MADHAV UNIVERSITY, SIROHI

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE EDUCATION

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT

MASTER OF ARTS (ECONOMICS)

2026-27

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1. PROGRAMME MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

Madhav University (MU), Sirohi, Rajasthan, was established under Act No. 07 of 2014 of the Rajasthan State Legislature. The University is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and has been accredited with an 'A' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), reflecting its commitment to academic quality, institutional development and continuous improvement.

Madhav University has developed a multidisciplinary academic environment offering Certificate, Diploma, Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral programmes across diverse disciplines. The University promotes outcome-based education, research and innovation, digital learning, interdisciplinary approaches, skill development and lifelong learning. These institutional practices provide a strong foundation for extending quality postgraduate education in Economics through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The proposed Master of Arts (M.A.) in Economics programme through ODL is envisaged to provide advanced knowledge and analytical understanding of economic theories, principles, policies and contemporary economic issues. The programme will enable learners to understand and analyse economic phenomena at micro, macro, national and international levels and develop quantitative, analytical, research and decision-making competencies.

1.1 Rationale for Introducing M.A. Economics through ODL

Economics plays a significant role in understanding production, consumption, employment, inflation, economic growth, development, poverty, inequality, public finance, international trade and other issues affecting individuals, organizations and society. The increasing importance of economic analysis, data-driven decision-making, public policy and development planning has created a continuing need for professionally and academically competent learners with advanced knowledge of Economics.

The ODL mode provides an opportunity for graduates, teachers, working professionals, government and private-sector employees, candidates preparing for competitive examinations and learners interested in research and higher education to pursue postgraduate studies without discontinuing their existing professional or personal responsibilities.

Accordingly, Madhav University proposes to offer the M.A. Economics programme through ODL mode with a learner-centric, technology-enabled and self-learning-oriented instructional framework.

1.2 Programme Mission

The mission of the M.A. Economics programme is ***"to provide accessible, flexible, affordable and quality postgraduate education in Economics through the Open and Distance Learning mode, enabling learners to develop advanced economic knowledge, analytical and quantitative abilities, research aptitude, policy understanding, critical thinking and professional competence while promoting ethical values and lifelong learning."***

1.3 Programme Vision

"To develop knowledgeable, analytical, research-oriented and socially responsible Economics postgraduates capable of understanding economic processes, analysing contemporary economic issues

and contributing effectively to education, research, public policy, administration, business and society."

1.4 Programme Objectives

The M.A. Economics programme aims to develop advanced understanding of microeconomic and macroeconomic theories and their applications. It seeks to develop learners' ability to analyse economic problems using appropriate theoretical, quantitative and statistical approaches and to understand the functioning of national and international economies.

The programme will develop understanding of economic development, public finance, monetary economics, international economics, Indian economic policies and contemporary economic issues. It will also strengthen research aptitude, data interpretation, analytical reasoning and academic writing skills.

The programme will enable learners to apply economic concepts to real-world issues such as inflation, unemployment, poverty, inequality, economic growth, development, fiscal policy, monetary policy and international trade. It will prepare learners for employment, teaching, research, public administration, competitive examinations, higher education and professional development.

2. RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME WITH MADHAV UNIVERSITY'S MISSION AND GOALS

The M.A. Economics programme through ODL is closely aligned with Madhav University's commitment to quality education, research, innovation, inclusive access and holistic development. The programme will provide advanced disciplinary knowledge while developing analytical, quantitative, research and decision-making capabilities.

The programme will integrate economic theory with contemporary economic issues and practical applications. Learners will be encouraged to examine economic policies, interpret economic data and understand the implications of economic decisions for individuals, businesses, government and society.

Through the ODL mode, the programme will extend postgraduate education to learners who may face geographical, professional, financial or other constraints in accessing conventional higher education. It will particularly support working professionals, teachers, government and private-sector employees and learners seeking academic or professional advancement.

The curriculum and instructional framework shall be designed in accordance with applicable academic and regulatory norms and shall maintain academic equivalence with the University's conventional programme, wherever applicable, while adapting Self-Learning Materials, digital resources, learner support, academic counselling and assessment mechanisms to the requirements of ODL learners.

3. NATURE OF PROSPECTIVE TARGET GROUP OF LEARNERS

The M.A. Economics programme is intended primarily for graduates who wish to pursue advanced education in Economics. It will also cater to teachers, working professionals, government and private-sector employees, candidates preparing for competitive examinations, individuals interested in economic research and learners seeking career advancement or higher academic qualifications.

The programme will be particularly relevant for learners residing in rural, remote and geographically dispersed areas and for those who are unable to attend conventional postgraduate programmes because of employment, family responsibilities, financial considerations or other circumstances.

The prospective learner population may differ in terms of age, educational background, professional experience, geographical location and digital literacy. Keeping these characteristics in view, the SLMs will adopt a structured and learner-friendly approach, progressing from fundamental concepts to advanced theoretical, quantitative and applied areas. Digital resources, LMS-based learning, academic counselling, assignments and self-assessment activities will provide additional academic support.

4. APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROGRAMME TO BE CONDUCTED IN ODL MODE TO ACQUIRE SPECIFIC SKILLS AND COMPETENCE

The M.A. Economics programme is appropriate for delivery through the ODL mode because a substantial component of Economics education involves theoretical understanding, mathematical and statistical analysis, interpretation of data, policy analysis, critical thinking and application of economic principles to real-world situations. These competencies can be effectively developed through well-designed SLMs, digital resources, graphical illustrations, numerical exercises, statistical examples, case studies, assignments and research-oriented activities.

The SLMs will explain economic concepts progressively and provide appropriate mathematical and graphical illustrations wherever required. Worked-out numerical examples will be incorporated in relevant areas such as microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, econometrics and quantitative methods to develop learners' analytical and problem-solving abilities.

The programme will also provide opportunities for learners to interpret economic data, analyse contemporary economic problems and examine government policies and development programmes. Case studies and application-oriented activities will help learners connect economic theories with practical economic situations.

Digital learning resources and LMS-based activities will further enable learners to access economic databases, reports, statistical information and other academic resources. Through assignments and research-oriented activities, learners will develop independent learning, data interpretation, research and academic writing skills.

Thus, the M.A. Economics programme through ODL will provide learners with the knowledge and competencies required for careers in education, research, government, banking and financial services, business, public policy, administration and other relevant sectors.

5. INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

5.1 Curriculum Design

The curriculum of the M.A. (Economics) programme is designed by subject experts and academicians in the field of Economics, keeping in view the academic requirements, contemporary economic developments, emerging trends, policy perspectives, and analytical competencies required by learners. The curriculum incorporates relevant and current areas of Economics such as microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, mathematical economics, public economics,

international economics, development economics, monetary economics, environmental economics, agricultural economics, labour economics, and other emerging areas of the discipline.

The curriculum is structured to facilitate effective learning through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode and is aligned with the prescribed academic and regulatory requirements. Appropriate emphasis is given to learner-centric approaches, development of economic reasoning, analytical and quantitative skills, critical thinking, research aptitude, problem-solving abilities, interpretation of economic data, and application of economic theories and concepts to real-world economic issues.

The curriculum incorporates case studies, economic examples, data-based exercises, assignments, analytical activities, research-oriented tasks, and other learner-oriented components to enable learners to relate theoretical concepts with contemporary economic issues and practices. Due emphasis is also given to public policy, sustainable development, environmental concerns, social welfare, inclusive growth, digital transformation, technological developments, globalization, and emerging challenges in the national and global economic environment.

The curriculum is rigorously reviewed and duly approved through the prescribed statutory academic processes of the University, including the Board of Studies, Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA), and University Academic Council. The review and approval process ensures academic quality, relevance, coherence, analytical orientation, and alignment with the objectives of the M.A. (Economics) programme and the evolving requirements of higher education, economic research, public policy, and the contemporary economic environment.

5.2 Programme Structure and Detailed Syllabus

Name of programme	**Master of Arts (Economics)**
Programme Outcome	**PO1: Advanced Economic Knowledge** Demonstrate in-depth understanding of microeconomics, macroeconomics, public economics, and international economics. **PO2: Analytical and Critical Thinking** Apply logical reasoning and analytical skills to interpret economic issues and policy implications. **PO3: Quantitative and Econometric Skills** Use statistical and econometric tools to analyze economic data and draw meaningful conclusions. **PO4: Research Competence** Develop research aptitude, including data collection, analysis, interpretation, and academic writing. **PO5: Policy Analysis and Decision-Making** Evaluate economic policies and contribute to informed

	decision-making in public and private sectors. **PO6: Communication Skills** Present economic ideas effectively through written reports, presentations, and discussions.
Programme Specific Outcome	**PSO1: Economic Theory Application** Apply advanced microeconomic and macroeconomic theories to real-world economic problems. **PSO2: Econometric and Data Analysis** Use econometric models and statistical techniques for empirical analysis. **PSO3: Policy Evaluation and Planning** Analyze and evaluate public policies related to growth, development, and welfare. **PSO4: Research and Academic Writing** Conduct independent research and produce scholarly reports and dissertations. **PSO5: Financial and Development Analysis** Examine issues related to financial markets, development economics, and international trade.

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Master of Arts (Economics)(2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – I | Semester – I **Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS**

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	DMEC9101T	Micro Economics Analysis – I	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMEC9102T	Quantitative Methods	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMEC9103T	Economics of Growth and Development	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMEC9104T	Research Methodology	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9102T	Computer Application and DTP	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
		Grand Total					**20**			**500**

Year – I | Semester – II **Semester: SPRING/BASANT**

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	DMEC9201T	Micro Economics Analysis – II	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMEC9202T	Indian Economics Policy	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMEC9203T	Public Economics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMEC9204T	Research Ethics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9201T	Democracy and Development	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
		Grand Total					**20**			**500**

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Master of Arts (Economics)(2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – II | Semester – III **Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS**

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	DMEC9301T	Growth Economics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMEC9302T	International Trades	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMEC9303T	Economics and Social Sector	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMEC9304T	Industrial Economics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9302T	Photography and Videography	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
6	DGEC9302P	Project Report on Indian Economy-I (1950-2000)	0	0	0	8	4			100
		Grand Total					**24**			600

Year – II | Semester – IV **Semester: SPRING/BASANT**

S.No	**Course Code**	**Course Title**	**Hours/Week**				**Credits**	**Weightage**		
			L	**T**	**P**	**S**		**ITE**	**ETE**	**Total**
1	DMEC9401T	Development Economics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMEC9402T	International Commercial Policy and Finance	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMEC9403T	Agricultural Economics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMEC9404T	Labour Economics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9402T	Digital Journalism	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
6	DMEC9405P	Project Report on Indian Economy-II (2001-2025)”	0	0	0	8	4			100
		Grand Total					**24**			600

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-I)

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Micro Economics Analysis – I	Course Code: DMEC9101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 40:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the basic principles and theoretical foundations of microeconomics.
2. To develop analytical skills for understanding consumer and producer behavior under various market conditions.
3. To examine the concepts of demand, supply, elasticity, utility, production, and cost in a rigorous framework.
4. To introduce students to different market structures and the mechanisms of price determination.
5. To prepare students for advanced courses in microeconomic theory and applications in policy analysis and research.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Introduction and Basic Concepts
Unit 1: Nature, Scope, and Method of Microeconomics
• Definition and scope of microeconomics; comparison with macroeconomics.
• Methodology: Deductive and inductive approaches.
• Positive vs normative economics; assumptions in economic models.

• Role of microeconomic analysis in policymaking and business decisions.
• Importance of marginal analysis and opportunity cost in decision-making.
• Introduction to market mechanisms and efficiency concepts.
Unit 2: Basic Economic Concepts
• Scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost; Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) and efficiency.
• Concepts of utility, welfare, and market equilibrium.
• The economic problem: allocation of limited resources among competing ends.
• Role of rationality and marginal analysis in consumer and producer decisions.
• Economic efficiency: Pareto optimality and social welfare considerations.
Unit 3: Demand and Supply Analysis
• Law of demand and law of supply; determinants of demand and supply.
• Movements along curves vs shifts of curves.
• Market equilibrium: price determination and adjustment process.
• Price elasticity, income elasticity, and cross elasticity of demand—types, measurement, and applications.
• Consumer surplus and producer surplus; applications in welfare analysis.
• Effects of taxation, subsidies, and government interventions on market equilibrium.
BLOCK – II: Consumer Behavior and Utility Analysis
Unit 1: Cardinal Utility Approach

• Concept of utility: total and marginal utility.
• Law of diminishing marginal utility.
• Consumer equilibrium using marginal utility analysis.
• Limitations and assumptions of cardinal utility theory.
• Applications in pricing, consumption choices, and taxation.
• Numerical examples and graphical illustrations of consumer equilibrium.
Unit 2: Ordinal Utility Approach
• Indifference curve analysis: concept and properties.
• Budget constraints and consumer choice.
• Consumer equilibrium with indifference curves and budget lines.
• Substitution and income effects; derivation of the demand curve.
• Advantages over cardinal utility approach; applications in welfare economics.
• Graphical representation of price and income changes on consumption bundles.
Unit 3: Revealed Preference and Demand Theory
• Concept of revealed preference and consumer choice consistency.
• Compensated (Hicksian) vs uncompensated demand.
• Elasticity of demand: price, income, and cross elasticity.
• Applications in taxation, subsidies, and welfare measurement.
• Empirical relevance: estimation of demand functions using real data.

• Case studies on consumption patterns and market analysis.
BLOCK – III: Theory of Production and Cost
Unit 1: Production Function Analysis
• Concept of production function; short-run vs long-run production.
• Law of variable proportions; returns to scale (increasing, constant, decreasing).
• Technological change and productivity improvements.
• Isoquants, isocosts, and cost minimization.
• Application of production theory in firm decision-making.
• Graphical illustration of production functions and input combinations.
Unit 2: Cost Concepts and Analysis
• Types of costs: fixed, variable, total, average, and marginal costs.
• Short-run vs long-run cost functions.
• Economies and diseconomies of scale.
• Cost-output relationships and graphical analysis.
• Implications for pricing and production decisions in firms.
• Case examples of cost structures in different industries.
Unit 3: Producer Behavior and Supply
• Profit maximization under short-run and long-run conditions.
• Derivation of supply curve from marginal cost curves.

• Factors affecting production and supply decisions.
• Short-run and long-run considerations: entry and exit of firms.
• Application in policy: supply-side effects of taxation and subsidies.
• Graphical and numerical analysis of production and supply functions.
BLOCK – IV: Market Structures and Price Determination
Unit 1: Perfect Competition
• Features and assumptions of perfect competition.
• Short-run and long-run equilibrium of firm and industry.
• Price and output determination; graphical illustrations.
• Efficiency and welfare implications; consumer and producer surplus maximization.
• Limitations and real-world applicability of perfect competition.
• Policy relevance: competitive markets and anti-monopoly measures.
Unit 2: Monopoly and Monopolistic Competition
• Monopoly: sources, price-output determination, short-run and long-run equilibrium.
• Price discrimination: types and examples.
• Monopolistic competition: characteristics, short-run and long-run equilibrium.
• Excess capacity and welfare implications.
• Comparison with perfect competition.

• Real-world examples: local markets, branded products, public utilities.
Unit 3: Oligopoly and Price Leadership
• Features and types of oligopoly: collusive and non-collusive.
• Kinked demand curve and price rigidity.
• Price leadership and strategic behavior.
• Game theory basics and interdependence among firms.
• Cartels, collusion, and competition policy implications.
• Numerical illustrations and real-world oligopoly examples.
BLOCK – V: Factor Pricing and Welfare Economics
Unit 1: Theory of Factor Pricing
• Demand for factors of production; derived demand.
• Marginal productivity theory of factor pricing.
• Wage determination under perfect and imperfect competition.
• Land rent theory: Ricardian and modern approaches.
• Interest, capital pricing, and entrepreneurship remuneration.
• Graphical analysis of factor markets.
Unit 2: General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics
• Partial vs general equilibrium analysis; Walrasian equilibrium.
• Pareto efficiency and optimal allocation of resources.

