

M.A. Economics

Scheme and Syllabus



**School of Distance Education
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**

PREVIOUS

Sl.No.	Paper	Name of the Paper
1	Paper - I	Micro Economic Analysis
2	Paper – II	Macro Economic Analysis
3	Paper – III	Quantitative Methods
4	Paper – IV	Public Economics
5	Paper – V	Indian Economic Policy

FINAL

Sl.No.	Paper	Name of the Paper
1	Paper – I	Economic Growth and Development
2	Paper – II	International Trade and Finance
3	Paper – III	Economics of Social Sector and Environment
4	Paper – IV (A)	Optional: Industrial Economics
5	Paper – IV (B)	Optional: Demography
6	Paper – V (A)	(A)Optional:Labour Economics
7	Paper – V	Optional: Economics of Gender and Development

**ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
M.A. ECONOMICS PROGRAM**

THE OBJECTIVES OF A MASTER OF ARTS (MA) DEGREE PROGRAM IN ECONOMICS INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

- To provide students with a deep understanding of core economic principles and theories.
- To equip students with analytical and quantitative skills to analyze and evaluate economic data and develop solutions to complex economic problems.
- To familiarize students with current research and trends in the field of economics and its subfields, such as macroeconomics, microeconomics, and international economics.
- To develop students' communication and presentation skills, which are essential for effectively communicating their economic insights and findings to others.
- To provide students with the opportunity to specialize in a particular area of economics, such as public policy, development economics, or behavioral economics.
- Overall, the goal of a MA degree program in economics is to prepare students for careers in academia, government, international organizations, private corporations, or research institutions, where they can use their economic knowledge and skills to address pressing economic and social issues.
- To deepen students' understanding of advanced microeconomic and macroeconomic theories and concepts, including market structures, consumer behavior, monetary and fiscal policy, and international trade and finance.
- To build students' technical skills in Quantitative methods in economics, which are essential for conducting economic research and making data-driven decisions.
- To provide students with exposure to a range of current policy debates and issues, such as income inequality, globalization, and environmental sustainability.

- To prepare students for doctoral programs in economics or related fields, by equipping them with the necessary foundation to conduct original research and contribute to the advancement of the discipline.
- To prepare students for careers in the private sector, government, or non-profit organizations, where they can apply their economic knowledge and skills to solve real-world problems and make a positive impact on society.
- The viva voce provides an opportunity for the examiners to evaluate the candidate's understanding of the subject matter. They can assess the depth and breadth of the candidate's knowledge by asking questions related to the topics covered in the program.
- The viva voce also allows the examiners to test the candidate's ability to apply economic concepts to real-world situations. They may ask the candidate to analyze case studies or solve problems to gauge their analytical skills.
- The viva voce provides a platform for the candidate to demonstrate their communication skills. They should be able to articulate their ideas clearly and succinctly, respond to questions effectively, and defend their arguments persuasively.

Code	Subject	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total
	CORE COURSES			
Paper I	Microeconomic Analysis	20	80	100
Paper II	Macroeconomic Analysis	20	80	100
Paper III	Quantitative Methods	20	80	100
Paper IV	Public Economics	20	80	100
Paper V	Indian Economic Policy	20	80	100
Core Courses (Choose any Two courses)				
Paper I	Economic Growth and Development	20	80	100
Paper II	International Trade and Finance	20	80	100
Paper III	Economics of Social Sector and Environment	20	80	100
Paper IV(A)	Industrial Economics	20	80	100
Paper IV(B)	Demography	20	80	100
Paper V(A)	Labour Economics	20	80	100
Paper V(B)	Gender and Development	20	80	100
	Viva Voce		100	100

PAPER – I MICROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Understanding fundamental economic concepts: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of basic economic concepts such as supply and demand, market equilibrium, consumer and producer behavior, and market structures.
- Analyzing individual decision-making: Microeconomic analysis helps students understand how individuals make decisions based on their preferences, budgets, and constraints.
- Understanding firm behavior: The course also aims to provide an understanding of how firms operate, how they make production and pricing decisions, and how they interact in markets.
- Developing analytical skills: Microeconomic analysis is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying economic theory to real-world problems: The course encourages students to apply economic theory to real-world problems. This includes analyzing current economic issues and understanding the economic implications of policy decisions.
- Preparing for advanced study: Microeconomic analysis is a foundational course for further study in economics. Therefore, the course aims to provide a strong foundation for students who plan to pursue advanced study in economics.

