H. P. & M. R. Rosenuzweig (Eds) (1984), Contractual Arrangments Employment& wages in Rural labour Markets in Asia, Yale University Press, New Haven.
- 15) Deshpande L. K. and J. C. Sandesara (Eds) (1970), wage policy and wage determination in India. Bombay University Press, Bombay.
- 16) Foster A. D. & M. R. Rosenberg (1993), Information Flows & Discrimination in Labour Markets in Rural Areas in developing countries, world Bank, Washington D.C.
- 17) Hicks J. R. (1932). The theory of wages, Clanen don press, Oxford.

- 18) Maran B. K. (1977), The real wages & Industrial workers in India. Management Development institute, New Delhi.
- 19) Mazumdar D. (1989). Micro Economic Issues of labour markets in developing countries, Ed. services paper No 40, World Bank, Washin D.C.
- 20) Breman J. (1996), Footloose labour : Working in India's informal economy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 21) Memoria C. B. (1966), Labour problems & Social welfare in India, KitabMahal, Allahabad.
- 22) Puneekar S. D. (1978), Labour welfare, Trade unionism and Industrial relations, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 23) Sach J. (1996), Social Conflict and populist policies in Latin America (Eds). Labour Relations and Economic performance, Macmillon Basing Stoke
- 24) singh V. B. (Ed) (1970), Industrial labour in India. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 25) Deshpande s. G. standing and L. K. deshpande (1998), Labour Flexibility in a third world Metropolis, common wealth publisher, New Delhi.
- 26) Haseman S. (1991), Industrial Restructuring with job security, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- 27) MHRD, GOI (1987), Sharm Shakti Report of the National commission on self Employed women & women workers in the informal sectors ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delhi.
- 28) Misra L. (1990), Child Labour in India, Oxford University, New Delhi.
- 29) Riveros L. (1990), Labour market policies and labour Market Reforms in Socialist Economics world bank, Washington.
- 30) Standing G. and V.Tokman (Eds) (1991),Towards Social Adjustment,ILO, Geneva.
- 31) R.C. Sexena, Labour Problems and Social welfare
- 32) Misra and Puri, Indian Economy, S.Chand Publication, New Delhi.

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester- III

LABOUR ECONOMICS

Time-2-30 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory

(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

Questions -1.Choose the Correct Alternative (Objective Questions) (1 Marks each) (16)

Questions – 2. Write Short answers (Any four out of six) (4 Marks each) (16)

Questions -3. Short Questions (Any Two out of four) (8 Marks each) (16)

Questions -4. Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Options) (16)

Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options) (16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

Title of the Course/Paper
LABOUR ECONOMICS
Semester IV
MAEC24C010B22
[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Industrial Relations Labour unions in India: achievements and failures of labour unions Industrial disputes : causes, effects and settlement Collective bargaining Labour legislation in India.	14	1
2	State and Labour Social security and social insurance Social Security of labour in India Policies with respect to security and labour welfare in India National commissions on Labour	16	1
3	Special Problems of labour 1. Problems of Child labour 2. Problems of Female labour 3. Exit policy 4. Need for safety nets	16	1
4	Labour and Globalization 1. Impact of globalization on labour 2. Labour Retrenchment 3. Voluntary Retirement Scheme(VRS) 4. Globalization and employment	14	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