• Conditions for social welfare maximization; compensation criteria.
• Market failures: public goods, externalities, and corrective policies.
• Welfare implications of taxation, subsidies, and price controls.
• Applications in policy analysis and economic planning.
Unit 3: Applications in Policy and Modern Issues
• Microeconomic applications: taxation, subsidies, price controls, labor markets.
• Behavioral economics insights: bounded rationality, heuristics, and nudges.
• Environmental economics: resource allocation and sustainability.
• Contemporary market issues: digital economy, gig economy, sharing economy, and pricing strategies.
• Case studies: energy markets, telecom pricing, and e-commerce platforms.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will be able to explain core concepts and principles of microeconomic analysis.
2. Students will analyze consumer behavior using utility theory, indifference curves, and budget constraints.
3. Students will evaluate production and cost functions to understand firm behavior.
4. Students will examine different market structures, price, and output determination in competitive and non-competitive markets.
5. Students will apply microeconomic concepts to real-world policy and economic decision-making contexts.

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2. Varian, H. R. (2014). *Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach* (9th Edition). W.W. Norton & Company.
3. Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. (2010). *Economics* (19th Edition). McGraw-Hill.
4. Pindyck, R. S., &Rubinfeld, D. L. (2017). *Microeconomics* (9th Edition). Pearson.
5. Stonier, A. W., & Hague, D. C. (1983). *A Textbook of Economic Theory* (6th Edition). Longman.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Quantitative Methods	Course Code: DMEC9102T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To develop a strong foundation in quantitative techniques relevant to economic analysis and research.
2. To equip students with the ability to apply mathematical and statistical tools to solve economic problems.
3. To enable students to analyze and interpret economic data using quantitative methods.
4. To enhance problem-solving, logical reasoning, and analytical skills in economic contexts.
5. To prepare students for advanced research, econometric modeling, and policy analysis.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Mathematical Foundations for Economics
Unit 1: Algebra and Functions
• Sets, relations, and functions; domain, range, and inverse functions.
• Sequences and series: arithmetic and geometric progressions with economic applications like compound interest, national income trends.
• Linear and quadratic equations; solving simultaneous equations; application in supply-demand models and market equilibrium.

• Functions of one and several variables; linear, quadratic, exponential, logarithmic, and Cobb-Douglas production functions; marginal analysis, cost, and revenue functions.
Unit 2: Calculus for Economic Analysis
• Differentiation: rules, partial and total derivatives; chain rule and applications.
• Maxima and minima problems; constrained optimization with Lagrange multipliers; applications to utility maximization, cost minimization, and profit optimization.
• Comparative statics: effect of parameter changes in economic models.
• Integration: indefinite and definite integrals; applications to consumer and producer surplus, national income, and economic aggregates.
Unit 3: Linear Algebra and Matrices
• Matrix operations, determinants, inverse matrices; solution of linear equations via matrix methods.
• Input-output analysis: Leontief model; economic interdependencies among sectors.
• Eigenvalues and eigenvectors: stability analysis, dynamic economic models.
• Applications in general equilibrium analysis, game theory payoffs, and optimization problems.
BLOCK II: Statistical Methods for Economics
Unit 1: Descriptive Statistics
• Collection, classification, and presentation of data; frequency distributions.
• Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode; weighted averages and their economic interpretations.

• Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation, coefficient of variation.
• Skewness and kurtosis for understanding income distribution and market concentration.
• Graphical representation: histograms, pie charts, bar diagrams, frequency polygons, and cumulative curves.
Unit 2: Probability Theory
• Definitions and rules of probability; addition and multiplication rules.
• Random variables: discrete and continuous; probability distributions including binomial, Poisson, and normal distributions.
• Expectation, variance, covariance, correlation; applications in portfolio risk, production uncertainty, and insurance.
• Conditional probability, Bayes' theorem; economic forecasting under uncertainty.
Unit 3: Index Numbers and Time Series Analysis
• Price, quantity, and value indices; Laspeyres, Paasche, Fisher, and chain indices; applications to inflation measurement, cost of living, and productivity analysis.
• Time series analysis: trend, seasonal, cyclical, and irregular components.
• Methods of trend estimation: moving averages, least squares; smoothing techniques.
• Applications to GDP trends, price levels, stock market indices, and policy evaluation.
BLOCK III: Inferential Statistics and Estimation
Unit 1: Sampling Techniques
• Population vs. sample; advantages of sampling over census.
• Types of sampling: simple random, stratified, systematic, cluster, multistage; applications

in household surveys, labor market studies.
• Sampling errors, standard errors, and their estimation.
• Design of sample surveys in economic research.
Unit 2: Estimation and Hypothesis Testing
• Point estimation and interval estimation; properties of estimators: unbiasedness, efficiency, consistency.
• Confidence intervals for means, proportions, and differences; applications in policy evaluation.
• Hypothesis testing: null and alternative hypotheses, Type I and Type II errors.
• t-test, z-test, chi-square test, F-test; applications in testing economic theories, market experiments, and treatment effects.
Unit 3: Correlation and Regression Analysis
• Simple and multiple regression: estimation, interpretation, and economic meaning.
• Assumptions of OLS; detection of multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, and autocorrelation.
• Correlation analysis: Pearson and Spearman correlation; interpretation of strength and direction of relationships.
• Applications: demand-supply relationships, consumption-income analysis, and forecasting economic indicators.
BLOCK IV: Optimization and Quantitative Techniques
Unit 1: Linear Programming
• Formulation of linear programming problems: objective function, constraints, non-

negativity conditions.
• Graphical method for two-variable problems; Simplex method for multi-variable problems.
• Duality and sensitivity analysis; shadow prices.
• Applications: production planning, resource allocation, diet problem, transportation, and cost minimization.
Unit 2: Game Theory and Decision Theory
• Concepts of strategic interaction: zero-sum and non-zero-sum games.
• Payoff matrices, dominant strategies, Nash equilibrium; applications in oligopoly pricing, market competition.
• Decision-making under uncertainty: maximin, maximax, minimax regret criteria.
• Expected utility theory; risk-return trade-off; applications to investment decisions and insurance.
Unit 3: Input-Output and Network Analysis
• Leontief input-output model: construction, solution, and interpretation.
• Inter-industry linkages; backward and forward linkages; multiplier effects.
• Network analysis: shortest path, critical path, and resource allocation problems.
• Applications in regional planning, transportation, supply chain, and urban development.
BLOCK V: Advanced Quantitative Methods for Economics
Unit 1: Multivariate Statistical Techniques
• Principal component analysis (PCA); factor analysis for reducing dimensionality.

• Discriminant analysis and cluster analysis; classification of economic units.
• Applications in consumer behavior studies, market segmentation, and policy evaluation.
Unit 2: Econometrics
• Introduction to econometrics and the classical linear regression model (CLRM).
• Estimation by ordinary least squares (OLS); Gauss-Markov theorem.
• Problems in regression: multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, autocorrelation.
• Applications in demand forecasting, policy simulation, and macroeconomic modeling.
Unit 3: Quantitative Methods in Policy Analysis
• Cost-benefit analysis; social and economic feasibility studies.
• Simulation techniques: Monte Carlo simulation, scenario analysis.
• Input-output modeling for policy planning; evaluation of social, economic, and environmental programs.
• Using software tools (Excel, R, STATA, EViews) for applied economic analysis.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will demonstrate proficiency in applying quantitative methods to economic problems.
2. Students will formulate and solve mathematical models of economic behavior.
3. Students will analyze and interpret data using statistical and econometric tools.
4. Students will critically evaluate quantitative research and empirical studies in economics.
5. Students will effectively use quantitative techniques in research projects, policy analysis, and decision-making.

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1. Chiang, A. C., & Wainwright, K. (2013). *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics* (4th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
2. Gupta, S. P. (2021). *Statistical Methods* (50th ed.). Sultan Chand & Sons.
3. Anderson, D. R., Sweeney, D. J., & Williams, T. A. (2018). *Statistics for Business and Economics* (13th ed.). Cengage Learning.
4. Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2022). *Basic Econometrics* (6th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
5. Vohra, N. D. (2020). *Quantitative Techniques in Management* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
6. Jaggia, S., & Kelly, A. (2016). *Business Statistics: Communicating with Numbers* (3rd ed.). McGraw-Hill.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Economics of Growth and Development	Course Code: DMEC9103T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the theories and determinants of economic growth and development.
2. To examine the role of institutions, human capital, technology, and policy in promoting sustainable development.
3. To analyze classical, neoclassical, and contemporary growth models and their empirical relevance.
4. To explore measurement issues in economic development, including income, poverty, inequality, and human development.
5. To enable students to critically evaluate policy interventions, development strategies, and global economic challenges.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Economic Growth and Development
Unit 1: Concept and Measurement of Economic Growth
• Distinction between economic growth and economic development.
• Measurement of growth: GDP, GNP, NNP, national income.
• Real vs nominal growth; per capita income; growth rates.

• Limitations of growth as a measure of development.
• Case studies of high-growth economies.
Unit 2: Indicators of Development
• Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
• Health, education, and life expectancy as development indicators.
• Income inequality: Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient.
• Environmental sustainability and inclusive growth metrics.
• Cross-country comparisons of development indicators.
Unit 3: Development Problems in Developing Economies
• Poverty, unemployment, and underemployment.
• Structural issues: agriculture, industrialization, informal sector.
• Population growth and demographic transition.
• Income and regional disparities.
• Case studies of development challenges in South Asia and Africa.
BLOCK – II: Theories of Economic Growth
Unit 1: Classical Growth Theories
• Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus—role of capital accumulation, land, and labor.
• Harrod-Domar model of growth: assumptions and implications.

• Critiques and limitations of classical models.
• Relevance to early industrialization and developing economies.
Unit 2: Neoclassical Growth Theories
• Solow-Swan model: capital accumulation, labor growth, technology.
• Steady-state equilibrium, convergence hypothesis.
• Role of savings, investment, and technological progress.
• Extensions: endogenous growth models (Romer, Lucas).
Unit 3: Contemporary Growth Models
• Endogenous growth theories: human capital, innovation, knowledge spillovers.
• Schumpeterian growth and role of entrepreneurship.
• Institutional approaches: governance, property rights, market efficiency.
• Empirical evidence from OECD and emerging economies.
BLOCK – III: Factors Influencing Economic Development
Unit 1: Human Capital and Education
• Human capital theory: skills, education, health, productivity.
• Investment in education and development outcomes.
• Literacy, technical skills, and innovation.
• Case studies: education and growth linkages.
Unit 2: Technology and Innovation
• Role of technological progress in economic growth.

• Diffusion of technology and productivity improvement.
• Research and development, innovation systems.
• Digital economy and knowledge-based growth.
Unit 3: Institutions and Governance
• Role of institutions in economic performance.
• Property rights, rule of law, and corruption.
• Market institutions, financial systems, and regulatory frameworks.
• Comparative analysis of institutional quality and development outcomes.
BLOCK – IV: Development Policy and Planning
Unit 1: Growth Strategies
• Capital accumulation vs human development strategies.
• Import substitution vs export-led industrialization.
• Agricultural and rural development policies.
• Case studies of successful growth strategies in East Asia and Latin America.
Unit 2: Poverty, Inequality, and Redistribution
• Causes and measurement of poverty and inequality.
• Policies for income redistribution: taxation, subsidies, social safety nets.
• Microfinance, conditional cash transfers, and targeted interventions.
• Evaluation of poverty reduction programs in India and other developing countries.
Unit 3: Planning and Policy Implementation

• Role of government and planning agencies.
• National development plans and sustainable development goals (SDGs).
• Public-private partnerships and policy effectiveness.
• Monitoring and evaluation techniques in development policy.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in Growth and Development
Unit 1: Globalization and Development
• Impact of trade liberalization, foreign investment, and global value chains.
• Multinational corporations and technology transfer.
• Benefits and challenges for developing countries.
• Case studies: India, China, and emerging markets.
Unit 2: Environment and Sustainable Development
• Sustainable development goals (SDGs) and green growth.
• Environmental constraints: climate change, natural resource depletion.
• Economic instruments for sustainability: carbon tax, tradable permits.
• Policies for balancing growth and environmental protection.
Unit 3: Contemporary Development Challenges
• Demographic transition, urbanization, and migration.
• Gender and development; social inclusion and equity.
• COVID-19 pandemic and economic recovery strategies.

- Future directions: digital economy, artificial intelligence, and global development trends

Course Outcomes

1. Students will be able to explain the concepts of economic growth, development, and underdevelopment.
2. Students will analyze the determinants and constraints of growth in developed and developing economies.
3. Students will apply theoretical models of growth and development to empirical data.
4. Students will evaluate policies aimed at poverty reduction, inequality, and sustainable development.
5. Students will develop research-based analytical skills to address contemporary development challenges.

References

1. Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2020). *Economic Development* (13th Edition). Pearson.
2. Ray, D. (1998). *Development Economics*. Princeton University Press.
3. Meier, G. M., & Rauch, J. E. (2005). *Leading Issues in Economic Development* (8th Edition). Oxford University Press.
4. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
5. Thirlwall, A. P. (2017). *Growth and Development* (9th Edition). Palgrave Macmillan.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Research Methodology – I	Course Code: DMEC9104T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To familiarize students with the principles, techniques, and ethics of economic research.
2. To develop skills in formulating research problems, designing research projects, and applying appropriate methodologies.
3. To equip students with quantitative and qualitative tools for data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
4. To enhance critical thinking and analytical abilities required for conducting independent research.
5. To prepare students for professional, policy-oriented, and academic research in economics.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Introduction to Research and Methodology
Unit 1: Fundamentals of Research
• Meaning, objectives, and importance of research in economics.
• Types of research: basic, applied, exploratory, descriptive, analytical, and experimental.
• Distinction between qualitative and quantitative research.
• Role of research in policy formulation, planning, and economic development.

Unit 2: Research Process
• Steps in research: problem identification, literature review, hypothesis formulation, research design, data collection, analysis, interpretation, and reporting.
• Formulating research objectives and hypotheses.
• Criteria for a good research problem.
• Overview of research designs: descriptive, experimental, and causal-comparative studies.
Unit 3: Literature Review and Conceptual Framework
• Importance of literature review; sources of literature (journals, books, working papers, reports).
• Developing a theoretical and conceptual framework.
• Identifying research gaps and defining variables.
• Critical evaluation of past research and synthesis of findings.
BLOCK II: Research Design and Sampling Techniques
Unit 1: Research Design
• Exploratory, descriptive, experimental, and longitudinal research designs.
• Concept of reliability, validity, and generalizability in research.
• Designing questionnaires and interview schedules.
• Pilot studies and pre-testing instruments.
Unit 2: Sampling Techniques
• Population vs. sample; importance of sampling in research.
• Probability sampling: simple random, stratified, systematic, cluster sampling.

• Non-probability sampling: convenience, judgmental, quota, snowball sampling.
• Determination of sample size and sampling errors.
Unit 3: Data Collection Methods
• Primary data: surveys, interviews, observations, experiments.
• Secondary data: official statistics, reports, datasets (NSSO, RBI, World Bank).
• Designing data collection instruments; coding and entry.
• Issues in data quality: accuracy, consistency, and reliability.
BLOCK III: Quantitative and Statistical Techniques
Unit 1: Descriptive Statistics and Data Presentation
• Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode.
• Measures of dispersion: variance, standard deviation, coefficient of variation.
• Graphical presentation of data: histograms, pie charts, bar diagrams, line graphs.
• Frequency distributions and cross-tabulations.
Unit 2: Inferential Statistics
• Sampling distributions and standard errors.
• Estimation: point and interval estimation.
• Hypothesis testing: t-test, z-test, chi-square test, F-test.
• Applications in testing economic theories and evaluating policies.
Unit 3: Correlation and Regression Analysis
• Simple and multiple regression models.