PAPER – II MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the aggregate economy: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the aggregate economy, including concepts such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation, and unemployment.
- Analyzing macroeconomic policy: Macroeconomic analysis helps students understand the tools and policies used by governments to stabilize the economy, including monetary policy, fiscal policy, and international trade policy.
- Examining long-term economic growth: The course also aims to provide an understanding of long-term economic growth and the factors that contribute to it, such as technological change and human capital development.
- Developing analytical skills: Macroeconomic analysis is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use macroeconomic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying economic theory to real-world problems: The course encourages students to apply macroeconomic theory to real-world problems. This includes analyzing current economic issues and understanding the economic implications of policy decisions.
- Preparing for advanced study: Macroeconomic analysis is a foundational course for further study in economics. Therefore, the course aims to provide a strong foundation for students who plan to pursue advanced study in economics or related fields.

PAPER – III QUANTITATIVE METHODS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Developing mathematical and statistical skills: The course aims to provide students with a foundation in mathematical and statistical concepts and techniques that are commonly used in economic analysis. This includes calculus, linear algebra, probability theory, and statistical inference.
- Developing analytical skills: Quantitative methods of economics is a rigorous course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying quantitative methods to real-world problems: The course encourages students to apply quantitative methods to real-world economic problems. This includes analyzing current economic issues and understanding the economic implications of policy decisions.
- Preparing for advanced study: Quantitative methods of economics is a foundational course for further study in economics or related fields. Therefore, the course aims to provide a strong foundation for students who plan to pursue advanced study in economics.

Unit-I: Concept of functions and types of functions; Limits, Continuity and derivative. Rules of differentiation; applications relating to revenue, cost, demand, supply functions. Elasticity w.r.t. single variable functions. Problems of maxima and minima of single variable functions and their applications in Economics (like profit maximization or cost minimization); concept of integration; simple rules of integration. Application to consumer's surplus and producer's surplus.

Unit - II: Determinants and their basic properties. Solutions of simultaneous equations through Cramer's rule. Concept of matrix-their types, simple operations on matrix inversion and rank of a matrix. Introduction to input-output analysis-solution of first order and second order difference equations.

Unit - III: Linear programming - Basic concept, Formulation of a linear programming problem. Nature of feasible, basic and optimal solution through graphic method. Concept of a game. Strategies - Simple and mixed value of a game; Saddle point solution. Simple applications.

Unit - IV: Meaning, assumptions and limitations of simple correlation and regression analysis. Spearman's rank correlation coefficients and their properties. Concept of least squares and lines of regression, standard error of estimate, partial and multiple correlation and regression (application only).

Unit-V: Deterministic and non-deterministic experiments; various types of events-classical and empirical definitions of probability. Laws of addition and multiplication;

conditional probability and concept of random variable.

Unit - VI: Basic concept of sampling-random and non-random sampling, simple random; stratified random P.P.S. sampling. Formulation of statistical hypothesis -Null and alternative; Goodness of fit. Confidence intervals and level of significance. Hypothesis testing based on (chi-square) and F tests: Type I and Type II errors.

PAPER -IV PUBLIC ECONOMICS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the role of government in the economy: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the role of government in the economy, including the reasons for government intervention, and the tools available to policymakers.
- Analyzing the effects of taxation and public spending: Public economics helps students understand the economic implications of taxation and public spending, including the effects on economic growth, income distribution, and welfare.
- Examining the design of tax systems: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the design of tax systems, including the trade-offs between efficiency and equity, and the different types of taxes that can be used to generate revenue.
- Developing analytical skills: Public economics is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying economic theory to public policy: The course encourages students to apply economic theory to public policy issues. This includes analyzing current public policy issues and understanding the economic implications of policy decisions.

Unit-I: INTRODUCTION:

Role of Government in organized society; changing perspective - Government in a mixed economy; Government as an agent for economic planning and development - Private goods, public goods and Merit goods - Market failure Imperfections, Decreasing costs, Externalities, Joint consumption, Information asymmetry.

Unit -II: PUBLIC CHOICE AND PUBLIC POLICY:

Provision of Public goods : Problems of preference revelation and aggregation of preferences; Voting systems; Arrow's Impossibility Theorem; An Economic Theory of Democracy; Rent seeking and directly unproductive profit seeking (DUP) activities, Tiebout Model; Social goals of public goods.