SEMESTER – IV

Basic Reading List

- 1) Datt G. (1969), Bargaining power, Wages and Employment : An Analysis of Agricultural Labour Markets in India, Sage publications, New Delhi.
- 2) hajela P. D. (1998), Labour Restrcting in India: A Criue of the New Economic policies. Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
- 3) Jhabvala, R. and R. K. Subrahmanya (Eds) (2000), The unorganized Sector: Works Security and Social Protection, Sage Publications, New Delhi,
- 4) Lester, R. A. (1964), Economics of Labour (2nd Edition), Macmillan, New York.
- 5) McCollen C. R. and S. L. Brue (1986), Contemporary Labour Economics, McGraw – Hill, New York.
- 6) Papola T. S., P. P. Ghosh and A. N. Sharma (Eds) (1993), Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in India, B. R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- 7) Rosenbery M. R. (1988), Labour Markets in Low Income contries in Chenery, H. B. and T. N. Srinivasan (Eds). The Handbook of Development Economics, North – Holland, NewYork.
- 8) VenkataRatnam C. S. (2001), Globalization and Labour Management Relations : Dynamics of change, Sage Publications\ Response Books, NewDelhi.
- 9) Das N. (1960), unemployment Full employment and India, Asia publishing House,Bombay.
- 10) Deshpande L. K., P. R. Brahmananda E. A. G. Robinson (Eds) (1983). Employment policy in a developing economy. Vol. I & II Mackmillon, London.
- 11) Kannapon S. (1983). Employment problems & Urban Labour Market in developing contries, University of Michingan, AnnAeabor.
- 12) Papola T. S. & Sharma A.V.(Eds) (1999), Gender and Employment in India. Vikas publishing House, New Delhi.
- 13) Sharma A. N. and A. Kunda (Ed) (2001), Informal Seator in India : Emergency Perspectives, Institute for Human development, New Delhi.
- 14) Binswanger H. P. & M. R. Rosenuzweig (Eds) (1984), Contractual Arrangments Employment& wages in Rural labour Markets in Asia, Yale University Press, New Haven.
- 15) Deshpande L. K. and J. C. Sandesara (Eds) (1970), wage policy and wage determination in India. Bombay University Press, Bombay.
- 16) Foster A. D. & M. R. Rosenberg (1993), Information Flows & Discrimination in Labour Markets in Rural Areas in developing countries, world Bank, Washington D.C.
- 17) Hicks J. R. (1932). The theory of wages, Clanen don press, Oxford.

- 18) Maran B. K. (1977), The real wages & Industrial workers in India. Management Development Institute, New Delhi.
- 19) Mazumdar D. (1989). Micro Economic Issues of labour markets in developing countries, Ed. services paper No 40, World Bank, Washington D.C.
- 20) Breman J. (1996), Footloose labour : Working in India's informal economy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 21) Memoria C. B. (1966), Labour problems & Social welfare in India, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
- 22) Punekar S. D. (1978), Labour welfare, Trade unionism and Industrial relations, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 23) Sach J. (1996), Social Conflict and populist policies in Latin America (Eds). Labour Relations and Economic performance, Macmillan Basing Stoke
- 24) Singh V. B. (Ed) (1970), Industrial labour in India. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 25) Deshpande S. G. Standing and L. K. Deshpande (1998), Labour Flexibility in a third world Metropolis, common wealth publisher, New Delhi.
- 26) Haseman S. (1991), Industrial Restructuring with job security, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- 27) MHRD, GOI (1987), Sharm Shakti Report of the National commission on self Employed women & women workers in the informal sectors ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delhi.
- 28) Misra L. (1990), Child Labour in India, Oxford University, New Delhi.
- 29) Riveros L. (1990), Labour market policies and labour Market Reforms in Socialist Economics world bank, Washington.
- 30) Standing G. and V. Tokman (Eds) (1991), Towards Social Adjustment, ILO, Geneva.
- 31) R.C. Sexena, Labour Problems and Social welfare
- 32) Misra and Puri, Indian Economy, S.Chand Publication, New Delhi.

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester- IV

Time-2-30 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory
(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

Questions -1. Choose the Correct Alternative (Objective Questions) (1 Marks each)	(16)
Questions – 2. Write Short answers (Any four out of six) (4 Marks each)	(16)
Questions -3. Short Questions (Any Two out of four) (8 Marks each)	(16)
Questions -4. Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Options)	(16)
Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options)	(16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

॥ शिक्षण हाच धर्म ॥

Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's

(Jain Minority Institute)

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of Faculty: Humanities

Name of the Course: M. A. Part II

Subject: Economics

With effect from 2022-23

Walchand College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Solapur

Choice Based Credit System:

With the view to ensure worldwide recognition, acceptability, horizontal as well as vertical mobility for students completing undergraduate degree, Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur has implemented Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at Undergraduate level. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

1. **Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
2. **Elective Course:** Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
3. **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.
4. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)** and **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**. "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement; (i) Environmental Science and (ii) English/MIL Communication. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
5. **Credit:**

Credit is a numerical value that indicates students work load (Lectures, Lab work, Seminar, Tutorials, Field work etc.) to complete a course unit. In most of the universities **15 contact hours** constitute **one credit**. The contact hours are transformed into credits. Moreover, the grading system of evaluation is introduced for PG course wherein different modes of Internal Evaluation are adopted. **The candidate has to appear for Internal Evaluation of 20 marks and End Semester Examination for 80 marks during the academic year.**