• Interpretation of regression coefficients; assumptions of OLS.
• Multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, autocorrelation.
• Applications in demand-supply analysis, production functions, and policy evaluation.
BLOCK IV: Research Tools, Econometrics, and Software
Unit 1: Econometric Techniques for Research
• Classical Linear Regression Model (CLRM); OLS estimation and properties.
• Diagnostic tests: autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, multicollinearity.
• Time series and panel data analysis; lag models.
• Applications in forecasting, policy simulation, and impact assessment.
Unit 2: Qualitative Research Methods
• Case study analysis, content analysis, ethnography, interviews.
• Coding and thematic analysis; triangulation of data.
• Advantages and limitations of qualitative methods in economics.
• Integrating qualitative insights with quantitative findings.
Unit 3: Research Software Tools
• Introduction to Excel, STATA, SPSS, R, and EViews.
• Data entry, cleaning, and manipulation.
• Conducting descriptive and inferential analysis.
• Visualizing data and interpreting outputs for research reports.
BLOCK V: Research Reporting, Ethics, and Publication

Unit 1: Writing Research Reports
• Structure: abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, analysis, conclusions, recommendations.
• Tables, figures, and references formatting.
• Academic writing: clarity, coherence, objectivity.
• Drafting executive summaries and policy briefs.
Unit 2: Research Ethics
• Principles of ethical research: honesty, integrity, transparency.
• Avoiding plagiarism; proper citation and referencing.
• Consent and confidentiality in primary data collection.
• Ethical issues in experiments and policy studies.
Unit 3: Publication and Dissemination of Research
• Types of publications: journals, working papers, conference proceedings.
• Choosing the right journal; impact factor and peer review process.
• Preparing manuscripts for publication.
• Presentation of research findings in seminars, workshops, and conferences.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will be able to identify research problems and formulate research objectives and hypotheses.
2. Students will design and implement research projects using appropriate methodologies.
3. Students will analyze economic data using quantitative and qualitative techniques.
4. Students will critically evaluate research studies and interpret results for decision-making.
5. Students will prepare research reports, academic papers, and presentations in line with scholarly standards.

References

1. Kothari, C. R. (2022). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (4th ed.). New Age International.
2. Goode, W. J., &Hatt, P. K. (2019). *Methods in Social Research* (7th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
3. Creswell, J. W. (2021). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
4. Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2022). *Basic Econometrics* (6th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
5. Bryman, A., & Bell, E. (2018). *Business Research Methods* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
6. Blaug, M. (1997). *Economic Theory in Retrospect* (5th ed.). Cambridge University Press.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Computer Application and DTP	Course Code: DGEC9102T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize students with computer fundamentals, operating systems, and essential software for academic work.
2. To develop proficiency in word processing, spreadsheet, and presentation software for historical research and documentation.
3. To equip students with desktop publishing (DTP) skills for preparing manuscripts, journals, and research publications.
4. To enhance digital literacy, including database management, internet research, and multimedia applications.
5. To prepare students to use technology effectively in academic, archival, and professional contexts.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Fundamentals of Computer and Operating Systems
Unit 1: Introduction to Computers
Definition, types, and components of computers: hardware and software.
Input/output devices, storage devices, and memory.

Understanding digital information: binary system, data representation, and file types.
Overview of computer applications in academic and historical research.
Unit 2: Operating Systems and File Management
Basics of operating systems: Windows, Linux, and macOS overview.
File and folder management: creating, organizing, and searching files.
Installing and managing software applications.
Security basics: passwords, antivirus, backup, and data protection.
Unit 3: Computer Networks and Internet Applications
Introduction to networking: LAN, WAN, and Wi-Fi.
Internet services: email, web browsing, cloud storage, and digital libraries.
Online research techniques for historical sources.
Digital communication tools for academic collaboration.
BLOCK II: Word Processing and Document Management
Unit 1: Advanced Word Processing
Creating, formatting, and editing documents in MS Word or LibreOffice Writer.
Styles, templates, headers, footers, and page numbering.
Tables, charts, images, and text formatting for academic writing.
Unit 2: Reference and Citation Management

Inserting footnotes, endnotes, and bibliographies.
Using referencing tools: Zotero, Mendeley, and EndNote.
Citation styles: APA, Chicago, MLA, and Turabian.
Unit 3: Preparing Academic Documents
Writing research papers, dissertations, and thesis using word processing tools.
Proofreading, track changes, and collaborative editing.
Creating indexes, tables of contents, and cross-references.
Document conversion to PDF and digital submission practices.
BLOCK III: Spreadsheet and Data Analysis Tools
Unit 1: Introduction to Spreadsheets
MS Excel or LibreOfficeCalc overview.
Data entry, formatting, and basic calculations.
Cell referencing, ranges, and worksheet organization.
Unit 2: Data Analysis and Visualization
Formulas, functions, and logical operations.
Creating charts, graphs, and pivot tables for historical data.
Statistical analysis: mean, median, mode, variance, and correlation.
Case studies of historical data representation and analysis.

Unit 3: Advanced Spreadsheet Applications
Conditional formatting and data validation.
Using Excel for survey and archival data management.
Importing and exporting data from other software.
Automating tasks using macros.
BLOCK IV: Desktop Publishing (DTP) and Multimedia Tools
Unit 1: Introduction to DTP
Basics of DTP and its applications in publishing historical research.
Overview of DTP software: Adobe InDesign, Scribus, and CorelDRAW.
Principles of typography, layout, and design.
Unit 2: Designing Academic Publications
Preparing newsletters, brochures, and journals.
Integrating text, images, tables, and charts.
Master pages, styles, and templates for consistent design.
Unit 3: Multimedia and Digital Presentations
Creating slideshows and visual presentations using MS PowerPoint or LibreOffice Impress.
Incorporating audio, video, and animations.
Best practices for academic presentations and conferences.

BLOCK V: Digital Tools for Historical Research
Unit 1: Online Research and Databases
Digital libraries and archives (e.g., JSTOR, Project Gutenberg, National Archives).
Using search engines, keywords, and Boolean operators effectively.
Evaluating credibility and reliability of online sources.
Unit 2: Data Management and Preservation
Organizing research data and creating digital catalogs.
Cloud storage, backups, and file versioning.
Digitization of manuscripts and archival documents.
Unit 3: Integration of Computer Applications in Historical Research
Combining word processing, spreadsheets, DTP, and multimedia for research projects.
Preparing comprehensive research reports and presentations.
Ethical considerations in digital research and publication.

Course Outcomes

1. After completing the course, students will be able to:
2. Demonstrate proficiency in using computers and operating systems for academic purposes.

3. Apply word processing, spreadsheet, and presentation tools in research and teaching activities.
4. Design and publish documents, newsletters, and research reports using DTP software.
5. Conduct online research, manage digital data, and use bibliographic tools effectively.
6. Integrate computer applications with historical research and documentation practices.

References:

1. Leon, A., & Leon, M. (2019). *Fundamentals of Computers* (8th ed.). Vikas Publishing.
2. Sinha, P. K., & Sinha, P. (2018). *Computer Fundamentals* (6th ed.). BPB Publications.
3. Tejwani, A. (2017). *Desktop Publishing with InDesign* (2nd ed.). BPB Publications.
4. Norton, P. (2020). *Introduction to Computers* (7th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
5. Zotero Team. (2021). *Zotero: Reference Management Software Guide*.
6. Microsoft Corporation. (2022). *Microsoft Office Suite User Guide*.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER II)

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Micro Economics Analysis – II	Course Code: DMEC9201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To deepen understanding of advanced microeconomic theories and their applications in real-world markets.
2. To analyze consumer behavior, production, and cost structures using rigorous mathematical and graphical methods.
3. To study different market structures and strategic interactions among firms.
4. To apply optimization techniques to individual, firm, and market decision-making.
5. To prepare students for advanced research and policy analysis in microeconomics.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Consumer Theory and Choice under Uncertainty
Unit 1: Advanced Consumer Theory
• Utility maximization and demand functions; ordinal utility, indifference curves, budget constraints.
• Revealed preference theory; Slutsky equation and substitution-income effects.
• Applications in welfare analysis, taxation, and pricing.
Unit 2: Intertemporal Choice and Risk
• Consumption and saving decisions over time; discounted utility and present value

concepts.
• Introduction to uncertainty and risk in consumer choice; expected utility theory.
• Insurance and portfolio choice models; applications in behavioral economics.
Unit 3: Market Demand and Aggregation
• Individual vs. market demand; derivation and properties of market demand.
• Elasticities: price, income, and cross-elasticities of demand.
• Aggregation problems; implications for public policy and market intervention.
BLOCK II: Production and Cost Theory
Unit 1: Production Functions
• Concepts of production: short-run and long-run production; total, average, and marginal product.
• Isoquants, isocosts, and production optimization; marginal rate of technical substitution.
• Returns to scale; Cobb-Douglas, CES, and other functional forms.
Unit 2: Cost Analysis
• Short-run and long-run cost functions; total, average, and marginal costs.
• Economies and diseconomies of scale; learning curves.
• Relationship between production and cost; derivation of cost curves from production functions.
Unit 3: Technology and Efficiency
• Technical efficiency and productivity analysis; input-output analysis.
• Cost minimization and output maximization problems.

• Applications in firm-level production decisions and industrial organization.
BLOCK III: Market Structures and Pricing
Unit 1: Perfect Competition and Monopoly
• Characteristics and equilibrium of perfectly competitive markets.
• Price and output determination; producer surplus and efficiency.
• Monopoly: equilibrium, price discrimination, welfare implications, and deadweight loss.
Unit 2: Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly
• Product differentiation and monopolistic competition; pricing and output decisions.
• Cournot, Bertrand, and Stackelberg models of oligopoly.
• Kinked demand curve, collusion, and non-price competition.
Unit 3: Strategic Behavior and Game Theory
• Introduction to game theory: static and dynamic games.
• Nash equilibrium, dominant strategies, and mixed strategies.
• Applications to oligopoly, auctions, bargaining, and competitive strategy.
BLOCK IV: General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics
Unit 1: Partial and General Equilibrium
• Partial equilibrium analysis: demand-supply equilibrium and comparative statics.
• General equilibrium in exchange and production economies; Edgeworth box analysis.
• Existence, efficiency, and stability of equilibrium; market clearing conditions.
Unit 2: Welfare Economics
• Pareto efficiency, social welfare functions, and compensation criteria.

• Market failures: public goods, externalities, and asymmetric information.
• Policy interventions: taxes, subsidies, and regulation.
Unit 3: Externalities and Market Imperfections
• Positive and negative externalities; Coase theorem and property rights.
• Pricing and regulation of natural monopolies; environmental policy applications.
• Imperfect competition, market power, and antitrust policies.
BLOCK V: Advanced Topics in Microeconomics
Unit 1: Factor Markets and General Equilibrium Applications
• Theory of factor demand and supply; marginal productivity theory.
• Wage, rent, and interest rate determination under perfect and imperfect competition.
• Applications in labor markets, capital markets, and land economics.
Unit 2: Information Economics and Uncertainty
• Adverse selection and moral hazard problems.
• Principal-agent models and incentive mechanisms.
• Applications in insurance, credit markets, and regulatory economics.
Unit 3: Behavioral and Experimental Economics
• Introduction to behavioral economics: bounded rationality, heuristics, and biases.
• Prospect theory and decision-making under risk.
• Experimental methods in microeconomics; applications in policy and business decisions.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will demonstrate proficiency in analyzing consumer and producer behavior using advanced microeconomic models.
2. Students will evaluate different market structures and firm strategies under conditions of uncertainty and competition.
3. Students will apply mathematical and graphical techniques to solve microeconomic problems.
4. Students will critically analyze economic models and their assumptions, limitations, and implications.
5. Students will use microeconomic reasoning for policy evaluation, business strategy, and research projects.

References

1. Varian, H. R. (2014). *Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach* (9th ed.). W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Nicholson, W., & Snyder, C. (2020). *Microeconomic Theory: Basic Principles and Extensions* (12th ed.). Cengage Learning.
3. Pindyck, R. S., &Rubinfeld, D. L. (2021). *Microeconomics* (9th ed.). Pearson.
4. Mas-Colell, A., Whinston, M. D., & Green, J. R. (1995). *Microeconomic Theory*. Oxford University Press.
5. Perloff, J. M. (2017). *Microeconomics: Theory and Applications with Calculus* (4th ed.). Pearson.
6. Kreps, D. M. (1990). *A Course in Microeconomic Theory*. Princeton University Press.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Indian Economic Policy	Course Code: DMEC9202T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the evolution and framework of Indian economic policy.
2. To examine key sectors, reforms, and policy measures in agriculture, industry, and services.
3. To analyze the role of fiscal, monetary, and trade policies in economic development.
4. To evaluate the impact of liberalization, privatization, globalization (LPG), and current government initiatives.
5. To develop analytical skills for policy assessment and application in research and decision-making.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Indian Economic Policy
Unit 1: Evolution of Indian Economic Policy
• Economic policy in pre- and post-independence India.
• Planning in India: First to Twelfth Five-Year Plans.
• Objectives of Indian economic policy: growth, equity, stability.
• Key economic challenges: poverty, unemployment, inflation.

• Policy frameworks and their socio-economic impact.
Unit 2: Objectives and Instruments of Policy
• Fiscal policy: taxation, public expenditure, and budgetary priorities.
• Monetary policy: RBI, credit control, and interest rate policies.
• Trade policy: import-export regulations, tariffs, FDI, WTO obligations.
• Industrial and agricultural policy instruments.
• Role of public sector, private sector, and cooperative sector.
Unit 3: Policy Making Institutions and Processes
• Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission/NITI Aayog, RBI, and regulatory authorities.
• Policy formulation: stages, stakeholders, and evaluation mechanisms.
• Legislative and executive roles in economic governance.
• Case studies of major policy decisions and implementation challenges.
BLOCK – II: Sectoral Policies – Agriculture, Industry, and Services
Unit 1: Agricultural Policy
• Green Revolution and post-Green Revolution policies.
• Agricultural subsidies, minimum support prices (MSP), and irrigation policy.
• Agricultural credit, cooperatives, and rural development programs.
• Issues: productivity, sustainability, farm distress, and rural employment.
Unit 2: Industrial Policy
• Industrial policy resolutions: 1948, 1956, 1977, 1991 reforms.

• Role of small-scale industries, MSMEs, and public sector enterprises.
• Privatization, disinvestment, and FDI in industry.
• Industrial clusters, technology parks, and innovation policies.
Unit 3: Service Sector Policy
• Policy measures in IT, banking, tourism, transport, and health sectors.
• Liberalization impact on services and employment generation.
• Regulatory frameworks: SEBI, TRAI, IRDA, FSSAI, etc.
• Challenges in service sector development and international competitiveness.
BLOCK – III: Economic Reforms and Liberalization
Unit 1: Structural Reforms and Liberalization (1991 onwards)
• Background and rationale for economic liberalization.
• Macroeconomic stabilization: fiscal deficit, inflation, and current account management.
• Deregulation and removal of industrial licensing.
• Privatization and disinvestment policy.
Unit 2: Globalization and India
• Impact of globalization on trade, investment, and capital flows.
• Foreign trade policy, WTO agreements, and FDI policy.
• Global economic shocks and policy responses.
• Case studies: IT, pharmaceuticals, and manufacturing sectors.
Unit 3: Contemporary Policy Measures

• Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, and Start-up India initiatives.
• Goods and Services Tax (GST) and tax reforms.
• Banking and financial sector reforms: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).
• COVID-19 economic response and stimulus packages.
BLOCK – IV: Macroeconomic Policy in India
Unit 1: Fiscal Policy and Public Finance
• Union Budget: objectives, structure, and fiscal deficit management.
• Tax reforms and revenue mobilization.
• Public expenditure, subsidies, and targeted welfare schemes.
• Fiscal federalism: Centre-State financial relations.
Unit 2: Monetary Policy and Financial Sector Reforms
• RBI's role in monetary management and inflation control.
• Monetary policy instruments: repo, reverse repo, CRR, SLR.
• Banking reforms, financial inclusion, and digital payment systems.
• Capital markets and securities regulation.
Unit 3: Trade, Investment, and External Sector Policy
• Export-import policies and balance of payments management.
• FDI and FPI policies.
• Exchange rate management, currency convertibility, and external debt policy.

• India's participation in regional and global trade agreements (SAFTA, RCEP).
BLOCK – V: Social and Developmental Policies
Unit 1: Poverty Alleviation and Employment Policies
• National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and other employment schemes.
• Poverty reduction strategies and targeted welfare programs.
• Social security and safety nets: health, education, food security.
• Evaluation of poverty and employment outcomes.
Unit 2: Education, Health, and Social Development Policies
• National Education Policy (NEP) and skill development initiatives.
• Health policies: Ayushman Bharat and public health programs.
• Gender, child, and minority welfare policies.
• Policies for inclusive development and social equity.
Unit 3: Sustainable Development and Environment Policy
• Environmental policies, climate change mitigation, and renewable energy initiatives.
• Green India Mission, National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).
• Urban development, smart cities, and sustainable infrastructure.
• Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the historical context, objectives, and components of Indian economic policy.
2. Students will critically analyze sectoral policies and their impact on economic development.
3. Students will apply knowledge of macroeconomic policy instruments to evaluate outcomes.
4. Students will assess policy reforms, economic liberalization, and globalization effects on India.
5. Students will develop skills to interpret, analyze, and present policy research and recommendations.

