

RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur
M.A (Part-II) Third Semester Examination

Post Graduate Syllabus in Economics
(Under Choice Based Credit System/CBCS -NEP)

CORE SUBJECTS

1. ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH – I

Objectives of the course: -

The course will introduce students with exciting and challenging branch of economics in fast moving, global economic order, there is a persistent demand to synchronize the approaches, theories and development issues for a better understanding of the problems of developing economies by students.

There is a need for synchronization that necessitates considerable restructuring and continuous adoption in tune with the specific socio-economic setting of these countries by students.

The program will empower the students to understand the nature of development which will be more sustainable and equitable. The modules incorporated here are intended to serve the purpose.

Learning Objectives of the course: -

1. To equip the students with theoretical and empirical material for increasing their capability to understand the basic problems faced by developing societies.
2. To develop conceptual clarity on various aspects of development with in student community.
3. To enable students to identify the strategic factors in development of less developed countries (LDC's)
4. To make students capable to evolve new strategies for achieving sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Economic Development An Overviews Economic Growth and Development meaning and indicator factors determining the economic Growth and Development- Characteristics of developing and developed countries- Vicious Circle of poverty. Poverty and underdevelopment. Measurement of Economic Development – Conventional measurement, HDI, GDI, MPI and PQLI, Basic needs approach, Hunger Entitlement and capabilities Human Development and Economic Development – Development Gap – Convergence pf Development levels
2	Theories Of Economic Growth Basic features of modern economic Growth, Growth models Harood Domar Model, Solow-Model, Meade's Model, Golden Rule of accumulation, Kaldors Model, Kuznets hypothesis about economic growth and income distribution, Theories of balanced and unbalanced economic growth, Theories of Social and technological dualism



3	Theories of Economic Development Classical theories of Economic Development Schumpeter's theory of Development, Marxian theory of Economic Development. Neo classical theory of counter revolution, Dualism, Centre-periphery model, Gunnar Myrdals theory of Economic development.
4	Problems and Policies Population and Human Capital in Economic Development Population and growth trends, Population and economic development, Human capital formation, Technological change and development, Choice of technique, Environmental and development Environmental degradation, Externalities and market failures

Books for References:

- 1) Debraj Ray (1998) – Development Economics- Princeton University Press.
- 2) Michael P Tudaro (2017) Economic Development – Pearson Education
- 3) Misra and Puri – Growth and development- Himilaya Publication (2007) Mumbai.
- 4) Foster, Greer and Thorbecke- Poverty Measures- Institute of International Economic Policy- Suite
- 5) Gunnar Myradol – Economic theory of Underdeveloped region – (1957) London Duckworth.
- 6) Enclyclopedia Britanika- Development theory, the neoclassical theory of counter revolution.
- 7) Dov cherimichovsky and Linda Zangil- Micro Economic Theory of Howeholds- World Bank Documents.
- 8) Jean Marie Baland- Natural Resources and Economic Growth – Oxford Adademic Pub.

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2. INTERNATIONAL TRADE : THEORY AND POLICY

Objectives of the course:

After completion of this syllabus the students will be able to demonstrate mastery of International economic theory and empirical techniques that make up the body of knowledge as embodied in professional practice and communication.

Further they will be able to articulate economic arguments using classical and contemporary economic literature on aspects of international trade. Moreover, they can acknowledge and describe the influences of social and political institutions on international trade of a country as well as influences on individual citizens.

It will enable students to successfully pursue careers in Government agencies, the corporate and financial sectors in the international trade of India. It also enable them to development organization, the media and also for further academic research in the field of international trade.