Walchand College of Arts and Science(Autonomous), Solapur

Department of Economics

M. A. Part – II Programme Structure

Semester- III

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 3.1	MacroEconomic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.2	PublicEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 3.3	ResearchMethodology	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE (Discipline Specific Elective) A -(AnyOne)Optional							
S.C.T.3.1	LabourEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.3.2	AgriculturalDevelopmentofIndia	80	20	100	4	1	5
GenericElectiveB (AnyOne)							
OET.3.1	InternationalTrade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
OET.3.2	AdvancedBanking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Semester -IV

PAPER CODE	PAPERS	Theory	I A	Total	Credits		
					L	T	Total
Hard Core Compulsory Papers							
H.C.T. 4.1	MacroEconomic Analysis	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.2	PublicEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
H.C.T. 4.3	Dissertation	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSEA(AnyOne)Optional							
DSE.4.1	LabourEconomics	80	20	100	4	1	5
DSE 4.2	AgriculturalDevelopmentofIndia	80	20	100	4	1	5
SoftCoreB(AnyOne)Optional							
S.C.T.4.1	InternationalTrade and Finance	80	20	100	4	1	5
S.C.T.4.2	AdvancedBanking	80	20	100	4	1	5

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
(Autonomous)
Syllabus (CBCS)
M.A. Part – II ECONOMICS
(OPTIONAL PAPER)

ADVANCED BANKING

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

PREAMBLE

Banking is one of the rapidly growing industry in India. The banking industry is also considered as sunrise sector of India economy. The government has adopted financial inclusion scheme under which the banking facilities are being provided to every village and town. Considering the significance of the study of banking system various units have been introduced in this paper. This paper intends to acquaint the students with principles of banking and current trends. This paper will also aims to understand new technology which is being used in the banking sector..

Specific Objectives

The course provides a deep understanding about the broad principles and theories which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital –both short term and long term –at the global level. Besides preparing the students about the relevance and limitations of these principles, the contents of the paper spread over different modules lay stress on the theory and nature of the subject which, in turn, will greatly help them to examine the impact of trade policies followed both at national and international level.

Programme Outcomes:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

The course has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train students in the collection and analysis of the data using their software skills. The programme offers specialised optional courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The students are required to submit report and present their findings of field-study. Besides, to hone the student's writing and analytical skills they are required to submit a term paper on current economic problem. Thus, the Masters in Economics programme seek to:

1. Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice.
2. Equip the student with skills to analyse problems, formulate an hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.

3. Prepare students for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Because today's unemployment problem can also be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship

Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues

Learning Objectives

The course aims to provide an understanding about the broad principles and theories, which govern the free flow of international trade with the empirical evidence. It would also provide an exposure to the theoretical underpinnings and empirical evidences of the major trade policies followed both at national and international level.

Course Outcome

This course provides a good mix of theoretical and empirical knowledge in international trade and policy. It will equip the students with fundamental knowledge in international trade along with their application in real life. The theoretical knowledge on international trade and policy imparted in the course would help them to solve real world problems. It will prepare students to become trade policy-makers and key strategists on trade issues.

Eligibility for Admission: Students who have passed B.A. (B.A.III in Economics.) exams will be admitted to this class.

Programme Duration: The structure of M.A. in Economics has four semesters in total covering a period of two years.

Duration of the Course: M. A. First & Second Year comprises two semesters. Each semester will have **Five** theory papers of 80 marks for End Semester Examination and 20 marks for Internal Evaluation for each paper.

Modes of Internal Evaluation: Assignment, Tutorial, Presentation, MCQs via Google, Field Visits, any other suitable mode along with marks for Attendance of the students.

Medium of Instruction: Marathi

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

(Autonomous)

Department of Economics

M. A. –II (Semester III)

ADVANCED BANKING

Paper Code:-MAEC12O5B22

Syllabus (CBCS)

Course Credits: 05

Allotted Lectures: 60

Course Structure

Semester	Paper	Title of Paper	Number of Lectures (Theory)	Internal Evaluation (IE)	End Semester Evaluation (ESE)	Total Marks	Credits
First	I	ADVANCED BANKING	60	20	80	100	05
Second	II	ADVANCED BANKING	60	20	80	100	05
Total	---	---	120	40	160	200	10

Title of the Course/Paper
ADVANCED BANKING
Semester III
MAEC1205B22
[Credits: 4]