References

1. Bardhan, P. (2019). *The Political Economy of Development in India*. Oxford University Press.
2. Ahluwalia, I. J. (2019). *India's Economic Reforms and Development*. Oxford University Press.
3. Jalan, B. (2016). *The Indian Economy: Problems and Prospects*. Penguin.
4. Panagariya, A. (2008). *India: The Emerging Giant*. Oxford University Press.
5. Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, GOI.
6. NITI Aayog Reports on Policy and Development Initiatives.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Public Economics	Course Code: DMEC9203T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the principles, theories, and applications of public economics.
2. To examine the role of government in resource allocation, income distribution, and stabilization of the economy.
3. To analyze fiscal policy, taxation, public expenditure, and budgetary mechanisms.
4. To understand the theory and practice of public goods, externalities, and welfare economics.
5. To develop skills for evaluating government policies, public finance reforms, and economic decision-making.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Public Economics
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Public Economics
• Definition, objectives, and significance of public economics.
• Role of government in the economy: allocation, distribution, stabilization.
• Public sector vs private sector: efficiency and market failures.
• Public economics and welfare economics.
Unit 2: Market Failure and Government Intervention

• Market imperfections and failures: monopoly, externalities, public goods.
• Theory of externalities: positive and negative, solutions (taxes, subsidies, regulations).
• Concept of public goods: non-rivalry, non-excludability, free-rider problem.
• Rationale and limits of government intervention.
Unit 3: Public Choice and Government Decision-Making
• Principles of public choice theory.
• Collective decision-making and majority voting.
• Government failures, bureaucracy, and rent-seeking behavior.
• Case studies of policy failures and successes in India.
BLOCK – II: Public Revenue and Taxation
Unit 1: Sources of Public Revenue
• Tax revenue: direct and indirect taxes.
• Non-tax revenue: fees, fines, public enterprises, and user charges.
• Principles of revenue generation: equity, efficiency, and sufficiency.
• Trends in India's public revenue structure.
Unit 2: Taxation Theory and Principles
• Benefit principle vs ability-to-pay principle.
• Principles of taxation: equity, efficiency, neutrality, simplicity.
• Progressive, proportional, and regressive taxes.

• Incidence and shifting of taxes: partial and full incidence.
Unit 3: Tax Reforms and Policy
• Direct tax reforms in India: income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax.
• Indirect tax reforms: GST, customs duty, excise, VAT.
• Tax administration, compliance, and challenges.
• Case studies of successful tax reforms and revenue mobilization strategies.
BLOCK – III: Public Expenditure and Fiscal Policy
Unit 1: Principles of Public Expenditure
• Classification: developmental and non-developmental, capital and revenue expenditure.
• Canons and criteria: maximum social benefit, productivity, allocation, and equity.
• Wagner's Law, Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis.
• Trends in government expenditure in India.
Unit 2: Fiscal Policy and Budgetary Management
• Objectives of fiscal policy: growth, stabilization, redistribution.
• Instruments: government spending, taxation, subsidies, transfers.
• Budgeting process in India: annual budget, fiscal responsibility.
• Deficit financing, fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, primary deficit.
Unit 3: Public Debt and Financial Management
• Sources of public debt: internal and external.
• Debt management strategies, sustainability, and burden on future generations.

• Role of public debt in economic stabilization and development.
• Debt policy in India: analysis and trends.
BLOCK – IV: Welfare Economics and Social Policy
Unit 1: Welfare Economics and Efficiency
• Pareto efficiency and social welfare function.
• Equity-efficiency trade-offs in policy decisions.
• Measurement of social welfare: utility functions, compensation principle.
• Application of welfare economics to public policy.
Unit 2: Social and Developmental Expenditure
• Government expenditure on health, education, and social security.
• Poverty alleviation programs: NREGA, ICDS, social safety nets.
• Evaluation of social spending and impact assessment.
• Case studies on program effectiveness in India.
Unit 3: Fiscal Federalism
• Principles of fiscal federalism: allocation, decentralization, and autonomy.
• Centre-State financial relations in India.
• Grants-in-aid, revenue sharing, and state budgets.
• Role of Finance Commission and planning for intergovernmental fiscal coordination.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in Public Economics
Unit 1: Public Sector Reforms

• Privatization, disinvestment, and restructuring of public enterprises.
• Public-private partnerships (PPP) in infrastructure and services.
• Efficiency and governance challenges.
• Case studies: Indian Railways, PSUs, and state-level enterprises.
Unit 2: Environmental and Resource Economics
• Economics of natural resources: renewable and non-renewable resources.
• Environmental taxes, carbon pricing, and green accounting.
• Government policies for sustainable development.
• Case studies of environmental policy implementation in India.
Unit 3: Emerging Challenges in Public Economics
• Fiscal consolidation and debt sustainability.
• Impact of digital economy, e-governance, and fintech.
• Health, education, and social sector reforms post-pandemic.
• Policy evaluation, evidence-based decision-making, and research in public economics.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the scope, objectives, and functions of public economics.
2. Students will analyze public goods, externalities, and the rationale for government intervention.
3. Students will critically evaluate taxation systems, public expenditure policies, and budgetary instruments.

4. Students will apply welfare economics principles to assess efficiency and equity in public finance.
5. Students will develop the ability to interpret and evaluate policy reforms in public economics and governance.

References

1. Musgrave, R. A., & Musgrave, P. B. (2017). *Public Finance in Theory and Practice* (5th Edition). McGraw-Hill.
2. Stiglitz, J. E. (2015). *Economics of the Public Sector* (4th Edition). W.W. Norton.
3. Singh, S. K. (2020). *Public Economics in India*. Sage Publications.
4. Bhargava, R. N., & Vani, K. (2018). *Public Finance and Fiscal Policy*. Pearson.
5. Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, GOI.
6. Jalan, B. (2016). *The Indian Economy: Problems and Prospects*. Penguin.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Research Ethics and Publication -II	Course Code: DMEC9204T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To familiarize students with the principles and practices of ethical conduct in economic research.
2. To develop understanding of ethical responsibilities of researchers towards subjects, data, and society.
3. To equip students with knowledge of ethical standards, plagiarism avoidance, and citation practices.
4. To enable students to critically evaluate ethical issues in research design, data collection, and publication.
5. To prepare students for professional, academic, and policy-oriented research that adheres to ethical standards.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Foundations of Research Ethics
Unit 1: Introduction to Research Ethics
• Definition, scope, and importance of ethics in research.
• Historical development of research ethics in social sciences and economics.
• Distinction between ethics, morality, and law.

• Key ethical principles: honesty, integrity, objectivity, and accountability.
Unit 2: Ethical Guidelines in Economic Research
• Guidelines by professional bodies: American Economic Association (AEA), Indian Economic Association (IEA), and international standards.
• Ethical responsibilities towards participants, peers, and institutions.
• Institutional Review Boards (IRB) and ethics committees.
• Compliance with funding agencies and regulatory requirements.
Unit 3: Research Integrity and Professional Conduct
• Research misconduct: fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism.
• Conflict of interest, authorship, and credit allocation.
• Responsibilities of a researcher in collaborative projects.
• Maintaining transparency and reproducibility in research.
BLOCK II: Data Ethics and Management
Unit 1: Data Collection Ethics
• Obtaining informed consent from participants.
• Privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity in data collection.
• Handling sensitive information and vulnerable populations.
• Ethical issues in field surveys, experiments, and secondary data use.
Unit 2: Data Management and Storage
• Organizing, storing, and protecting data.

• Data sharing and open data policies.
• Ethical use of big data and secondary datasets.
• Data manipulation, cleaning, and reporting standards.
Unit 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Data Ethics
• Bias and fairness in survey instruments and measurement.
• Coding, interpretation, and reporting of qualitative data.
• Ethical challenges in econometric modeling and simulation studies.
• Avoiding selective reporting and p-hacking.
BLOCK III: Publication Ethics
Unit 1: Academic Writing and Authorship
• Ethical writing practices; avoiding plagiarism and self-plagiarism.
• Proper citation and referencing (APA, MLA, Chicago styles).
• Authorship guidelines, contribution statements, and collaborative ethics.
• Ethics in multi-author and interdisciplinary publications.
Unit 2: Peer Review and Editorial Ethics
• Principles of peer review and responsibilities of reviewers.
• Handling conflicts of interest and bias in peer review.
• Ethical considerations for editors and journal policies.
• Retractions, corrections, and addressing misconduct in publications.
Unit 3: Research Dissemination and Reporting

• Ethical communication of results to stakeholders, policymakers, and the public.
• Avoiding exaggeration, misinterpretation, or misrepresentation of results.
• Use of social media, blogs, and non-traditional outlets responsibly.
• Transparency in funding sources, sponsorships, and acknowledgments.
BLOCK IV: Ethics in Advanced Economic Research
Unit 1: Experimental and Behavioral Economics Ethics
• Ethical considerations in laboratory and field experiments.
• Deception, informed consent, and risk-benefit assessment.
• Vulnerable participants and protection mechanisms.
• Case studies of ethical dilemmas in experimental economics.
Unit 2: Ethics in Econometric and Big Data Research
• Privacy and confidentiality in large datasets.
• Algorithmic fairness, bias, and interpretability.
• Ethical implications of predictive modeling and policy simulations.
• Compliance with data protection regulations (e.g., GDPR, Indian data laws).
Unit 3: Interdisciplinary and Policy Research Ethics
• Ethical challenges in interdisciplinary collaboration.
• Ethical use of economic research in policymaking and governance.
• Balancing public interest and confidentiality.

• Case studies of ethical controversies in economic policy research.
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues and Ethical Decision-Making
Unit 1: Ethical Dilemmas and Decision-Making Frameworks
• Recognizing and resolving ethical conflicts in research.
• Decision-making models: consequentialist, deontological, virtue ethics approaches.
• Role of professional codes of conduct.
• Case studies and simulations for practical understanding.
Unit 2: Emerging Issues in Research Ethics
• Ethics of AI, machine learning, and computational economics research.
• Social media and online survey ethics.
• Intellectual property and data ownership.
• Cross-cultural and global ethical considerations in collaborative research.
Unit 3: Ethics Education and Capacity Building
• Training programs and workshops for ethical research practice.
• Developing a personal code of conduct.
• Institutional support for promoting ethical research culture.
• Continuous professional development and self-assessment in ethics.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand fundamental ethical principles and their relevance to economic research.

2. Students will identify and address ethical dilemmas in the research process.
3. Students will apply ethical standards in designing and conducting research studies.
4. Students will produce research reports and publications adhering to academic integrity and ethical norms.
5. Students will critically evaluate ethical issues in research, including data handling, reporting, and authorship.

References

1. Resnik, D. B. (2020). *The Ethics of Research with Human Subjects: Protecting People, Advancing Science, Promoting Trust*. Springer.
2. Israel, M., & Hay, I. (2020). *Research Ethics for Social Scientists*. Sage Publications.
3. Kothari, C. R. (2022). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (4th ed.). New Age International.
4. Shamoo, A. E., &Resnik, D. B. (2015). *Responsible Conduct of Research* (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press.
5. Bryman, A., & Bell, E. (2018). *Business Research Methods* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
6. Singh, Y. K. (2021). *Research Ethics and Plagiarism in Social Sciences*. APH Publishing.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Democracy and Development – I	Course Code: DGEC9201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the concepts of democracy and development in historical and contemporary contexts.
2. To analyze the evolution of democratic institutions and practices in India and globally.
3. To examine the interrelationship between political, economic, and social development.
4. To explore challenges to democracy and strategies for promoting inclusive development.
5. To develop research skills for studying democracy, governance, and development issues.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Conceptual Foundations of Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Democracy – Concept and Evolution
Meaning, types, and characteristics of democracy.
Historical evolution of democracy: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern periods.
Liberal, participatory, and deliberative models of democracy.
Democracy and human rights; rule of law, civil liberties, and constitutionalism.
Unit 2: Development – Concept, Theories, and Indicators

Meaning and dimensions of development: economic, social, political, and cultural.
Classical and contemporary development theories: modernization, dependency, world-systems, and human development.
Measurement indicators: GDP, HDI, GDI, literacy, health, and income inequality.
Sustainable development and inclusive growth perspectives.
Unit 3: Democracy and Development – Interconnections
Linkages between democracy and development.
Political participation, governance, and development outcomes.
Role of accountability, transparency, and public policy in development.
Case studies of democratic successes and challenges in development.
BLOCK – II: Historical Perspectives on Democracy
Unit 1: Democracy in the West
Evolution of democratic ideas in Greece and Rome.
Medieval and Renaissance developments: Magna Carta, English Civil War, Enlightenment thought.
French and American Revolutions and constitutionalism.
Expansion of suffrage, civil liberties, and representative institutions.
Unit 2: Democracy in the Colonial and Post-Colonial Contexts
Democratic movements under colonial rule: India, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Role of nationalist movements in establishing democratic governance.
Constitutional experiments and challenges in post-colonial states.
Case studies: India, Ghana, and Indonesia.
Unit 3: Challenges to Democracy in the 20th Century
Totalitarianism, fascism, and authoritarian regimes.
Military coups, weak institutions, and political instability.
Socio-economic inequalities and democratic deficits.
Lessons from global experiences for strengthening democracy.
BLOCK – III: Development in Historical Perspective
Unit 1: Economic Development
Agricultural, industrial, and service sector transformations.
Colonial economies and development constraints.
Industrialization, trade, and globalization in historical context.
Economic planning and policy frameworks in post-independence states.
Unit 2: Social and Cultural Development
Education, literacy, health, and social welfare initiatives.
Gender, caste, and ethnic dimensions in development.
Role of social movements in promoting equity and social justice.

Cultural development and preservation of heritage in modernization.
Unit 3: Political Development
Evolution of political institutions: legislature, judiciary, and executive.
Decentralization, local governance, and participation.
Role of political parties, civil society, and media in development.
Democracy and state capacity in policy implementation.
BLOCK – IV: Democracy, Governance, and Development in India
Unit 1: Indian Constitutional Framework and Democracy
Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles.
Structure of government: Parliament, President, Judiciary, and States.
Electoral system, political representation, and party politics.
Federalism, decentralization, and Panchayati Raj institutions.
Unit 2: Development Planning and Policy in India
Five-Year Plans: objectives, strategies, and outcomes.
Sectoral development: agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and education.
Poverty alleviation programs and social welfare schemes.
Role of government, NGOs, and international agencies.
Unit 3: Governance and Accountability

Good governance principles: transparency, accountability, and efficiency.
Right to Information, anti-corruption measures, and citizen participation.
Public policy evaluation and institutional reforms.
Challenges: bureaucratic inertia, political corruption, and social inequalities.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues and Research in Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Contemporary Challenges
Populism, polarization, and democratic backsliding.
Globalization, economic liberalization, and inequality.
Environmental sustainability and development trade-offs.
Social movements, activism, and digital democracy.
Unit 2: International Perspectives
Comparative studies of democratic governance: USA, UK, Brazil, South Africa.
Role of international organizations: UN, IMF, World Bank in development.
Global human rights frameworks and development standards.
Case studies of democratic transitions and development outcomes.
Unit 3: Research Methodologies and Policy Analysis
Research methods in history, political science, and development studies.
Quantitative and qualitative methods: surveys, interviews, archival research.

Data analysis, policy evaluation, and report writing.
Preparation of research projects, dissertations, and presentation of findings.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to explain core concepts of democracy, development, and governance.
2. Students will critically analyze historical and contemporary experiences of democratic governance.
3. Students will evaluate the role of institutions, policies, and social movements in development.
4. Students will demonstrate the ability to conduct research on democracy, development, and related socio-political issues.
5. Students will produce analytical reports, papers, and presentations linking democracy and development in historical and contemporary perspectives.