Unit-III: TAXATION:

Incidence of taxation - Effects of taxation on work, saving and investment - Benefit and Ability-to-pay approaches - Excess Burden of Taxes and its measurement - Indian tax system; tax and non-tax revenue of the centre, states and Local Bodies - Taxation of agriculture and expenditure Tax - Reforms in taxation.

Unit -IV: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC DEBT.

Public Expenditure : Wagner and Peacock-Wiseman hypotheses; Structure and Growth of public expenditure - Social Cost - Benefit Analysis - Program and Zero Base Budgeting - Structure and growth of public expenditure in India.

Public Debt: Classical view of public debt; burden of public debt; sources of public debt; effects of public debt; principles of debt management and repayment - Growth of public debt in India; States' indebtedness.

Unit -V: FISCAL POLICY AND FISCAL FEDERALISM:

Fiscal Policy: Budgetary deficit and its measurement - Fiscal Policy and stabilization - Balanced Budget Multiplier - Built-in stabilizers - Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policy - Fiscal Policy in underdeveloped countries.

Fiscal Federalism: Principles of multi-unit finance - Vertical and Horizontal fiscal imbalances - Methods of fiscal adjustment -

Indian fiscal federalism: Assignment of functions and revenue powers; resource transfer from Centre to States; State-Local fiscal relations in India.

PAPER V – INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the economic history of India: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the economic history of India, including the evolution of economic policies since independence, and the key challenges faced by the Indian economy.
- Analyzing the performance of the Indian economy: Indian Economic Policy helps students understand the economic performance of India, including economic growth, poverty, inequality, and employment.
- Examining the role of government in the Indian economy: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the role of government in the Indian economy, including the reasons for government intervention, and the tools available to policymakers.
- Developing analytical skills: Indian Economic Policy is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying economic theory to Indian economic issues: The course encourages students to apply economic theory to Indian economic issues. This includes analyzing current economic policy issues in India and understanding the economic implications of policy decisions.
- Preparing for careers in economic policy: Indian Economic Policy is a course that is relevant for students who wish to pursue careers in economic policy or related fields. Therefore, the course aims to provide a strong foundation for students who plan to work in government, non-governmental organizations, or the private sector.

M.A. ECONOMICS IIInd Year

PAPER – I ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the theories of economic growth and development: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the theories of economic growth and development, including the roles of physical capital, human capital, technology, and institutions.
- Analyzing the patterns of economic growth and development: Growth and Development helps students understand the patterns of economic growth and development in different regions of the world, including differences in income levels, poverty, and inequality.
- Examining the role of institutions and policies in economic growth and development: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the role of institutions and policies in economic growth and development, including the importance of macroeconomic stability, trade policy, and investment in education and health.
- Developing analytical skills: Growth and Development is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.

PAPER-I : ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit – 1 : ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Meaning and Measurement - Per capita income, Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI); Factors Affecting Growth and Development- Capital, Labour and Technology; Economic Inequality and Economic Growth- Measurement of Inequality- Inequality, Income and Economic Growth- Inverted 'U' hypothesis - convergence thesis.

Unit – 2 : THEORIES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Classical Theory-Adam Smith and David Ricardo; Marxian Approach - Theory of Surplus Value; Schumpeter and Capitalist development; Harrod-Domar model and

instability in the Growth Process-Neo-classical Growth Models - Solow and Meade.

Unit – 3 : APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

Production function approach to Growth - Kaldor's model; Linear stages approach- Rostow; Structuralist approach- Lewis model of Dualism; Neo-colonial dependence approach; Neo-classical counter-revolution - Sen's capability approach; Economic approaches - Population growth - Education, health and nutrition.

Unit – 4 : DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Agriculture Vs. Industry; Inward Looking Vs. Outward Looking; Big-push Strategy - Balanced growth Vs. Unbalanced growth; Low level Equilibrium trap and critical minimum effort thesis; Investment criteria and choice of technology; Strategy of Globalisation, Liberalisation and Privatisation.

Unit – 5 : DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Financing Development - Prior Savings Vs. Foreign Capital - FDI Vs. Foreign Trade; Neo-classical political Economy - State Vs. Market; Macro-economic policy- Monetary Vs. Fiscal Policy; Development and Environment - Economy and Environment - Kuznet's Environmental curve Environmental Problems and Policies for Developing Countries.

PAPER – II INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the theories of international trade: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the theories of international trade, including comparative advantage, factor endowments, and trade policies.