Learning Objectives of the course:

1. To provide a deep understanding about the broad principles and theories which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital – both short term and long-term at global level.
2. To prepare the students about the relevance and limitations of the principles, studied in different modules of this syllabus.
3. To enable the students to examine the impact of trade policies followed both at national and international level.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Nature And Theories of International Trade Meaning features and importance of International Trade; International and interregional Trade, Comparative cost theory of International Trade, Opportunity cost and reciprocal demand theory of international trade, Heckscher- Ohlin theorem, Leontiff paradox, Factor- Price equalization theory- Dynamic factors i.e. change in testes, technology and factors endowment.
2	Recent Advances In Theories of International Trade Rybezynski theorem, Karvis theory of availability, Linder's theory, Posner's technology Gap theory, Vernon's Product Cycle theory, Gravity model of International Trade, Krugman's theory of Economic Geography, Kenen's and Emmanuel theory of International Trade.
3	Balance Of Payments And Foreign Exchange System Balance of payments, concepts and components, Balance of trade and balance of payments, Disequilibrium in balance of payment, causes, effects and adjustment mechanism of balance of payments, Foreign Exchange rate determination – Traditional

	and modern theories, Fixed and flexible exchange rates, Merits and demerits, Exchange control – objective and methods of exchange control, Customs Union – theories of Custom unions
4	International Trade and Economic Growth Effect of growth on trade, Effect of growth on technical progress, Terms of trade, factors affecting terms of trade, Effects of terms of trade, Tariffs – Meaning, types and effects, Non-tariff barriers and trade Restrictions and economic development.

Books for References:

- 1) Krugman and Obsfield – International Economies- theory and Policy (2000) fifth edition – Pub- Addison Wesley –
- 2) Carbaugh R. J. (1994) International Economies (11th Edition) Pub – Thomson South Western, New Delhi.
- 3) Jhingan M.L. – International Trade and Finance – 2014 – Virnda Publication, New Delhi.
- 4) Mithani D.M. – International Economics, Himalaya Publishing House Nagpur
- 5) Salvatore D. (2002) International Economics, John Wiley and sons, Singapore.



ELECTIVE COURSE SUBJECTS - I

1. RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS

Objectives of the course: -

This course aims at providing the foundation for research methodology. The course is designed to impart basic skills of research and its methodologies. Identify appropriate research topics, review of literature, research gap. Select and define appropriate research problem and parameters. This course also imparts data collection methods, data processing, analysis and interpretation of results. Prepare a project proposal. (To undertake a project) Organize and conduct research (advanced project) in a more appropriate manner. Write a research report and thesis. Prepare a research proposal. (Grants)

Learning Objectives of the course: -

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able:

1. To help students to develop a thorough understanding of the fundamental theoretical ideas about the research.
2. To help students develop a thorough understanding of the issues involved in research designs and data collection.
3. To help students to understand the importance of sampling methods and analysis of data.
4. To train students in learning how to test hypothesis using computer applications and acquire skills for writing research reports.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Introduction of Research Methodology Research methodology -meaning, objectives, nature scope and types of research - social- Fundamental, Applied and Action research. Social survey- meaning characteristics scope objectives of social survey, steps and types of social research. planning of social survey, merits and demerits of survey. Review of Literature – Meaning, purpose, Style of writing the literature reviews, Citation. Hypothesis -meaning characteristics of good hypothesis, types, importance and limitations. Research design- meaning objectives and types- Applied, Analytical, Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic, Experimental and Case study.
2	Data Collection methods Data collection - Primary and Secondary, Sources of primary data - Observation Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview. Merits and demerits of primary data. Sources of secondary data- personal documentary- letters, diary, life history, public documentary sources- published documents, unpublished, documents, Merits and demerits of secondary sources. Merits and demerits of Observation, Schedule, personal interview, mail survey method

3	Sampling and Data Processing Meaning of sampling, characteristics of good sampling, merits and demerits of sampling, types of sampling – probability and non-probability, sampling process, problems of sampling. Determination of Sample Size. Measurement concept in research, Criterion for good research – Reliability, Validity and Practicality. Data Preparation and preliminary analysis - introduction, validating and editing, coding, data entry, data cleaning and data mining. tabulation.
4	Hypothesis Testing and Report Writing Use of statistical techniques for data analysis in research, Mean, Mode, Median, Mean deviation, Standard deviation Correlation and association. Testing of hypothesis-parametric and non-parametric test. Computer Application, result interpretation, Report writing -objectives, types, content of report, characteristics of good report. Research ethics.