References:

1. Almond, G., & Powell, B. (2015). *Comparative Politics Today*. Pearson.
2. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
3. Subramanian, N. (2012). *Democracy and Development in India*. Sage Publications.
4. Dahl, R. A. (1998). *On Democracy*. Yale University Press.
5. Putnam, R. (2001). *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton University Press.
6. Bardhan, P. (2006). *Development and Democracy in India*. Oxford University Press.
7. Mohanty, M. (2013). *Democracy and Development in the Contemporary World*. Routledge.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER III)

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Growth Economics	Course Code: DMEC9301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the theories and models of economic growth and development.
2. To analyze the determinants and drivers of long-term economic growth.
3. To examine growth patterns, structural change, and income distribution in developing and developed economies.
4. To explore the role of institutions, technology, human capital, and policy in promoting sustainable growth.
5. To prepare students to apply theoretical and empirical growth models to real-world economic issues and policy analysis.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Introduction to Growth Economics
Unit 1: Concept and Measurement of Economic Growth
• Definition, scope, and importance of growth economics.
• Distinction between economic growth and economic development.
• Measurement of growth: GDP, GNP, per capita income, Human Development Index (HDI), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
• Limitations of growth indicators; alternative measures of well-being and progress.

Unit 2: Historical Perspective and Growth Experiences
• Classical growth theories: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus.
• Industrial revolution and growth patterns in developed economies.
• Growth experiences in developing countries; East Asian miracles.
• Structural transformation and sectoral contributions to growth.
Unit 3: Stylized Facts of Economic Growth
• Patterns of growth across countries and regions.
• Growth trends in output, consumption, investment, and trade.
• Role of capital accumulation, technological progress, and demographic factors.
• Empirical regularities: convergence, divergence, and income inequality.
BLOCK II: Classical and Neoclassical Growth Theories
Unit 1: Classical Growth Models
• Adam Smith's theory of economic growth.
• Ricardo's model of distribution and growth.
• Malthusian theory of population and its impact on growth.
• Critiques and relevance to modern growth discourse.
Unit 2: Neoclassical Growth Models
• Solow-Swan model: production function, capital accumulation, technological progress.
• Steady-state equilibrium; conditional and unconditional convergence.
• Implications for saving, investment, and policy.

Unit 3: Extensions and Critiques of Neoclassical Models
• Role of human capital (Mankiw-Romer-Weil model).
• Endogenous growth theory: Romer and Lucas models.
• Critiques: scale effects, innovation, and knowledge spillovers.
• Policy implications for sustainable growth.
BLOCK III: Endogenous Growth and Structural Change
Unit 1: Endogenous Growth Theory
• Knowledge-based growth; R&D, innovation, and technology adoption.
• Increasing returns, network effects, and learning-by-doing.
• Models of innovation-driven growth; policy incentives for innovation.
Unit 2: Human Capital and Growth
• Role of education, health, and skills in economic growth.
• Human capital accumulation and productivity; cross-country evidence.
• Government policies to promote human capital formation.
Unit 3: Structural Change and Sectoral Dynamics
• Transition from agriculture to industry and services.
• Industrialization, urbanization, and economic transformation.
• Structural bottlenecks, labor mobility, and sectoral productivity.
• Case studies: India, China, and other emerging economies.
BLOCK IV: Institutions, Policy, and Growth
Unit 1: Role of Institutions in Economic Growth

• Institutional economics: North, Acemoglu, and Robinson.
• Property rights, governance, and rule of law.
• Institutions and their impact on investment, entrepreneurship, and innovation.
Unit 2: Public Policy and Economic Growth
• Fiscal and monetary policy for growth promotion.
• Industrial policy, trade policy, and infrastructure investment.
• Social policies and inclusive growth; redistribution and poverty alleviation.
Unit 3: Sustainable Growth and Environmental Considerations
• Growth-environment nexus; sustainable development.
• Resource constraints, climate change, and green growth.
• Policy frameworks for sustainable economic growth.
BLOCK V: Empirical Methods and Contemporary Issues
Unit 1: Empirical Growth Analysis
• Measurement and estimation of growth determinants.
• Cross-country growth regressions; panel data analysis.
• Convergence studies and growth accounting.
Unit 2: Contemporary Growth Issues
• Globalization, trade, and growth.
• Technological change and the digital economy.
• Income inequality and regional disparities.

Unit 3: Policy Challenges and Research Directions
• Macroeconomic stability, investment climate, and productivity enhancement.
• Emerging issues: demographic transition, automation, and AI in growth.
• Future research directions and growth policy evaluation.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand and critically analyze classical and modern growth theories.
2. Students will evaluate empirical evidence on economic growth and development across countries.
3. Students will apply growth models to analyze income disparities, productivity, and structural transformation.
4. Students will assess the role of policy, institutions, and technology in fostering economic growth.
5. Students will develop skills to conduct research and policy analysis in growth economics.

References

1. Barro, R. J., & Sala-i-Martin, X. (2004). *Economic Growth* (2nd ed.). MIT Press.
2. Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2020). *Economic Development* (13th ed.). Pearson.
3. Jones, C. I., &Vollrath, D. (2013). *Introduction to Economic Growth* (3rd ed.). W.W. Norton & Company.
4. Aghion, P., & Howitt, P. (2009). *The Economics of Growth*. MIT Press.
5. Acemoglu, D. (2012). *Introduction to Modern Economic Growth*. Princeton University Press.
6. Ray, D. (1998). *Development Economics*. Princeton University Press.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: International Trade	Course Code: DMEC9302T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the theoretical foundations and principles of international trade.
2. To analyze the patterns, determinants, and gains from trade in a global economy.
3. To examine trade policies, agreements, and their impact on national and global economies.
4. To understand the role of international financial institutions and balance of payments in trade.
5. To develop analytical skills for evaluating trade policy, globalization, and economic integration.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Introduction to International Trade
Unit 1: Nature, Scope, and Importance of International Trade
• Definition and evolution of international trade.
• Importance for economic growth, development, and globalization.
• Trade as a tool for resource allocation and specialization.
• Role of trade in technological diffusion and knowledge transfer.

Unit 2: Theories of International Trade
• Classical theories: Adam Smith's absolute advantage, Ricardo's comparative advantage.
• Heckscher-Ohlin model: factor endowments and trade patterns.
• Modern theories: Product life cycle, Linder's hypothesis, new trade theory.
• Critiques and limitations of trade theories.
Unit 3: Gains from Trade and Terms of Trade
• Concept and measurement of gains from trade.
• Terms of trade: definition, types, determinants.
• Welfare effects of trade: consumer and producer surplus.
• Empirical evidence of gains and losses from trade in developing countries.
BLOCK – II: Trade Policy and Instruments
Unit 1: Free Trade vs Protection
• Arguments for and against free trade.
• Tariffs, quotas, and non-tariff barriers.
• Economic effects of protectionism: efficiency, welfare, and distribution.
• Case studies: India's trade liberalization experience.
Unit 2: Trade Policy Instruments
• Export promotion policies: subsidies, incentives, SEZs.
• Import substitution and import control measures.
• Exchange rate policy and its effect on trade competitiveness.

• Trade restrictions and anti-dumping measures.
Unit 3: Regional Trade Agreements and Economic Integration
• Concepts: Free Trade Area, Customs Union, Common Market, Economic Union.
• Major regional agreements: EU, NAFTA/USMCA, ASEAN, SAFTA, RCEP.
• Role of trade blocs in promoting economic cooperation.
• Benefits and challenges of regional economic integration.
BLOCK – III: Balance of Payments and Exchange Rates
Unit 1: Balance of Payments (BoP)
• Definition, structure, and components: current account, capital account, and financial account.
• Disequilibrium in BoP: causes, effects, and adjustment mechanisms.
• Foreign exchange reserves and policy responses.
• Case studies: India's BoP crises and policy interventions.
Unit 2: Foreign Exchange and Exchange Rate Determination
• Concepts of exchange rate: nominal, real, fixed, flexible, and managed systems.
• Theories of exchange rate determination: purchasing power parity, interest rate parity.
• Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on trade and investment.
• Foreign exchange markets and currency convertibility.
Unit 3: Balance of Payments Adjustment and Policies
• Trade and capital account adjustments.

• Monetary and fiscal policies for correcting BoP deficits.
• Role of IMF and World Bank in external sector adjustment.
• Case studies: policy measures and stabilization programs in developing economies.
BLOCK – IV: International Trade and Economic Development
Unit 1: Trade and Economic Growth
• Role of trade in economic development.
• Export-led growth vs import-substitution strategy.
• Empirical evidence: developing vs developed countries.
• Trade and technology transfer, human capital, and innovation.
Unit 2: Trade and Income Distribution
• Impact of international trade on income distribution and inequality.
• Stolper-Samuelson theorem and factor price equalization.
• Trade and poverty alleviation strategies.
• Policy measures for inclusive trade-led development.
Unit 3: Trade in Services and Emerging Sectors
• Growth of global services trade: IT, finance, tourism, health.
• Comparative advantage in services.
• Trade in knowledge, intellectual property, and digital economy.
• Policy frameworks for services trade liberalization.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in International Trade

Unit 1: Globalization and Trade Policy
• Concepts of globalization and economic liberalization.
• WTO and multilateral trade negotiations.
• Trade liberalization and developing countries: opportunities and challenges.
• Case studies: India's integration in global markets.
Unit 2: Trade, Environment, and Sustainable Development
• Trade and environmental externalities.
• Environmental standards and trade regulations.
• Green trade policies and sustainable development goals (SDGs).
• Policy interventions to align trade and environmental objectives.
Unit 3: Emerging Trends and Digital Trade
• E-commerce and digital trade policies.
• Cryptocurrency and cross-border payment systems.
• Trade in services in the digital age.
• Future challenges: protectionism, trade wars, and global supply chains.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the classical and modern theories of international trade.
2. Students will analyze the determinants of trade patterns, comparative advantage, and trade gains.
3. Students will evaluate trade policies, tariffs, quotas, and trade agreements.

4. Students will critically assess the role of international financial institutions, exchange rates, and balance of payments.
5. Students will apply knowledge of international trade to policy analysis, research, and economic decision-making.

References

1. Salvatore, D. (2018). *International Economics* (13th Edition). Wiley.
2. Krugman, P., Obstfeld, M., & Melitz, M. (2021). *International Economics: Theory and Policy* (12th Edition). Pearson.
3. Bhagwati, J., & Srinivasan, T. N. (2002). *Trade and Poverty in the Poor Countries*. MIT Press.
4. Carbaugh, R. J. (2020). *International Economics* (17th Edition). Cengage Learning.
5. Caves, R. E., Frankel, J. A., & Jones, R. W. (2007). *World Trade and Payments: An Introduction* (10th Edition). Pearson.
6. Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, GOI.
7. WTO Reports and Trade Policy Reviews of India.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Economics and Social Sector	Course Code: DMEC9303T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the social sector and its economic dimensions.
2. To examine the role of education, health, and social welfare in promoting human development.
3. To analyze government policies and programs for social sector development.
4. To explore economic inequalities, poverty, and strategies for inclusive growth.
5. To equip students with analytical tools for evaluating social sector outcomes and designing policy interventions.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Introduction to Economics of Social Sector
Unit 1: Concept and Scope of Social Sector Economics
• Definition, components, and importance of social sector in development.
• Relationship between economic growth and human development.
• Social sector indicators: literacy, health, life expectancy, HDI, and gender development index.
Unit 2: Theoretical Perspectives

• Welfare economics and social choice theory.
• Human capital theory: Becker, Schultz, and Mincer.
• Capability approach: Amartya Sen.
• Economic rationale for public intervention in social sector.
Unit 3: Financing and Resource Allocation
• Public vs. private expenditure on social sector.
• Budgetary allocation and prioritization.
• Role of international aid, NGOs, and PPP in social sector development.
• Efficiency and equity considerations in resource allocation.
BLOCK II: Education and Human Development
Unit 1: Economics of Education
• Investment in education: private and social returns.
• Human capital accumulation and productivity.
• Determinants of educational attainment: socio-economic, cultural, and policy factors.
• Cost-benefit analysis of education programs.
Unit 2: Education Policy and Programs in India
• Historical perspective and contemporary policy frameworks.
• SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, RTE Act, higher education reforms.
• Issues of access, equity, and quality in education.

• International comparisons and lessons for policy design.
Unit 3: Measuring Educational Outcomes
• Literacy rates, enrollment, dropout, and completion rates.
• Standardized assessments and learning outcomes.
• Education and labor market linkages.
• Impact evaluation of educational interventions.
BLOCK III: Health Economics and Social Welfare
Unit 1: Economics of Health
• Health as a component of human capital.
• Determinants of health: income, environment, lifestyle, and social factors.
• Health production function and health-care demand.
• Externalities and public health interventions.
Unit 2: Health Policy and Programs in India
• National Health Mission (NHM), Ayushman Bharat, immunization programs.
• Health financing: public expenditure, insurance, and private health care.
• Challenges in health sector: accessibility, affordability, and quality.
• Role of international organizations (WHO, UNICEF) in health promotion.
Unit 3: Social Welfare Programs
• Poverty alleviation and social protection programs: MGNREGA, Public Distribution System, National Social Assistance Program.

• Targeting, efficiency, and evaluation of social programs.
• Gender, caste, and regional dimensions in social welfare.
• Emerging trends: digital delivery, conditional cash transfers, and social audits.
BLOCK IV: Poverty, Inequality, and Inclusive Growth
Unit 1: Measurement of Poverty and Inequality
• Concepts and measures of poverty: absolute, relative, and multidimensional poverty indices.
• Income and wealth inequality: Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient, Theil index.
• Poverty line determination and limitations.
• Global and Indian perspectives on inequality.
Unit 2: Determinants and Consequences of Poverty
• Structural causes: unemployment, education, health, and regional disparities.
• Social exclusion, discrimination, and vulnerability.
• Poverty traps and intergenerational transmission.
• Role of social sector in poverty reduction.
Unit 3: Policies for Inclusive Growth
• Strategies for reducing poverty and inequality: employment generation, social protection, skill development.
• Inclusive growth frameworks in India: NITI Aayog strategies, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
• Monitoring and evaluation of policy interventions.

• Role of civil society and community participation.
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues and Research in Social Sector Economics
Unit 1: Social Sector in Global Context
• Comparative analysis of education, health, and welfare policies in developed and developing countries.
• International benchmarks and indices: HDI, GDI, Gini, World Bank reports.
• Globalization, trade, and social development.
Unit 2: Data and Empirical Research in Social Sector
• Sources of social sector data: NSSO, NFHS, World Bank, UNESCO, WHO.
• Methods of empirical analysis: surveys, regression, impact evaluation.
• Challenges of data quality, reliability, and comparability.
• Case studies of policy evaluation in education and health.
Unit 3: Emerging Issues in Social Sector Economics
• Digital inclusion, ICT in education and health.
• Gender equity, social justice, and empowerment.
• Aging population, urbanization, and social infrastructure.
• Future research directions and policy innovations in social sector development.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the economic significance of social sector development.
2. Students will critically analyze policies related to education, health, and welfare.
3. Students will evaluate social indicators and their impact on economic growth.

4. Students will design research-based interventions for social sector improvement.
5. Students will develop skills to assess the effectiveness of public and private initiatives in social development.

References

1. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
2. Dreze, J., & Sen, A. (2013). *An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions*. Penguin.
3. World Bank. (2021). *World Development Report: Data, Inequality, and Human Development*. World Bank Publications.
4. Bardhan, P. (2010). *Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay: Assessing the Economic Rise of China and India*. Princeton University Press.
5. Jalan, J., &Ravallion, M. (2002). *Does Piped Water Reduce Diarrhea for Children in Rural India?* Journal of Econometrics.
6. Basu, K., &Maertens, A. (2007). *The Pattern and Causes of Economic Inequality in India*. Review of Development Economics.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Industrial Economics	Course Code: DMEC9304T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of industrial structure, organization, and functioning in the economy.
2. To analyze firm behavior, production, costs, and market strategies in different industrial sectors.
3. To examine the impact of government policies, regulation, and industrial development strategies.
4. To study industrial location, regional development, and patterns of industrialization.
5. To develop analytical skills for evaluating industrial performance, competitiveness, and policy implications.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Introduction and Theoretical Foundations
Unit 1: Nature, Scope, and Importance of Industrial Economics
• Definition and scope of industrial economics.
• Role of industries in economic growth and development.
• Structure, conduct, and performance (SCP) paradigm.
• Industrial classification: manufacturing, services, small-scale, and large-scale industries.