- Analyzing the patterns of international trade: International Trade and Finance helps students understand the patterns of international trade, including the types of goods and services that are traded, the sources of trade, and the barriers to trade.
- Examining the role of international institutions in trade and finance: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the role of international institutions in trade and finance, including the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, and World Bank.
- Understanding the theories of international finance: International Trade and Finance aims to provide students with an understanding of the theories of international finance, including exchange rates, capital flows, and balance of payments.
- Developing analytical skills: International Trade and Finance is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.

Unit – 1 : THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE:

The pure theory of international trade: Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage and opportunity costs- Heckscher- Ohlin theory of international trade; Theorem of factor price equalization; Empirical testing of theory of absolute cost and comparative cost- Leontief Paradox, Factor Endowments in explaining the emergence of trade, product life cycle and imitation gap theories – The Rybczynski theorem - concept and policy implications of immiserizing growth; Theories of intra-industry trade and their impact on developing economies.

Unit – 2 : MEASUREMENT OF GAINS AND THEORY OF INTERVENTIONS:

Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution; Concepts of terms of trade, their uses and limitations; Secular deterioration Hypothesis, its empirical relevance and policy implications for less developed countries; Trade as an engine of economic growth; Welfare implications: Empirical evidence and policy issues; The theory of interventions (Tariffs, Quotas and non-tariff barriers); Economic effects of tariffs and quotas on national income, output, employment, terms of trade, income distribution; The political economy of non-tariff barriers and their implications; nominal, effective and optimum rates of tariffs- their measurement, impact and welfare implications.

Unit – 3 : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Meaning and components of balance of payments; Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments; The process of adjustment under systems of gold standard, fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates; Expenditure-reducing and expenditure

switching policies and direct controls for adjustment; Policies for achieving internal and external equilibrium simultaneously under alternative exchange rate regimes; Foreign trade multiplier with and without foreign repercussions and determination of national income and output; Relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates in the context of growth and development in developing countries.

Unit – 4 : INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

Rise and fall of gold standard and Bretton-woods system; Need, adequacy and determinants of international reserves; Conditionality clause of IMF; Emerging International Monetary System with special reference to Post-Maastricht developments and developing countries; Theory of short-term capital movements. International trade and financial institutions- Functions of GATT/WTO (TRIPS, TRIMS), UNCTAD, IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank- Their achievements and failures; WTO and World Bank from the point of view of India.

Unit – 5 : THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Forms of economic cooperation; Static and Dynamic effects of a customs union and free trade areas; Reasons for the emergence of trading blocks at the global level; Rationale and economic progress of SAARC/SAPTA and ASEAN regions. Problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian region. Regionalism (EU, NAFTA).

PAPER – III ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR AND ENVIRONMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the role of the social sector in economic development: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the role of the social sector in economic development, including education, health, and social welfare programs.
- Analyzing the economic impacts of environmental policies: Economics of Social Sector and Environment helps students understand the economic impacts of environmental policies, including the costs and benefits of different policy approaches.
- Examining the relationship between economic development and the environment: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the relationship between economic development and the environment, including the trade-offs between economic growth and environmental sustainability.
- Developing analytical skills: Economics of Social Sector and Environment is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying economic theory to social sector and environmental issues: The course encourages students to apply economic theory to social sector and environmental issues. This includes analyzing current social sector and environmental issues and understanding the economic implications of policy decisions.

PAPER-III : ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR AND ENVIRONMENT

Unit – 1: ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND MEASUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

Basic concepts of Environment and Ecology Interaction between Economy and Environment Externalities and Efficiency of the Market Economy-Alternative models for solving the problem of Externalities. Methods of Environmental valuation -Travel cost Method, Hedonic pricing Method, contingent valuation Method.

Unit – 2: THE THEORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Pigovian taxes and subsidies - Tradable pollution permits-Coase's bargaining solution and collective action-Trade and Environment in WTO regime.Mechanism for environment regulation in India Policy instruments for controlling water and air Pollution - Forest Policy.

Unit – 3: ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Theories of optimal use of exhaustible and renewable resources-Environment and Development Trade-off-E.K.C. Hypothesis Concept of Sustainable Development- Rules of Sustainable Development-Indicators of Sustainable Development

Unit – 4: ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

Education as an instrument for economic growth; Education as consumption or investment; Measurement of returns from investment in education; Educational Planning in developing countries with special emphasis on India.

Unit – 5 : HEALTH ECONOMICS

Health dimensions of development; Determinants of health-Poverty, Malnutrition and environmental issues - Global burden of disease - Health care delivery system in India- Health Policy in India.