Books for References:

1. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar -Methodology and Techniques of Social research –Pauline, Young-Scientific Social Surveys and Research.
2. Kothari R.C. Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques, New Age International Publishers, IInd revised edition, reprint 2008.
3. Mahore R. Y. , Research Methodology, Thakur Publishers, Pune.
4. Business Research Methods – Donald Cooper & Pamela Schindler, TMGH, 9th edition
5. Business Research Methods – Alan Bryman & Emma Bell, Oxford University Press.



ELECTIVE COURSE SUBJECTS - II

1. ECONOMICS OF MONEY & BANKING

Objectives of the course:

This course aims at providing the basic concept and role of money in economic development. This course will help students to know about the value determination of money. This course also imparts the functioning of the central and commercial banks with their role in economic development.

Learning Objectives of the course:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand nature, function and significance of the money
2. Understand the determination of the value of the money and functioning of the money market.
3. Understand the role and function of commercial banks and its importance in the economic development.
4. Understand the functioning and impact of the monetary policy in the development of a country.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Nature and significance of money, Origin and development of money, definition of money, classification of money, merits and demerits of standard and token coins, functions of money, Monetary standard – metallic and paper standard. Domestic and international gold standards, their merits and demerits, causes of breakdown of gold standard, methods of note issue, Paper currency standard, note issue, characteristics of a good currency system. Significance of money. Digital Rupee.
2	Determination of value of Money The commodity theory, the quantity theory and Cambridge approach, critical evaluation of Cambridge equation, real balance approach, the Chicago school and the Keynesian theory. Money market, constituents of Indian Money Market. The London and New York Money Market
3	The Commercial Banks History of commercial banks, definition, principles and functions of commercial banks, credit creation of commercial banks, limits to the powers of commercial banks to create credit. Unit banking and branch banking, Chain banking and group banking, Nationalization of commercial banks, Priority sector financing, Role of commercial banks in economic development, challenges and trends in banking, non-performing assets and their classification.
4	The Central Bank Introduction and need for a central bank, definition and principles of central banking. Functions of central banks, credit control, monetary policy, objectives, monetary policy during depression and inflation, demonetization, objectives, merits and demerits. Evaluation of the role of monetary policy. Recent changes in monetary policy, money supply- concepts, components and determinants.

Books for References:

1. Bhole L M, Financial Institutions & Markets, Tata McGraw, New Delhi.

2. Mithani D. M., Money Banking, International Trade & Public Finance, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2022.
3. Khan M.Y., Indian Financial System, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Pathak Bharti, 2009, Indian Financial System, Pearson Education Publication, New Delhi
5. Shrivastava P.K., Banking Theory and Practice, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2009.
6. RBI Bulletin and various RBI Report.
7. E. Gordon & K. Natrajan, Banking Theory, Law and Practice, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Basava K.D., Money, banking and international trade, Vidyavahini Prakashan
9. Seth M.L., Money, Banking, International Trade Public Finance, Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

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2. FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

Objectives of the course:

This course aims at providing the foundation for financial econometrics. The course is designed to impart basic tools of modern time series analysis. This course will also impart the various techniques of time series analysis and forecasting.