Unit 2: Theories of the Firm
• Objectives of the firm: profit maximization, sales maximization, and managerial theories.
• Traditional and modern theories: neoclassical, behavioral, and transaction cost approaches.
• Firm behavior under uncertainty and risk.
• Applications in industrial decision-making.
Unit 3: Industrial Organization and Market Structure
• Concept of market structure: perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly.
• Determinants of market structure.
• Industrial concentration and measures of market power: concentration ratios, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index.
• Implications for pricing, output, and welfare.
BLOCK – II: Production, Cost, and Pricing
Unit 1: Production and Cost Analysis
• Production functions: short-run and long-run, isoquants, and returns to scale.
• Cost functions: fixed, variable, average, marginal, and long-run cost curves.
• Economies and diseconomies of scale.
• Technological change, productivity, and firm efficiency.
Unit 2: Pricing and Output Decisions
• Pricing under different market structures.

• Price discrimination: types and conditions.
• Kinked demand curve and oligopoly pricing.
• Strategic pricing: penetration, skimming, and dynamic pricing.
Unit 3: Advanced Topics in Industrial Pricing
• Transfer pricing and cost-plus pricing.
• Pricing in multi-product firms and conglomerates.
• Regulatory interventions in pricing: competition policy, anti-trust laws.
• Empirical applications in Indian industries.
BLOCK – III: Industrial Structure and Market Analysis
Unit 1: Industrial Classification and Sectoral Analysis
• Manufacturing vs service industries.
• Small-scale and large-scale industry dynamics.
• Sectoral contributions to GDP, employment, and exports.
• Case studies: automotive, textile, pharmaceutical, and IT industries.
Unit 2: Industrial Location and Regional Development
• Theories of industrial location: Weber, Losch, and market-based approaches.
• Determinants of location: raw materials, labor, infrastructure, market access.
• Regional industrial policies and incentives.
• Regional disparities and strategies for balanced industrial growth.
Unit 3: Industrial Growth and Structural Change

• Trends in industrialization in developed and developing countries.
• Structural change, diversification, and technological upgrading.
• Industrial clustering and agglomeration economies.
• Challenges: informal sector, MSMEs, and global competition.
BLOCK – IV: Industrial Policy and Regulation
Unit 1: Industrial Policy Framework in India
• Evolution of industrial policy: pre- and post-liberalization (1948–1991, 1991–present).
• Objectives: growth, employment, efficiency, and equity.
• Role of public sector enterprises and private sector.
• Policy instruments: licensing, subsidies, and incentives.
Unit 2: Competition Policy and Regulation
• Competition law and regulatory authorities: Competition Commission of India (CCI).
• Anti-competitive practices: monopoly, collusion, abuse of dominance.
• Industrial standards and quality control.
• Regulatory frameworks for industrial safety and environmental compliance.
Unit 3: Industrial Finance and Investment
• Sources of industrial finance: equity, debt, and venture capital.
• Role of financial institutions: SIDBI, RBI, and commercial banks.
• Foreign direct investment (FDI) and industrial growth.

• Investment appraisal techniques: NPV, IRR, cost-benefit analysis.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in Industrial Economics
Unit 1: Globalization and Industrial Competitiveness
• Impact of liberalization and globalization on Indian industry.
• Trade liberalization, export promotion, and integration into global value chains.
• Competitiveness of Indian industries in the global market.
• Case studies: automobile, pharmaceuticals, and IT sectors.
Unit 2: Technology, Innovation, and Industrial Development
• Role of research and development (R&D), innovation, and patents.
• Technology adoption and productivity enhancement.
• Industrial clusters, incubators, and innovation hubs.
• Digital transformation in manufacturing and services.
Unit 3: Sustainable Industrial Development
• Environmental issues, pollution control, and green manufacturing.
• Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and inclusive industrial growth.
• Industrial policy for sustainable employment generation.
• Case studies: renewable energy, waste management, and circular economy initiatives.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the theoretical foundations and empirical approaches in industrial economics.
2. Students will analyze firm behavior, cost structures, pricing, and market strategies in various industries.
3. Students will evaluate government policies, industrial regulations, and their impact on economic development.
4. Students will examine patterns of industrial location, regional concentration, and industrialization.
5. Students will apply analytical tools to assess industrial growth, competitiveness, and policy interventions.

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1. Barthwal, R. R. (2010). *Industrial Economics: An Introductory Textbook* (2nd Edition). New Age International.
2. Ahluwalia, I. J. (1991). *Industrial Growth in India: Stagnation Since the Mid-Sixties*. Oxford University Press.
3. Cherunilam, F. (2019). *Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective* (5th Edition). Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Ferguson, P. R., & Ferguson, G. (2013). *Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives*. Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, GOI.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Democracy and Development – II	Course Code: DMHT9301S
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives:

1. To examine the evolution of democracy and development in India and comparative global contexts.
2. To explore the relationship between democratic institutions, governance, and socio-economic development.
3. To analyze challenges to democratic consolidation, political participation, and social equity.
4. To develop students' critical understanding of policy frameworks, development indicators, and social change.
5. To enable students to conduct research on political, social, and economic dimensions of democracy and development.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Theoretical Foundations of Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Concepts and Definitions
Detailed understanding of democracy: liberal, participatory, deliberative, and representative forms.

Concept of development: GDP growth, Human Development Index (HDI), multidimensional poverty index, and gender development index.
Interrelationship between democracy and development: modernization theory, neo-institutionalism, Amartya Sen's capability approach.
Case examples: Correlation between democratic governance and social development indicators in India, Scandinavian countries, and East Asia.
Unit 2: Historical Evolution of Democratic Thought
Classical liberalism: Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau's contribution to constitutionalism.
Republicanism and civic humanism: citizen participation, civic virtue, and public good.
Postcolonial perspectives: challenges of democracy in newly independent states; Indian constitutional design as a synthesis of global and indigenous ideas.
Key examples: Indian Constituent Assembly debates and role of social reformers in democratization.
Unit 3: Development Theories and Approaches
Economic growth vs. human development paradigms: Rostow, Sen, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Social justice frameworks: Rawls' theory of justice, inclusive growth, and equity-focused policies.
Role of democracy in promoting equitable development: citizen participation, accountability mechanisms, decentralization.
Comparative examples: Brazil's BolsaFamília, Kerala model of development, and Nordic welfare states.

BLOCK II: Democracy in Practice: India and Comparative Perspectives
Unit 1: Indian Democratic Institutions
Constitution of India: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs).
Parliament, Judiciary, Executive: structure, separation of powers, judicial review, and checks and balances.
Electoral systems: first-past-the-post, proportional representation in local bodies, state legislatures.
Panchayati Raj and urban local governance: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments; citizen participation at grassroots.
Unit 2: Comparative Democracies
Case studies: United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and South Africa.
Differences in electoral systems, bicameral legislatures, judicial powers, and federal arrangements.
Lessons for India: challenges of coalition politics, federal flexibility, and minority representation.
Unit 3: Civil Society and Political Participation
Role of NGOs, trade unions, advocacy groups, and social movements in shaping policy.
Citizen engagement: voting behavior, civic education, digital platforms for participation.
Challenges in marginalized communities' participation: gender, caste, religious minorities, and persons with disabilities.

BLOCK III: Development and Socio-Economic Change
Unit 1: Economic Development and Policy
Planning and development in India: evolution from Five-Year Plans to NITI Aayog strategies.
Agriculture: Green Revolution, modern farming techniques, food security programs.
Industry and services: MSMEs, IT sector, Make in India initiative.
Poverty alleviation: MNREGA, PM-Kisan, and microfinance for rural development.
Unit 2: Social Development
Education: Right to Education Act, literacy programs, and digital education initiatives.
Health: National Health Mission, vaccination drives, and public health policies.
Gender and minority development: BetiBachaoBetiPadhao, minority scholarships, and affirmative action policies.
Social inclusion: policies for SC/ST, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.
Unit 3: Political Economy of Development
Governance and corruption: anti-corruption measures, RTI, and citizen charters.
Policy-making and regulatory frameworks: fiscal policy, social welfare schemes, and economic reforms.
Role of international organizations: UNDP, World Bank, IMF, and OECD in policy guidance.
Case examples: Economic reforms of 1991, GST implementation, and labor law reforms.

BLOCK IV: Challenges to Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Political Challenges
Electoral malpractice, populism, and political instability.
Federalism, coalition politics, and regional party dynamics.
Civil liberties and freedom of expression: role of judiciary, press, and civil society in protecting democratic norms.
Unit 2: Social Challenges
Inequality: caste, class, and gender dimensions.
Communalism, identity politics, and social unrest: impact on policy and governance.
Urbanization and migration: pressure on infrastructure, social services, and employment opportunities.
Unit 3: Economic Challenges
Poverty, unemployment, and underdevelopment: structural constraints and policy responses.
Resource allocation: energy, water, and land disputes; sustainable development challenges.
Globalization: impact on domestic industries, informal sector, and economic inequality.
BLOCK V: Research, Policy, and Contemporary Perspectives
Unit 1: Research Methods in Democracy and Development
Qualitative research: interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic studies.
Quantitative research: surveys, statistical analysis, econometric tools, and GIS mapping.

Ethics in research: confidentiality, informed consent, and responsible reporting.
Unit 2: Policy Analysis and Evaluation
Evaluating programs: performance metrics, indicators, and impact assessment.
Role of think tanks and research institutions in policy formulation.
Comparative policy studies: learning from global best practices and contextual adaptation.
Unit 3: Contemporary Issues and Case Studies
Women's empowerment: policies, participation, and leadership roles.
Child rights: education, health, and protection schemes.
Digital governance: e-governance, transparency, and citizen engagement platforms.
Case studies: Right to Education, MGNREGA, Swachh Bharat, Ayushman Bharat, and National Rural Health Mission.

Course Outcomes

1. After completing this course, students will be able to:
2. Demonstrate understanding of democratic institutions, governance structures, and development processes.
3. Critically analyze the interconnections between political participation, social policy, and economic growth.
4. Evaluate challenges to democracy, including inequality, corruption, and social exclusion.
5. Apply theoretical and empirical tools to assess development outcomes in India and comparative contexts.

6. Produce research-based analyses and policy-oriented recommendations grounded in historical and contemporary evidence.

References:

1. Dahl, R. A. (1989). *Democracy and Its Critics*. Yale University Press.
2. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
3. Narain, I. (2015). *Democracy and Development in India: Institutions, Policies, and Challenges*. Routledge India.
4. Kohli, A. (2006). *Politics of Economic Growth in India 1980–2005*. Oxford University Press.
5. Barber, B. R. (1998). *Strong Democracy: Participatory Politics for a New Age*. University of California Press.
6. Jahan, R. (2000). *The Elusive Agenda: Democracy and Development in South Asia*. Brookings Institution Press.
7. Pal, M. (2014). *Governance and Development in India: Contemporary Issues*. Sage Publications.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER IV)

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Development Economics	Course Code: DMEC9401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the concepts, theories, and measurement of economic development.
2. To analyze the factors influencing economic growth and development in developed and developing countries.
3. To examine the role of institutions, policies, and governance in shaping development outcomes.
4. To study poverty, inequality, human development, and strategies for inclusive growth.
5. To develop analytical and research skills for evaluating development policies and programs.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Concepts and Theories of Development
Unit 1: Economic Development and Growth
• Definition and distinctions: economic growth vs economic development.
• Indicators of development: GDP, GNP, per capita income, HDI, Gini coefficient, Multidimensional Poverty Index.
• Concept of sustainable development and inclusive growth.

• Historical perspectives on development thinking.
Unit 2: Classical and Modern Theories of Development
• Classical theories: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Marx, and Schumpeter.
• Harrod-Domar growth model.
• Lewis dual-sector model and structural change theory.
• Solow-Swan neoclassical growth model and endogenous growth theories.
Unit 3: Alternative Approaches to Development
• Dependency theory, world-systems theory, and structuralist approaches.
• Capabilities approach (Amartya Sen) and human development perspective.
• Post-development and sustainable development frameworks.
• Critiques and applicability to developing countries.
BLOCK – II: Factors Affecting Development
Unit 1: Human Capital and Education
• Role of education, skill development, and literacy in economic development.
• Health and nutrition as determinants of productivity.
• Gender, social inclusion, and human capital formation.
• Empirical evidence linking human capital to growth outcomes.
Unit 2: Physical Capital, Technology, and Infrastructure
• Investment, savings, and capital accumulation.
• Role of infrastructure: transportation, energy, and communication.

• Technology transfer, innovation, and productivity enhancement.
• Public-private partnerships (PPP) in infrastructure development.
Unit 3: Institutions, Governance, and Development
• Role of legal, political, and economic institutions in development.
• Governance indicators: transparency, accountability, rule of law.
• Property rights, contract enforcement, and market efficiency.
• Institutional reforms for development: case studies from India and other emerging economies.
BLOCK – III: Poverty, Inequality, and Social Development
Unit 1: Poverty and Inequality
• Concepts and measurement: absolute vs relative poverty, Gini index, Lorenz curve.
• Poverty traps and vicious cycles.
• Income distribution, wealth inequality, and their impact on growth.
• Policy interventions: cash transfers, subsidies, and inclusive programs.
Unit 2: Social Sector and Human Development
• Health, education, and nutrition policies.
• Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
• Social safety nets and welfare programs in India.
• Measuring human development and well-being beyond income.
Unit 3: Rural and Urban Development
• Rural development strategies: agriculture, microfinance, cooperatives, and self-help

groups.
• Urbanization, migration, and urban poverty challenges.
• Slum development, housing policies, and urban infrastructure.
• Case studies: rural employment schemes, urban poverty alleviation programs.
BLOCK – IV: Development Policy and Planning
Unit 1: Development Planning and Policy
• Role of development plans and planning strategies.
• Five-Year Plans in India: objectives, strategies, and evaluation.
• Macroeconomic stabilization and development policy.
• Policy trade-offs: growth, equity, and sustainability.
Unit 2: Industrialization and Sectoral Policies
• Role of industry, agriculture, and services in development.
• Industrial policy, MSMEs, and entrepreneurship promotion.
• Agricultural modernization and rural industrialization.
• Sectoral policies for balanced development: case studies.
Unit 3: International Trade, Aid, and Development
• Role of international trade in growth and development.
• Foreign aid, FDI, and development assistance programs.
• Globalization and its impact on developing economies.

• Policies for integrating developing countries into global economy.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues and Emerging Topics
Unit 1: Sustainable Development and Environment
• Environmental degradation, climate change, and development trade-offs.
• Green economy and sustainable development strategies.
• Policies for renewable energy, resource management, and pollution control.
• Case studies: renewable energy initiatives in India and emerging economies.
Unit 2: Technology, Digitalization, and Innovation
• Role of technology in economic development.
• Digital economy, e-governance, and ICT adoption.
• Innovation hubs, startups, and knowledge economy.
• Challenges of digital divide and inclusive technology access.
Unit 3: Contemporary Development Challenges
• Global poverty, inequality, and unemployment.
• Population growth, demographic transition, and labor markets.
• Social protection, inclusive growth, and human development.
• Policy responses to contemporary development issues: India and global perspectives.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand key concepts, indicators, and theories of economic development.
2. Students will analyze growth patterns, structural changes, and development strategies in different economies.
3. Students will critically assess the role of institutions, governance, and policies in promoting development.
4. Students will evaluate social, economic, and environmental challenges affecting sustainable development.
5. Students will apply development economics concepts to policy formulation, research, and socio-economic analysis.

References

1. Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2020). *Economic Development* (13th Edition). Pearson.
2. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
3. Meier, G. M., & Rauch, J. E. (2005). *Leading Issues in Economic Development* (8th Edition). Oxford University Press.
4. Ray, D. (1998). *Development Economics*. Princeton University Press.
5. Bardhan, P. (2010). *Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay: Assessing the Economic Rise of China and India*. Princeton University Press.
6. Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, GOI.
7. UNDP. *Human Development Reports* (Latest Editions).

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: International Commercial Policy and Finance	Course Code: DMEC9402T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of international trade policies and global financial systems.
2. To analyze the principles, tools, and impact of commercial policies on trade and economic development.
3. To examine international monetary systems, foreign exchange markets, and balance of payments.
4. To explore the role of international institutions and regulatory frameworks in facilitating global trade and finance.
5. To equip students with analytical skills for evaluating trade policies, investment flows, and financial strategies in an international context.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Fundamentals of International Trade
Unit 1: Theories of International Trade
• Classical trade theories: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Heckscher-Ohlin.
• Modern trade theories: Linder hypothesis, New Trade Theory, Krugman model.