Unit No.	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Introduction Nature, structure and role of financial system in economic development Functions of financial system Investment policy of a bank- liquidity, safety and profitability Balance sheet of a commercial bank.	16	1
2	Bank and customer relationship Types of bank customers General relationship and special relationship Rights and obligations of banks KYC norms, TDS, Concept of no frills account	14	1
3	Deposits and advances Types of deposits Principles of lending, methods of loans and advances, agricultural and industrial loans, educational loans, housing loans Modes of charging security Demat account, Dormant account, Salary account, NRI account	16	1
4	Electronic Banking Concept of e-banking, Merits and demerits of e-banking, ATM card, Debitcard, Credit card Core banking RTGS, NEFT, BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) app, mobile banking Meaning and importance of green banking, sustainable banking	14	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

SEMESTER – III

Basic Reading list

1. <http://www.ibf.org.in>
2. Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi and their outlets.
3. Rural Banking in India- An Empirical Study- G. Savaraiah – Daya Publishing House, Delhi N. B. Gosavi – Chandralok Prakashan
4. Commercial Banks and Rural Development, K.C. Padhye-Asian Publication Services, Delhi
5. Role of Financial Institutions in Regional Development of India, Dr. P.K. Kotia-Prateeksha Publication Jaypur.
6. Rural Money Markets in India- Subrata Ghatak , The Macmillan Company, Delhi.
7. Principles and Practice of Banking – Indian Institute of banking and Finance.
8. Modern banking and Insurance – Jain J. N - Jain R.K.
9. Banking Law and Practice in India- Tannan – Datta C.R.
10. Indian Banking – Nature and Problems – Desai Vasant.
11. Fundamentals of Banking Theory and practice – Basu A.K.
12. Principles & Practices of Banking - By Indian Institute of Banking & Finance MacmillanPublication.
13. Principles of Banking- Theory and Practice- Gordon-Natarajan
14. Indian Financial System- H. R. Machiraju
15. Indian Economy- Datt-Sundharam
16. Indian Economy- Misra-Puri
17. Banking- K.C. Shekhar

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester- III

ADVANCED BANKING

Time-2-30 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory

(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

Questions -1. Choose the Correct Alternative (Objective Questions) (1 Marks each) (16)

Questions – 2. Write Short answers (Any four out of six) (4 Marks each) (16)

Questions -3. Short Questions (Any Two out of four) (8 Marks each) (16)

Questions -4. Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Options) (16)

Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options) (16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

Title of the Course/Paper
ADVANCED BANKING
Semester IV
MAEC24C010B22
[Credits: 5]

Unit No.	Title of the Additional Topics	No. of Lecture	No. of Credits
1	Rural banking Progress of rural banking in India, Role of rural banking Lead bank scheme, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Financial inclusion in rural areas Financing for agricultural and allied activities, crop loan, crop insurance, microcredit, financing for horticulture, dairy and cold storage Problems and prospects of rural banking	14	1
2	Reserve Bank of India Functions of Reserve Bank of India Monetary policy- review and recent trends Banking Regulation Act Banking Ombudsman Scheme	16	1
3	Recent Trends in Banking in India Retail Banking- Products and Opportunities Wholesale Banking- Products and progress International Banking Requirements of Importers & Exporters, Remittance Services; Universal Banking Role and Functions of CIBIL, Fair Practices Code for Debt Collection	16	1
4	4. Banking Sector Reforms Recommendations of Narsimham Committee (1991 and 1998) Banking sector reforms since 1991 Risk Management; Basel I, II & III Accords Present scenario of privatization of banks	14	1
5.	Internal Evaluation (IE)	-	1

SEMESTER – IV

Basic Reading List

- Jhingan M. L. (2010), International Economics, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi.
- Bhagwati J. (Ed) (1981), International Trade, Cambridge University Press.
- Carbaugh R. J. (1999), International Economics, International Thomson publishing, New York.
- Kindleberger C. P. (1973) International economics, R. A. Irwin Homewood.
- Bhagwati J. (1988) Protectionism, Cambridge University press, Mass.
- Aggarwal M. R. (1979) Regional economic co-operation in south Asia. S. Chand and co. New Delhi.
- Brahmanand P. R. (1982) The IMF Loan and India's economic Future. Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
- Panchmukhi V. R. Trade policies of India, concept publishing co. New Delhi.
- Joshi V. and Little I. M. D. India's economic Reforms. 1999. 2000 Oxford Uni. press, New Delhi.
- Patel S. J. (1995) Indian economy towards 21st century. University press, India.
- Satyanarayan B. (1986) India's trade with Asia. B. R. publishing corpo. New Delhi.
- Verma M. L. (1999) International Trade, Vikas publishing House, Delhi.