Learning Objectives of the course:

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Understand the basics of financial econometrics and time series analysis
2. Interpret functional forms of regression model with time series data.
3. Understand linear time series models and ARIMA models
4. Understand multivariate time series analysis, forecasting and ARCH Model

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Introduction – Financial Econometrics, returns in financial modelling, econometric packages for modelling financial data. Brief overview of classical linear regression model Classical time series analysis – utility of time series analysis – components of time series data – measurement of trend, seasonality and cycles – moving averages and smoothing techniques to time series analysis - classical time Series decomposition models – additive and multiplicative models – forecasting using smoothing techniques and time series decomposition methods – applications in finance.
2	Tools of modern time series analysis – stochastic and stationary process – tests of stationary – trend vs difference stationery process – Dickey-Fuller and augmented Dickey-Fuller tests – spurious regression and co-integration of time series – Engle-Granger test – CRDW test – error correction mechanism.
3	Univariate time series analysis and forecasting – linear time series analysis – autocorrelation function and partial auto-correlation function – auto-regressive (AR) models, moving average (MA) models, Box-Jenkins (BJ) ARMA and ARIMA models – identification – estimation and forecasting with ARIMA models – economic applications.
4	Multivariate time series analysis and forecasting – vector autoregressive (VAR) models – advantages and problems – estimation and forecasting with VAR – impulse response function – Johansen Co-integration test on VAR – Granger causality test – applications in finance. Modelling volatility and auto-correlation in time series – motivation and test for non-linearity – historical and implied volatility – auto-regressive conditional heteroscedasticity (ARCH) model – generalized ARCH model – applications in finance.

Books for References:

1. D.N. Gujarati and Sangeetha: Basic Econometrics, Tata McGraw-Hill.
2. Chris Brooks: Introductory Econometrics for Finance, Cambridge University Press.
3. T.M.J.A. Cooray: Applied Time Series – Analysis and Forecasting, Narosa Publications.

2. INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE

Objectives of the course:

It will make the students aware of emerging trends in public expenditure and public revenue of the three tier government in India i.e. Union government, State Government and Local Government.

The students will be knowing the various criteria for making public investments and evaluation of them. Moreover, it will familiarize the students with various processes involved in preparation and execution of the Budget by Government at various levels in India.

The students will be knowledgeable about trends and problems of public debts in India. They will be able to analyze the effects of public borrowing at internal and external level in India.

The study of this course will make the students to know the economics of Public Enterprises in India shall also be aware about current concepts like Public Private Participation (PPP) and the evaluation of working of PPP.

It will enable the students to have thorough understanding of the key issues that centres around Federal Fiscal relations in India and will impart an advanced level of knowledge about emerging trends in Local Self-Government Institutions in the backdrops of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) Process working in India.

Learning Objectives of the course:

The Course will be imparted to the students with the following objectives –

1. To acquaint the students with the recent development public expenditure and revenue.
2. To familiarize the students with Budgeting process and to analyse the consequences of the budget proposals.
3. To give knowledge to the students about the effects of internal and external debts of Government.
4. To make students to understand economic effects of public enterprises and public Private Partnership.
5. To aware students about the Financial Federalism given under Indian Constitutions.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	PUBLIC FINANCE IN INDIA Concept of Public Finance, difference between Public Finance and Private finance. Theoretical explanation of the growth of public sector, public goods and externalities. Structure and Growth of public expenditure of Centre and States in India- Absolute Growth and growth in relations to GNP – Classification of public expenditure – Causes and effects of public expenditure in India. Classification and sources of public revenue – relative share of each source- Tax reforms in India –Recent trends in Direct taxes – VAT and GST
2	BUDGETING AND PUBLIC DEBTS IN INDIA Types of budges – concepts of Planning Programming And Budgeting System (PPBS) – Zero Base Budget (ZBB)-Gender budgeting- Target Based Budgeting – Process of Budgeting in India- stages of preparation, presentation and execution of budget– FRBM Act 2003, Theoretical aspects of public debts – Classical, Keynesian and modern theories of burden of public debts- Reasons for increasing public debt in India– Burden of Internal and External Public