• Comparative advantage and gains from trade; empirical applications.
• Limitations and contemporary relevance of trade theories.
Unit 2: International Trade Policy Instruments
• Tariffs: types, incidence, and effects on welfare.
• Non-tariff barriers: quotas, subsidies, export restrictions.
• Role of customs unions, free trade areas, and trade creation/diversion.
• Trade policy in developing vs. developed economies.
Unit 3: Global Trade Organizations and Agreements
• World Trade Organization (WTO): structure, functions, and dispute settlement.
• Multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreements (e.g., SAFTA, RCEP, EU).
• Trade liberalization, protectionism, and policy challenges.
• Trade policy formulation and negotiation strategies.
BLOCK II: Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade
Unit 1: Balance of Payments (BOP) Accounting
• Structure and components of BOP: current account, capital account, financial account.
• Disequilibrium and adjustment mechanisms.
• BOP crises: causes, effects, and policy responses.
Unit 2: Trade and Payments Policies
• Export-import policy frameworks and trade regulations.
• Exchange rate regimes: fixed, flexible, and managed float.

• Instruments to correct BOP imbalances: devaluation, tariffs, and monetary policy.
Unit 3: International Economic Integration
• Economic integration and its effects on trade flows and BOP.
• Regional trade agreements and monetary unions.
• Case studies of BOP adjustment and integration: India, EU, ASEAN.
BLOCK III: International Finance and Exchange Rates
Unit 1: Foreign Exchange Markets
• Determination of exchange rates: spot and forward markets.
• Exchange rate theories: purchasing power parity, interest rate parity, balance of payments approach.
• Currency derivatives and hedging in international finance.
Unit 2: International Monetary Systems
• Evolution: Gold Standard, Bretton Woods, and post-Bretton Woods systems.
• Role of IMF, World Bank, and regional development banks.
• Exchange rate stability, currency crises, and policy responses.
Unit 3: Capital Flows and Investment
• Foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign portfolio investment (FPI).
• International capital markets and instruments.
• Determinants, risks, and benefits of capital mobility.
• Policy frameworks to attract and regulate foreign investment.
BLOCK IV: International Commercial Finance

Unit 1: International Banking and Financial Institutions
• Functions of international banks and financial intermediaries.
• Correspondent banking, SWIFT, and international payment mechanisms.
• Role of central banks in exchange rate management.
Unit 2: Trade Finance and Risk Management
• Letters of credit, bills of exchange, and bank guarantees.
• Payment terms, export credit, and financing of trade.
• Managing currency, credit, and political risks in international trade.
Unit 3: Multinational Corporations and Financial Strategies
• MNCs in global trade and finance.
• Financing foreign operations: equity, debt, and hybrid instruments.
• Transfer pricing, taxation, and regulatory compliance.
• Case studies of international corporate finance strategies.
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues and Policy Challenges
Unit 1: Globalization and Trade Policy
• Impact of globalization on trade, investment, and finance.
• Trade wars, tariffs, and protectionist measures.
• Digital trade, e-commerce, and emerging trends in global commerce.
Unit 2: Currency Crises and Financial Stability
• Types of currency crises: speculative attacks, debt crises.

• Contagion and spillover effects in international finance.
• Policy measures to ensure financial stability.
Unit 3: Research and Policy Analysis in International Trade and Finance
• Data sources: IMF, WTO, UNCTAD, World Bank.
• Empirical methods: regression, time series, panel data.
• Designing research projects and policy briefs in international commercial finance.
• Case studies: India's trade and finance policy, global trade challenges.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand and critically analyze international trade theories, policies, and financial systems.
2. Students will evaluate the effects of tariffs, quotas, and trade agreements on national and global economies.
3. Students will apply concepts of balance of payments, foreign exchange, and international monetary systems to real-world scenarios.
4. Students will analyze the functioning of global financial markets and institutions.
5. Students will develop policy insights and research skills to address challenges in international trade and finance.

References

1. Krugman, P., Obstfeld, M., & Melitz, M. (2018). *International Economics: Theory and Policy* (11th ed.). Pearson.
2. Salvatore, D. (2021). *International Economics* (13th ed.). Wiley.
3. Carbaugh, R. J. (2019). *International Economics* (17th ed.). Cengage Learning.
4. Paul, S. (2017). *International Trade and Finance* (3rd ed.). Pearson.
5. IMF. (2020). *World Economic Outlook*. International Monetary Fund.

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Agricultural Economics	Course Code: DMEC9403T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the principles and scope of agricultural economics and its role in economic development.
2. To examine agricultural production, resource use, and efficiency in the context of rural economies.
3. To analyze agricultural markets, price determination, and government interventions.
4. To study agricultural policy, rural development, and agrarian reforms in India and globally.
5. To develop skills for evaluating agricultural programs, policies, and research for sustainable growth.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Agricultural Economics
Unit 1: Nature, Scope, and Importance of Agricultural Economics
• Definition, scope, and evolution of agricultural economics.
• Role in economic development and poverty alleviation.
• Relationship between agriculture and industry.
• Agricultural economics as a discipline: micro and macro perspectives.

Unit 2: Agricultural Resources and Productivity
• Land, labor, capital, and technology in agriculture.
• Resource allocation and efficiency in production.
• Factors affecting agricultural productivity: soil, irrigation, seeds, fertilizers.
• Measurement of productivity and total factor productivity.
Unit 3: Farm Management and Decision-Making
• Principles of farm management: resource use, cost, and returns.
• Farm budgeting, enterprise planning, and crop/livestock selection.
• Risk and uncertainty in agriculture; crop insurance and risk mitigation.
• Adoption of modern technologies and precision agriculture.
BLOCK – II: Agricultural Production and Cost Analysis
Unit 1: Production Functions in Agriculture
• Short-run and long-run production functions.
• Law of variable proportions and returns to scale.
• Cobb-Douglas production function and empirical applications.
• Technological progress and efficiency in agriculture.
Unit 2: Cost Concepts and Analysis
• Costs of production: fixed, variable, total, marginal, and average costs.
• Short-run and long-run cost functions in agriculture.
• Economies and diseconomies of scale in farming.

• Cost minimization and resource allocation decisions.
Unit 3: Supply Analysis and Agricultural Markets
• Determinants of agricultural supply.
• Supply response of crops to price and non-price factors.
• Market equilibrium and farm-level supply decisions.
• Case studies: major crops in India (rice, wheat, sugarcane).
BLOCK – III: Agricultural Markets and Price Analysis
Unit 1: Agricultural Marketing and Price Determination
• Agricultural marketing: definition, functions, and structure.
• Price determination in competitive and imperfect markets.
• Marketing costs, margins, and efficiency.
• Role of cooperatives and marketing boards.
Unit 2: Price Support and Stabilization Policies
• Minimum support prices (MSP) and procurement policies.
• Buffer stock schemes and price stabilization.
• Government interventions in agricultural markets.
• Impact on farmers, consumers, and fiscal policy.
Unit 3: International Trade in Agriculture
• Agricultural trade: patterns, policies, and agreements.
• Role of WTO and trade liberalization on Indian agriculture.

• Export and import of agricultural commodities.
• Case studies: sugar, spices, and horticulture exports.
BLOCK – IV: Agricultural Policy and Rural Development
Unit 1: Agricultural Development Policy in India
• Green Revolution and post-Green Revolution agriculture.
• Land reforms, tenancy reforms, and cooperative farming.
• Agricultural credit, subsidies, and extension services.
• Policy evaluation and future perspectives.
Unit 2: Rural Development Programs
• Objectives and strategies of rural development.
• Employment generation schemes: MGNREGA, rural livelihoods.
• Poverty alleviation programs and integrated rural development.
• Case studies: success and challenges of rural programs.
Unit 3: Agricultural Finance and Insurance
• Sources of agricultural finance: institutional and non-institutional.
• Role of NABARD, RBI, commercial banks, and microfinance.
• Crop insurance schemes: Pradhan MantriFasalBimaYojana (PMFBY).
• Risk management strategies and agricultural credit reforms.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in Agriculture
Unit 1: Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

• Soil fertility, water resources, and conservation techniques.
• Organic farming, integrated pest management, and precision agriculture.
• Sustainable irrigation and watershed management.
• Environmental impacts of agriculture: climate change and mitigation.
Unit 2: Technology, Innovation, and Digital Agriculture
• Role of technology in improving productivity and efficiency.
• Mechanization, drones, and ICT in agriculture.
• Digital platforms, e-NAM, and agri-tech startups.
• Case studies: precision farming and smart agriculture solutions.
Unit 3: Global Challenges and Policy Perspectives
• Food security and nutritional security.
• Globalization, trade liberalization, and their impact on Indian agriculture.
• Agricultural policy reforms for competitiveness and sustainability.
• Emerging issues: climate-smart agriculture, biotechnology, and bio-economy.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the key concepts, theories, and scope of agricultural economics.
2. Students will analyze agricultural production, resource allocation, and farm management decisions.
3. Students will evaluate agricultural markets, pricing mechanisms, and marketing strategies.

4. Students will critically assess agricultural policies, rural development programs, and agrarian reforms.
5. Students will apply economic analysis to research, policy formulation, and development strategies in agriculture.

References

1. Rudra, A. (2016). *Indian Agricultural Development*. Oxford University Press.
2. Saleth, R. M., & Kaur, S. (2015). *Agricultural Economics and Policy in India*. Sage Publications.
3. Jha, R., & Chand, R. (2017). *Agricultural Development and Policy in India*. Academic Foundation.
4. Singh, S. (2020). *Agricultural Economics*. Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, GOI.
6. NABARD Reports and Policy Documents on Agriculture Finance.
7. FAO. *State of Food and Agriculture Reports* (Latest Editions).

Program: Master of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Labour Economics	Course Code: DMEC9404T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of labor markets, labor supply, and demand dynamics.
2. To examine wage determination, employment, and labor mobility in different economic contexts.
3. To analyze labor market institutions, policies, and social security systems.
4. To explore issues of labor market segmentation, inequality, and labor welfare.
5. To equip students with analytical tools to evaluate labor policies, reforms, and labor market outcomes.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Introduction to Labour Economics
Unit 1: Concept and Scope of Labour Economics
• Definition and significance of labor economics in economic analysis.
• Labor as a factor of production; labor market structure.
• Micro and macro perspectives of labor economics.
• Historical evolution of labor economics.
Unit 2: Labour Supply

• Individual and household labor supply decisions.
• Labor-leisure trade-off; backward-bending supply curve of labor.
• Labor force participation and determinants of labor supply.
• Gender, age, and skill differentials in labor supply.
Unit 3: Labour Demand
• Derived demand for labor; marginal productivity theory.
• Short-run and long-run labor demand.
• Elasticity of labor demand; factors affecting labor demand.
• Labor demand in agriculture, industry, and services.
BLOCK II: Wage Determination and Employment
Unit 1: Theories of Wages
• Classical and neoclassical wage theories.
• Bargaining theory of wages.
• Efficiency wage hypothesis.
• Minimum wage laws and wage regulation.
Unit 2: Employment and Unemployment
• Types of unemployment: frictional, structural, cyclical, and disguised unemployment.
• Theories of employment: Keynesian, classical, and modern perspectives.
• Labor market equilibrium and involuntary unemployment.

• Measurement and trends of unemployment in India and globally.
Unit 3: Labor Market Institutions
• Role of trade unions, employer associations, and collective bargaining.
• Industrial relations and labor disputes.
• Labor market segmentation and informal labor markets.
• Government regulation and labor market reforms.
BLOCK III: Human Capital and Labor Productivity
Unit 1: Human Capital Theory
• Investment in education and training.
• Returns to human capital: private and social.
• Skills formation and labor market outcomes.
• Policy implications for education and skill development.
Unit 2: Labor Productivity and Compensation
• Measurement of labor productivity.
• Determinants of productivity: education, technology, and motivation.
• Wage-productivity relationship.
• Incentive schemes, performance-based pay, and labor efficiency.
Unit 3: Labor Mobility and Migration
• Internal and international labor migration.
• Determinants and consequences of labor mobility.

• Brain drain and skill migration.
• Policy measures to manage labor mobility and regional disparities.
BLOCK IV: Social Security and Labor Welfare
Unit 1: Social Security Systems
• Concept and importance of social security.
• Types of social security: pensions, unemployment benefits, health insurance, and provident funds.
• International experiences: OECD countries and emerging economies.
• Challenges in implementing social security in developing countries.
Unit 2: Labor Welfare Programs
• Government schemes for workers: MGNREGA, Employees' State Insurance (ESI), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF).
• Occupational health and safety programs.
• Role of NGOs and international organizations in labor welfare.
• Evaluation of welfare program effectiveness.
Unit 3: Labor Legislation
• Overview of labor laws in India: Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, Trade Unions Act, Factories Act.
• Legal framework for labor rights and protections.
• Emerging labor law reforms and their impact on employment.
• Comparative perspective: labor laws in selected countries.

BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues in Labor Economics
Unit 1: Labor Market Inequality and Gender
• Wage differentials by gender, caste, and skill.
• Labor market discrimination and affirmative action policies.
• Equal pay and employment opportunities for women and marginalized groups.
• Strategies to reduce labor inequality.
Unit 2: Informal Labor Market and Gig Economy
• Characteristics and challenges of informal labor markets.
• Precarious work, contract labor, and casual employment.
• Rise of gig economy and platform-based labor markets.
• Policy approaches for regulation and worker protection.
Unit 3: Research and Policy Analysis in Labor Economics
• Sources of labor market data: NSSO, PLFS, ILO, World Bank.
• Empirical methods: regression, panel data, and survey analysis.
• Designing research projects on labor market issues.
• Case studies: Indian labor reforms, international labor policy comparisons.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the theoretical foundations of labor economics and labor market behavior.
2. Students will analyze wage structures, employment trends, and labor mobility.

3. Students will critically evaluate labor laws, social security measures, and labor market policies.
4. Students will apply quantitative and empirical techniques to study labor market issues.
5. Students will develop policy recommendations for improving employment, wages, and labor welfare.

References

1. Ehrenberg, R. G., & Smith, R. S. (2018). *Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Public Policy* (13th ed.). Routledge.
2. Borjas, G. J. (2019). *Labor Economics* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
3. Papola, T. S., & Sharma, A. N. (2016). *Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in India*. Sage Publications.
4. Cahuc, P., &Zylberberg, A. (2019). *Labor Economics* (2nd ed.). MIT Press.
5. International Labour Organization (ILO). (2021). *World Employment and Social Outlook*. ILO Publications.
6. Bhattacharya, M. (2020). *Labour Economics and Industrial Relations*. Oxford University Press.

5.3 Faculty and Support Staff

The University has identified the dedicated requisite faculty and support staff as mandated by the UGC and they are allocated the positions exclusively for ODL mode.

List of Faculty associated with MA (Economics) program is as follows:

S. No	Name of Faculty	Designation	Nature of Appointment	Qualification	Subject
1	Dr. NeeluShaktawat	Associate Professor	Full-Time	PhD	Economics
2	Dr. Moharram Ansari	Assistant Professor	Full-Time	PhD	Economics

5.4 DeliveryMechanism

The Madhav University (MU) ODL Programmes follows a modern ICT (Information & Communication Technology) enabled approach for instruction. The methodology of instruction in ODL of MU is different from that of the conventional/regular programs. Our ODL system is more learner-oriented and the learner is an active participant in the teaching learning process. ODL of MU academic delivery system comprises:

Print Material: The printed material of the programme supplied to the students will be unit wise for every course.

Counselling Sessions: There will be 12 counselling/ contact classes in face-to-face mode of one hours each for a course of 4 credits. The counselling sessions / face to face contact classes will be held on the campus of the University on Saturdays and Sundays.

5.5 Learner Support Centre and Learner Support Services

Madhav University does not establish or operate any Learner Support Centre (LSC) outside the permissible territorial jurisdiction of the University. The University establishes and maintains a Learner Support Centre at its campus to provide academic and administrative support services to learners enrolled in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes.