PAPER – IV(A) INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- Understanding the structure of different industrial markets: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the structure of different industrial markets, including the different market structures such as perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, and monopoly.
- Analyzing the behavior of firms in industrial markets: Industrial Economics helps students understand the behavior of firms in industrial markets, including pricing strategies, production decisions, and entry and exit decisions.
- Examining the role of government in regulating industrial markets: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the role of government in regulating industrial markets, including antitrust laws and regulations, and industrial policies.
- Developing analytical skills: Industrial Economics is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.

Unit – 1: FIRM AND MARKET STRUCTURE

Concept and organization of a firm - ownership, control and objectives of the firm; Passive and active behaviour of the firm; Sellers' concentration; Product differentiation; Entry conditions; Economies of scale; Market structure and profitability; Market

structure and innovation; Theories of industrial location Weber and Sargent Florence; Factors affecting location.

Unit –2 : MARKET ORIENTED ECONOMY AND PERFORMANCE

Product pricing-Theories and evidence; Investment expenditure - Methods of evaluating investment expenditure; Theories and empirical evidence on Mergers and acquisitions (M & As) and diversification. Growth of the firm- Size and growth of a firm; Growth and profitability of the firm; Constraints on growth; Productivity; efficiency and capacity utilization - Concept and measurement, Indian situation.

Unit – 3 : INDIAN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND PATTERN

Classification of industries; Industrial policy in India Role of Public and private sectors; Recent trends in Indian industrial growth; MNCs and transfer of technology; Liberalisation and privatization; Regional industrial growth in India; Industrial economic concentration and remedial measures; Issues in industrial proliferation and environmental preservation; Pollution control policies.

Unit – 4 : INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

Owned, external and other components of funds. Role, nature, volume and types of institutional finance – IDBI, IFCI, SFCs, SIDC, commercial banks, etc., Financial statement -Balance sheet, Profit and loss account; assessment of financial soundness, ratio analysis.

Unit – 5 : INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Structure of Industrial Labour: Employment dimensions of Indian Industry; Industrial Legislation, Industrial Relations; EXIT Policy and Social Security. Wages and problem of bonus; Labour market reforms.

PAPER – IV(B)DEMOGRAPHY

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding population dynamics: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of population dynamics, including the components of population change (births, deaths, migration), demographic transition, and population projections.
- Analyzing the social and economic implications of population change: Demography helps students understand the social and economic implications of population change, including the effects on labor markets, social security systems, and healthcare systems.
- Examining the relationship between population and the environment: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the relationship between population and the environment, including the impact of population growth on resource use, pollution, and climate change.
- Developing analytical skills: Demography is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use demographic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying demographic theory to real-world issues: The course encourages students to apply demographic theory to real-world issues. This includes analyzing current demographic trends and understanding the economic and social implications of population change.

(Optional) : Paper-IV: DEMOGRAPHY

Unit – 1 : NATURE AND SCOPE OF DEMOGRAPHY

Meaning, Definition and Scope of Demography -Components of population growth and their interdependence - Measures of population change: growth, structure and Distribution – Sources of population Data-World Population: Trends and Distribution Age-Sex structure: Economic and Social Implications.

Unit – 2 : POPULATION. THEORIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Population growth and Economic Development - Pre -Malthusian theories Malthusian Theory-Optimum Theory of Population - Theory of Demographic Transition - Post - Malthusian Theories: Views of Meadows, Enke and Simon.

Unit – 3 : FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Measures of Fertility - Fertility-Measurement -ofNuptiality Measurement ofMortality and Morbidity- Life -Table- Construction and uses - Factors Affecting Mortalitydeclinein recent past.

Unit – 4 : MIGRATION, URBANISATION AND POPULATIONPROJECTION

Concept and types of Migration - Factors affecting Migration-TheoriesofMigration related to internal migration InternationalMigration-Urbanisation-growth and pattern Methods ofpopulation projections.

Unit – 5 : INDIAN DEMOGRAPHY

Population Census India (1901-2001) - Major Sample surveysin India, NFHS and RCHS- Indias Population: Trends, structureand Distribution-Fertility and Mortality Trends in India-Population, Health and EnvironmentLinkages-Population Policiesin India, Evaluation, focus and role of National Population Commission.