	debts in India, Redemption of Public debts of Centre and States in India – Management of Public Debts in India- Principles of public Debt management
3	Public Enterprises and Public Utilities in India Concept of PE Objectives and characteristics of Public Enterprises, – Role of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) – Pricing policies – Peak Load Pricing, Administered Price Mechanism (APM) – Problems of public enterprises, Public utilities major fields of PU, Theories of Public utilities pricing Changing perspectives towards (PSU- Disinvestment of PSU – Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy- Privatization in India
4	Federal Finance in India What is Federal? Finance problems and Principles of Federal Finance – Indian constitutional Provisions for Federal Finance- Pattern, Functions and Grant Designs under Indian Fiscal Federation – Major issues of federal financing, Fiscal imbalances, - Vertical and Horizontal Efficiency vs. Equity Considerations- Finance Commission – recent trends in criteria of devolution – Problems of Central loans and grants to States in India, Suggestions for improvements in federal finance in India, Functions of local bodies NITI Aayog – Local Finance –Finances of local bodies, financial problems of local bodies

Books for References:

- 1) Ahluwalia and IMD Little – Indians Economic Reforms and Development (1998) – Oxford University press (OUP) New Delhi.
- 2) Amaresh Bagachi – Reading in Public Finance – Oxford University Press (OUP) New Delhi.
- 3) Anuradha Barua – Public Expenditure Design making – Indian experience – SAGE publications, New Delhi
- 4) Economic Survey – Various years, Govt. of India.
- 5) Challia R. J. – Growth of Indian Public Debt (1992) – The Indian Economy Problems
- 6) Govt of India – Report on Disinvestment by the disinvestment
- 7) Govinda Rao – Political Economy of Federation in India. – Oxford India paperback – New Delhi.
- 8) O. P. Bhatt – Perception towards PSU – Economic Times, Bureau
- 9) Ramkrishna Nallathiga – Tiebout's Theory – Pub. Research Gate.

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ELECTIVE COURSE - III

1. Skill Based Programme

Skill Based Programmes at Post-Graduate for M.A Economics for THIRD Semester

(For 2 Credit)

Course Name: **1. Human Development**
 2. Welfare Economics

(Choose any one of the above 1 or 2)

Credit: 2 (Two)

Objectives: The main objective of this course are –

Along with Master Degree program skill-based programs are cognitive and professional skills which will be acquired by the students.

The Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC) are designed to provide value based and/or skill-based knowledge.

The career opportunities that are offered by skills of economics are hugely valuable for public, private and non-profit sector. The program expect to train professionals who will bring their abilities in students, with commitments in development sector.

Programme Outcomes:

- 1) It will help students academic and career goals.
- 2) It will help to recognize professional attitudes develop by students.
- 3) It will prepare the students to face interviews for seeking employment.
- 4) Students will become more independent learners and critical thinkers.
- 5) Learners will be more self-directed, self-reliant and proactive.

1. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Units	Topic	Contact Hours		
		Lectures	Tutorials	Practical's
1	Nature and Measurement Of Human Development Components of human Development – Usefulness of Human Resource Development – Human Development related to, economic Development, Gender Development and Human Rights. Human Development Index, Poverty Index, Limitations of Human Development Measure.	5	-	-
2	Human Developments In India Status of human development in India and Inter-state comparison. Human Development and Backward Classes- Human Development Expenditure in India- Human Development and Economic Well-being, Millennium Development Goals for human development.	5	-	-

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Books for References:

- 1) National Human Development Report, Government of India.
- 2) UNDP- Human Development Reports, Annual Reports.
- 3) Dutta – Ruddra (2022) – Human Development and Economic Development – Deep and Deep Pub., New Delhi.

2. WELFARE ECONOMICS

Units	Topic	Contact Hours		
		Lectures	Tutorials	Practical's
1	Basic Concepts of Welfare Economics Nature of Welfare economics- Marshallian and Pigovian Welfare Economics, Optimum Resource allocation and Welfare Maximization. Pareto Optimality – Optimum conditions of consumption, production and exchange, Compensation Criteria – Contribution of Barone, Kaldar, Hicks and Scitovsky's double Criteria.	5	-	-
2	Recent Development In Theory of Welfare Concept of community indifference map- Value judgment and welfare economics, Bergson's social welfare function, Arrows impossibility theorem – Problem of Public goods, Externalities of Production and Consumption. Divergence between private costs and social costs and their welfare effects.	5	-	-