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

Nature of Question Paper of Semester Pattern

Faculty of Humanities

PG Courses

Semester- IV

Time-2-30 Hours

Total Marks-80

Instruction- (1) All Questions are Compulsory
(2) Figures to the Rights indicate full marks.

Questions -1. Choose the Correct Alternative (Objective Questions) (1 Marks each)	(16)
Questions – 2. Write Short answers (Any four out of six) (4 Marks each)	(16)
Questions -3. Short Questions (Any Two out of four) (8 Marks each)	(16)
Questions -4. Broad answers question (Any One out of Two) (With Options)	(16)
Questions -5. Broad answers question (Single Question) (With Options)	(16)

Note :- 80 Marks for written test and 20 marks for Internal Continuous Assessment(CA)

- Choose any one of these Tutorials/Seminars/Projects for 20 marks.
- Passed the written test with 32 marks out of 80 marks.
- Passed Continuous Assessment (CA) 08 out of 20 marks.

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Shri Aillak Pannalal Digambar Jain Pathashala's
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**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS), SOLAPUR**

Affiliated to

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Syllabus



Certificate Course

Department Of Economics (P.G.)

Title of the Certificate Course:

“ CERTIFICATE COURSE IN ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE ”

With effect from 2022-23

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR
M.A. Part- II

Subject: ECONOMICS

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE

(With effect from June, 2021)

Total Lectures: 60

Total credits: 04

Marks: 100

PREAMBLE

This course on Economics of insurance attempts to give a fairly comprehensive view of the subject to the postgraduate students in Economics. Insurance is mandatory in the prevailing risky environment. Insurance provides economic protection to the individual and business concern. Insurance gives financial protection to the insured against the unexpected losses. Insurance industry is an important constituent of financial services industry in India. It is a major investment institution and prominent player in the capital market. The insurance sector in India is expanding rapidly. The job opportunities in this sector are increasing. This course will equip the students to make career in insurance sector.

SYLLABUS

1. Introduction to Insurance Economics

(15 Lectures)

- 1.1 Definition of insurance, Evolution of insurance, Social vs. private insurance, Role of insurance
- 1.2, Classification of life, health and general insurance policies, Life vs. non-life insurance
- 1.3 Principles of Insurance
- 1.4 Risk and Insurance, Features and Functions of Insurance

2. Life Insurance and General Insurance

(15 Lectures)

- 2.1 Life insurance- Definition, Basics of life insurance, Principles of life insurance
- 2.2 Types of Policies for life, policy conditions for life insurance
- 2.3 General Insurance- Definition, types, importance, general insurance and economic development
- 2.4 Policy endorsement conditions, selection of risks, Rating and calculation of premiums

3. Health Insurance

(15 Lectures)

- 3.1 Meaning and types of health insurance, Basics of Health Insurance
- 3.2 Products available-Hospitalization reimbursement insurance, Critical illness insurance cover, Specific

disease covers

3.3 Health insurance plans, Group insurance schemes

3.4 Health insurance - Policy procedure, Health insurance - Claim procedure

4. Insurance Market in India (15 Lectures)

4.1 Marketing of insurance in India

4.2 Role and performance of LIC and GIC

4.3 Mechanism of redressal of grievances of policyholders

4.4 Role of Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA)

References

1. Insurance- Principles And Practice, M.N. Mishra & S.B. Mishra, Sultan Chand Publications.
2. Elements of Insurance – Dr. A. Murthy, Margham Publications.
3. Banking and Insurance – E. Gordon, P.K. Gupta, Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Principle of practice of Insurance – Dr. P. Periasamy, Himalaya publishing House.
5. Insurance Principles and practice – Inderjit Singh, Rakesh katyal and Sanjay arora, Kalyani Publishers.
6. IRDA Annual Report.
7. Bailey, R. (Ed.) Underwriting in Life and Insurance, LOMA, Atlanta, Ga.
8. Bhole, L. M. The Indian Financial System, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
9. Bickelhaupt, D. L. (1992), General Insurance, Irwin Inc., Burr. Ridge, III.
10. Black, K. Jr. and H. D. Skipper Jr. (2000), Life and Health Insurance, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
11. Finsinger, J. and M. V. Pauly (Eds.) (1986), The Economics of Insurance Regulation: A Cross National Study, Macmillan, London.
12. Graves, E. E. and L. Hayes (Eds.) (1994), McGill's Life Insurance, The American College Blyn Mawr.

Examination:

Total Marks: 100

Theory Exam: University exam: 80 Marks + Internal Exam/Project work: 20 Marks