PAPER – V(A) LABOUR ECONOMICS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the labor market: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the labor market, including the different types of labor markets, labor demand, labor supply, and labor market equilibrium.
- Analyzing the behavior of workers and firms: Labour Economics helps students understand the behavior of workers and firms in the labor market, including wage determination, human capital investment, labor market discrimination, and labor market policies.
- Examining the role of government in the labor market: The course also aims to provide an understanding of the role of government in the labor market, including labor market regulations, labor market policies, and social protection.
- Developing analytical skills: Labour Economics is a quantitative course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use economic models, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying economic theory to labor market issues: The course encourages students to apply economic theory to labor market issues. This includes analyzing current labor market issues and understanding the economic implications of policy decisions.

(OPTIONAL) : Paper - V : LABOUR ECONOMICS

Unit – 1: LABOUR MARKETS

Nature and characteristics of labour markets in developing countries like India; Paradigms of labour market analysis - Classical, neo-classical and dualistic economy; Demand for labour in relation to size and pattern of investment; Choice of technologies and labour policies; Supply of labour in relation to growth of labour force; Labour market policies; Mobility and productivity of labour; Rationalisation; Methods of recruitment and placement; Employment service organization in India

Unit – 2 : EMPLOYMENT

Poverty - and unemployment in developing countries; Unemployment- Concept, Types and Measurement, particularly in India; Impact of rationalisation; Technological change and modernization on employment in organized private industry, Public sector and employment in agricultural sector, Analysis of educated unemployment; Employment policy in Five-year Plans and its evaluation.

Unit – 3: WAGE DETERMINATION

Classical, ne-classical and bargaining theories of wage determination; Concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage in theory and practice; Discrimination in labour markets; Wage determination in various sectors- rural, urban, organized and informal sectors; Non-wage component of labour remuneration; inflation-wage relationship; Productivity and wage relationship; Analysis of rigidity in labour markets; Asymmetric information and efficiency of labour markets in wage determination; National wage policy; Wages and Wage Boards in India; Bonus system and profit sharing; Collective Bargaining - Role of collective bargaining in wage determination; Current trends.

Unit – 4 : LABOUR MOVEMENT

Theories of labour movement - Growth, pattern and structure of labour unions in India, Problems of Labour Unions in India, White collar unions, Managerial Unions, Employers Federations, Industrial Dropouts, Causes, Consequence, Preventive and settlement mechanisms- Workers participation in Management Concept, Mechanism, Current Trends.

Unit – 5 : STATE AND LABOUR

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

PAPER – V(B) GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Understanding gender concepts: The course aims to provide students with an understanding of gender concepts and how gender affects development, including gender roles, gender identity, and gender-based discrimination.
- Analyzing the relationship between gender and development: Gender and Development helps students understand the relationship between gender and development, including the effects of gender inequality on economic growth and social development.
- Examining gender-based policies and programs: The course also aims to provide an understanding of gender-based policies and programs, including gender mainstreaming, gender budgeting, and affirmative action policies.
- Developing analytical skills: Gender and Development is a course that aims to develop students' analytical skills. This includes developing the ability to use gender analysis frameworks, analyze data, and interpret the results.
- Applying gender analysis to development issues: The course encourages students to apply gender analysis to development issues. This includes analyzing current development issues and understanding the implications of gender inequality on policy decisions.

(Optional): Paper- V: ECONOMICS OF GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit – 1: INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES

Importance and concepts of women studies- Women in Patriarchal and Matriarchal Societies Status of Women in the Indian Social set up Participation of Women in Pre-Industrial and Industrial societies.

Unit – 2: DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

Demography of female population. Age Structure, Mortality rates, sex ratio- Causes of declining sex ratios and fertility rates in India- Gender Differentials in fertility, mortality and migration Gender bias in the theories of value, distribution and population.

Unit – 3 : WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING CONCEPTS OF WOMEN'S WORK

Factors effecting decision-making by women economic status of women and its effect on work participation rate- Concepts of women's work Productive and

unproductive, paid and unpaid, visible and invisible work. Impact of technological development and modernization on women's work participation.

Unit – 4 : WOMEN AND LABOUR MARKET

Factors affecting female entry in Labour market Studies of female work participation in agricultural, non-agricultural activities, formal and informal sector, cottage and small-scale industry and service sector Determinants of wage differentials in female activities.

Unit – 5 : GENDER PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE:

Social security of women - Schemes for safety net for women - Role of voluntary organizations – Self-help groups in providing social security Gender planning techniques - Paradigm shifts from women's well-being to women's empowerment - Women's empowerment in India - Gender Sensitive Governance.