The Learner Support Centre is headed by a Coordinator who is not below the rank of Assistant Professor. The University provides adequate academic and non-academic manpower for the Learner Support Centre in accordance with the number of learners enrolled and the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 and its amendments. The availability of qualified counsellors, supervisors, academic support personnel and other required staff is ensured as per the nature and requirements of the programmes offered.

At present, Madhav University has one Learner Support Centre located at the University campus. The University does not promote, establish or operate any franchisee, outsourced, Information Centre, Facilitation Centre, Nodal Centre, Knowledge Partner or similar arrangement for providing ODL academic or learner support services outside the framework permitted under the UGC regulations.

The University provides learner support services through a structured single-window mechanism at the Learner Support Centre and through the University's designated digital platforms. The details relating to the Learner Support Centre, including its address, Coordinator, contact details, working hours, counselling schedule and available facilities, are maintained and made available to learners through the University's official website and other prescribed information channels.

6. PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSIONS, CURRICULUM, TRANSACTION AND EVALUATION

6.1 Admission Process

Learners seeking admission to programmes offered through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE), Madhav University, shall apply through the University's designated admission portal: https://cdoemu.in

Admission to the MA (Economics)programme shall be granted to eligible candidates after verification of their eligibility and requisite documents, in accordance with the admission criteria prescribed by the University and the applicable provisions of the UGC and other regulatory authorities, as applicable.The University shall follow the reservation policy as prescribed by the Government of India, the Government of Rajasthan, and other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

The admission process shall be transparent, merit-based wherever applicable, and conducted in accordance with the approved admission policy of the University. The University shall verify the eligibility and supporting documents submitted by the applicant before confirming admission. In case any candidate is found to have furnished incorrect, incomplete, misleading or false information, or is subsequently found ineligible for the programme, the University shall take appropriate action, including cancellation of admission, in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.

Detailed information regarding eligibility, admission procedure, fee structure, documents required, academic calendar, learner support services and other relevant conditions shall be provided in the Programme Prospectus and on the official website of CDOE, Madhav University.

6.2 Maximum Duration

The MA (Economics) programme is of two years duration. In accordance with the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations and other applicable norms prescribed by the UGC, the maximum permissible period for completion of the MA (Economics)programme shall be four years from the date of initial admission, or such period as may be prescribed under the prevailing UGC regulations.

The learner may complete the programme within the maximum permissible period by fulfilling all the prescribed academic requirements, including completion of the required courses/credits, examinations, assignments, project/dissertation or other programme requirements, as applicable.

A learner who does not complete the programme within the prescribed maximum duration shall be governed by the applicable provisions of the University regarding re-admission, credit transfer, credit validity and completion of pending courses, subject to the prevailing UGC regulations.

6.3 Minimum Eligibility Criteria for Admission

The minimum eligibility for admission to the M.A. (Economics) programme is successful completion of a Bachelor's degree of a minimum duration of three years from a recognized University/Institution, preferably with Economics as one of the subjects, subject to the programme-specific eligibility criteria prescribed by Madhav University and the applicable provisions of the UGC and other statutory/regulatory bodies, wherever applicable.

Candidates shall fulfil the prescribed minimum academic eligibility requirements before seeking admission to the MA (Economics)programme. Candidates holding degrees obtained through recognized modes of education shall be considered subject to the applicable UGC and regulatory provisions.

At the time of admission, candidates shall submit the prescribed documents and proof of educational qualification, identity and other required information through the University's designated admission portal. The University shall verify the submitted documents and eligibility before confirming admission.

If a candidate fails to provide the required proof of eligibility within the prescribed time, or if the documents submitted are found to be invalid, false, incomplete or inconsistent with the eligibility requirements, the University shall take appropriate action in accordance with its admission rules and applicable regulations, including cancellation of admission wherever warranted.

Candidates are required to carefully read the Programme Prospectus, admission guidelines, eligibility requirements, fee structure and other instructions before submitting the admission application.

6.4 Programme Fee Academic Session beginning July 2026

Name of the Program	Degree	Duration	Year	Program Fee/Year	Exam	Fee/Year Total (in Rs.)
Master of Arts (Economics)	PG	2 Years	1	12,500	3000	15,500
			2	12,500	3000	15,500
Total						**31,000**

6.5 Academic Calendar

S. No.	Event	Batch	Last Date
1	Admission	January	March (as per UGC-DEB guidelines)

		July	September (as per UGC-DEB guidelines)
2	Assignment Submission	January	By 31st March and 31st May
		July	By 30th September and 30th November
3	Distribution of SLM	January	15th February
		July	15th September
4	Project Report Submission (Applicable during Final semester)	January	30th April
		July	30th October
5	Admit Card Generation	January	20th May
		July	20th November
6	Term End Examination	January	15th June & onward
		July	15th December & onward
7	Result Declaration of End Term Examination	January	By end of August
		July	By end of February

6.6 Credit System

Madhav University, through its Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE), follows the credit system for its ODL programmes in accordance with the applicable UGC norms and the approved programme structure.

One credit represents 30 hours of learner study effort, comprising all prescribed learning activities, including self-learning, reading, assignments, academic counselling, practical/other learning activities, where applicable, and preparation for assessment.

Accordingly, an 8-credit course represents approximately 240 hours of learner study effort, a 6-credit course represents approximately 180 hours, a 4-credit course represents approximately 120 hours, and a 2-credit course represents approximately 60 hours of learner study effort.

The credit value assigned to each course is specified in the approved curriculum and programme structure. The total credits required for completion of the programme are as prescribed in the approved programme curriculum and in accordance with the applicable UGC and regulatory requirements.

The credit system enables learners to understand the academic workload and learning effort associated with each course. Successful completion of the programme requires the learner to fulfil the prescribed academic and assessment requirements, including continuous/formative assessment and summative assessment through the Term-End Examination, as applicable to the programme.

6.7 Assignments and Evaluation

6.7.1 Assignments

ODL learners undertake a substantial part of their learning through self-learning using the prescribed Self-Learning Materials (SLMs) and other academic resources. Assignments form an integral component of the continuous/formative assessment process and are designed to assess the learner's understanding, application, analytical ability and achievement of the intended learning outcomes.

Assignments are compulsory for the courses for which they are prescribed in the approved programme structure. Depending upon the nature of the course, an assignment may include descriptive questions, short-answer questions, numerical problems, case studies, application-based questions, practical-oriented tasks, projects or other appropriate assessment activities.

Assignment question papers are made available to learners through the designated CDOE portal and/or other prescribed modes within the notified schedule. Learners submit their responses through the prescribed online and/or offline mechanism within the stipulated time.

Assignments are evaluated by duly appointed and qualified faculty members/evaluators in accordance with the approved evaluation scheme and prescribed guidelines. The marks/grades obtained in assignments are maintained as part of the learner's academic record.

6.7.2 Evaluation System

The evaluation system of the programme consists of:

A. Continuous/Formative Assessment – 30% Weightage

The continuous/formative assessment carries a weightage of 30%. It includes assignments and other approved continuous assessment components, as specified in the programme structure and evaluation scheme.

At least one graded assignment is prescribed for each course, wherever applicable. The assignments are evaluated by qualified and duly appointed evaluators. The evaluation process is designed to assess the learner's progress towards achievement of the prescribed course learning outcomes.

B. Term-End Examination – 70% Weightage

The Term-End Examination carries a weightage of 70% and is conducted in accordance with the examination scheme, academic calendar and applicable UGC-DEB requirements.

The University conducts Term-End Examinations at the prescribed intervals, ordinarily twice in an academic year (probably June and December), subject to the applicable academic calendar and examination schedule.

A learner is eligible to appear in the Term-End Examination after fulfilling the prescribed requirements, including registration for the course and submission of the assignment(s), wherever such submission is prescribed.

Learners are required to submit the examination form through the designated CDOE portal or through any other prescribed mode within the notified schedule and pay the applicable examination fee, wherever prescribed.

If a learner is unable to appear in a particular Term-End Examination, the learner may appear in a subsequent examination opportunity within the maximum permissible duration of the programme, subject to the applicable University rules and UGC-DEB regulations.

The University provides appropriate opportunities to learners to complete the pending assessment requirements within the maximum duration prescribed for the programme. The validity of registration, re-registration, credit retention, and any provision for improvement or completion of pending courses shall be governed by the applicable UGC regulations and the academic regulations of Madhav University prevailing at the relevant time.

The minimum passing requirement for each course shall be as prescribed in the approved programme regulations and evaluation scheme. For the MAprogramme, the minimum passing requirement is 40% marks, subject to fulfilment of the prescribed requirements in the continuous/formative and summative assessment components, wherever applicable.

The University ensures that the evaluation and examination process is transparent, fair, learner-centric and aligned with the intended learning outcomes of the programme.

7. LABORATORY SUPPORT AND LIBRARY RESOURCES

Madhav University provides adequate library, digital learning and laboratory support facilities for learners enrolled in its ODL programmes. The University ensures that learners have access to the academic resources required for effective learning and achievement of the prescribed programme and course learning outcomes.

7.1 Library Resources

The University Library provides access to a comprehensive collection of print and digital learning resources relevant to the programmes offered through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE).

The library resources include prescribed textbooks, reference books, Self-Learning Materials (SLMs), academic journals, research publications, project reports/dissertations, e-books, e-journals and other relevant digital learning resources.

The library collection covers areas including Commerce, Management, Information Technology, Computer Applications and other allied disciplines relevant to the programmes offered by the University.

ODL learners are provided access to appropriate library and digital resources through the University's library and designated digital platforms. The University continuously reviews and strengthens its library resources based on programme requirements, learner needs, curriculum revisions and emerging academic requirements.

The University also provides access to online learning resources and other digital academic resources, wherever applicable, to supplement the prescribed Self-Learning Materials.

7.2 Laboratory and ICT Support

Where a programme/course requires practical or laboratory-based learning, the University provides access to the required laboratories and practical facilities in accordance with the nature and requirements of the programme.

The University has appropriately equipped computer laboratories, ICT-enabled classrooms, audio-visual facilities, lecture-capturing facilities, Wi-Fi connectivity and other digital infrastructure required to support ODL learners.

The laboratory and ICT facilities are made available to learners in accordance with the prescribed academic schedule and programme requirements. The University ensures that the facilities required for practical learning, wherever applicable, are maintained and periodically upgraded.

The University also provides appropriate digital support for access to Self-Learning Materials, academic announcements, assignments, learner support services, examination-related information and other academic resources through the designated CDOE portal and digital platforms.

8. COST ESTIMATE OF THE PROGRAMME AND PROVISIONS

Madhav University makes the necessary financial and infrastructural provisions for the effective implementation and delivery of its ODL programmes through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE).

The University provides the required financial resources for Self-Learning Material (SLM) development and distribution, learner support services, academic and non-academic manpower, library and digital resources, ICT infrastructure, examination and evaluation, administrative support, quality assurance and other activities associated with the effective delivery of ODL programmes.

The University has made the necessary initial provisions for infrastructure, manpower, development and printing of Self-Learning Materials, digital learning resources and other academic and administrative requirements.

The proposed broad internal budget allocation for the ODL programmes is as follows:

a) Development and distribution of Self-Learning Materials: 20%

b) Postal and learner-support-related expenses: 10%

c) Academic, administrative and other operational expenses: 60%

d) Future development, infrastructure strengthening and quality enhancement: 10%

The above allocation represents the University's internal financial planning and may be reviewed periodically on the basis of enrolment, programme requirements, learner-support requirements and actual expenditure.

The University maintains appropriate financial records and ensures that the funds generated through ODL programmes are utilized for the effective delivery, maintenance and continuous improvement of ODL programmes and learner support services in accordance with the applicable UGC-DEB requirements and the financial regulations of the University.

9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

Madhav University has established the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) as a dedicated mechanism for ensuring and continuously improving the quality of its programmes offered through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The CIQA functions in accordance with the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 and subsequent amendments, and the guidelines prescribed by the University Grants Commission and the Distance Education Bureau (DEB).

The CIQA monitors the quality of academic, administrative and learner-support processes associated with ODL programmes and facilitates continuous quality improvement across the system.

9.1 Objectives of CIQA

The primary objective of the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance is to develop and implement a comprehensive, dynamic and sustainable internal quality assurance system to ensure that the programmes offered through ODL mode meet the quality standards prescribed by the University Grants Commission and are continuously improved.

The CIQA aims to:

a. ensure quality in academic, administrative and learner-support services provided to ODL learners;
b. establish and maintain appropriate quality benchmarks for ODL programmes;
c. undertake periodic self-evaluation and reflective exercises for continuous quality improvement;
d. monitor the implementation of approved Programme Project Reports (PPRs);
e. ensure that the design, development and delivery of ODL programmes are aligned with the prescribed learning outcomes;
f. facilitate equivalence of academic standards between ODL programmes and corresponding programmes offered through the conventional mode, wherever applicable;
g. obtain and analyse feedback from learners, teachers, academic counsellors, staff, employers and other relevant stakeholders;

h. identify areas requiring improvement and recommend appropriate corrective and preventive measures;
i. promote learner-centric academic and support systems;
j. ensure compliance with applicable UGC-DEB regulations, guidelines and quality assurance requirements;
k. facilitate periodic academic, administrative and quality audits;
l. promote good practices and innovations in ODL teaching-learning and learner support;
m. maintain reliable data and records relating to quality assurance and programme implementation; and
n. promote continuous improvement in the quality of ODL programmes and services.

9.2 Functions of CIQA

The Centre for Internal Quality Assurance performs the following functions:

1. Quality Monitoring: To monitor the quality of academic, administrative and learner-support services provided to ODL learners.
2. Programme Project Reports: To ensure that the Programme Project Report (PPR) of each ODL programme is prepared in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by the UGC and, wherever applicable, by the concerned statutory/regulatory authority.
3. Implementation of PPR: To monitor the implementation of approved PPRs and recommend corrective measures wherever deviations are identified.
4. Academic Planning and Review: To facilitate systematic academic planning, periodic review and continuous improvement of ODL programmes.
5. Learning Material Quality: To monitor the quality, adequacy and timely availability of Self-Learning Materials and other learning resources in accordance with the applicable UGC-DEB guidelines.
6. Learner Support: To monitor the effectiveness of learner support services, counselling, assignment support, grievance redressal and other learner-centric services.
7. Feedback Mechanism: To establish mechanisms for obtaining, analysing and utilizing feedback from learners, teachers, academic counsellors, staff and other stakeholders for quality improvement.
8. Quality Audits: To facilitate internal quality audits and periodic reviews of ODL academic and administrative processes.
9. Quality Enhancement: To identify areas requiring quality enhancement and recommend appropriate measures to the competent authorities of the University.
10. Capacity Building: To organize workshops, seminars, orientation programmes and other capacity-building activities relating to quality assurance in ODL.
11. Best Practices: To identify, document, develop and disseminate good practices and innovative approaches contributing to quality enhancement in ODL.
12. Data and Documentation: To collect, maintain, analyse and disseminate accurate and reliable information relating to the quality and performance of ODL programmes.
13. Annual Planning and Reporting: To prepare and maintain annual quality assurance plans and reports and review their implementation periodically.

14. Stakeholder Engagement: To facilitate interaction with relevant stakeholders and incorporate their suggestions, wherever appropriate, into the quality improvement process.
15. Programme Review: To provide inputs for periodic review and restructuring of programmes to maintain academic relevance and alignment with learner, professional and societal requirements.
16. Research and Continuous Improvement: To facilitate system-based research and evidence-based initiatives for improving the learner-centric environment and overall quality of the ODL system.
17. Regulatory Compliance: To coordinate with the competent authorities of the University for ensuring compliance with applicable UGC-DEB regulations, guidelines, notifications and reporting requirements.
18. Accreditation and Quality Initiatives: To coordinate, wherever applicable, with the designated accreditation and quality-assurance bodies for assessment and accreditation-related activities.
19. Annual CIQA Report: To prepare the Annual Report of the CIQA covering the quality assurance activities, outcomes, identified gaps, corrective measures and quality enhancement initiatives undertaken during the academic session.
20. Submission of Reports: To submit the Annual Report of the CIQA to the competent statutory authorities of the University and to the UGC/DEB in the prescribed format and within the prescribed timeline, wherever required.

The CIQA maintains appropriate records and documentary evidence of its quality assurance activities, reviews and recommendations. The recommendations of the CIQA are placed before the appropriate statutory authorities of the University for consideration and necessary action.