Books for References:

- 1) Baumol W.J. – Welfare economics and theory of state, Longman, London.
- 2) Hlae Myint – Theories of Welfare Economics.
- 3) Fieldman A. M. – Welfare Economics and social choice theory- Pub- Martinus Nijhot – Boston.
- 4) Nicolas B- Economic Theory and welfare state- Edward Elgar Publishing U.K.
- 5) Arrow K.J. – Social choice and Individual Values- Yale University Press, New haven.
- 6) Quirt J and Sapasrik- Introduction to General equilibrium theory and Welfare Economics.

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2. PROJECT

Procedure for the Project (M.A Economics 3rd Semester)

Guidelines for the students' projects:

1. Students shall be required to undertake a research-based project. The project topics would be related to the course studied by the student in the previous semester.
2. The topics/title of the project would be decided mutually by the guiding /supervising teacher and the Head of Department. The suggestions of the supervising/guiding teacher should be taken into account.
2. Student should select the topic for their project work. The teacher should guide the students regarding the contents to be incorporated in the chapter. The teacher should also conduct the vive-voce to be based on the selection of topic, contents in the chapter and students' understanding of the topic they have selected.
4. The project report/dissertation must be written in different chapters as per the suggested framework by the guiding/supervising teacher.
5. The project report/dissertation should be written in at least 40 pages and must be submitted before the end of the Fourth Semester Examination.



RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur
M.A (Part-II) Fourth Semester Examination
Post Graduate Syllabus in Economics
(Under Choice Based Credit System/CBCS)
Core Subjects

1. Economics of Development & Growth - II

Learning Objectives:

The learning objectives of this course are to introduce students to the domestic and international measures of economic development, problem of poverty and Inequality and critical evaluation of economic Planning with Indian perspective. Also, to develop analytical and critical thinking skills and use it to judge the appropriateness of policy options Develops research skills including: data collection; interpretation by way of analytical commentary; demonstrated ability to support analysis through empirical evidence and draw critical conclusions and develop presentation skills.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. Acquire a basic understanding of the concepts, issues and domestic & international measures of economic development.
2. Acquire skills and technique to measure economic development
3. Apply an analytical framework to understand the problems of Urbanization and Migration.
4. Acquire skills in conducting research related to international aspects of development through IMF, WTO and Foreign Investment.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Measures for Economic Development Capital formation and Economic Development Role of Agriculture and Industry in economic Development Human Capital formation and economic Development Institutional Structure and economic Development, Deficit Finance and Eco Development Poverty and income inequality in developing countries, Problem of Unemployment.
2	Important Aspects of Economic Development Entrepreneurship and Economic Development, Role of State and Economic Development Foreign Trade and Foreign Capital and Economic Development, Commercial policy and Economic Development Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Development, Role of Multinationals and Economic Development, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

3	Urbanization and Development Causes and effects of Urbanization, Harris-Todaro Model of Rural- Urban Migration, Migration and development, Policies for urban informal sector, women in the informal sector, The microfinance revolution, rural- urban in equality in development.
4	International Aspect of Development Foreign portfolio investment and developing countries, Role of IMF and IBRD – agriculture and WTO. Impact of WTO on Indian Economy, TRIPS and TRIMS. Nature of Private foreign Investment, their merits and demerits.

Books for References:

1. Todaro, Michael P. and Stephen C. Smith, Economic Development, 8e. Delhi: Pearson Education, 2003.
2. Misra, S. K. and Puri, Growth and Development, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishers, 2005.
3. Thirlwall, A.P. Growth and Development 8e. New York: Palgrave McMillan, 2005.
4. Meier, Gerald M. and James E. Rauch, Leading issues in Economic Development, 8e. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Jhingan M.L. (2015) The Economics of Development and Planning. Vrinda Publication (P) Ltd, New Delhi

2. International Trade & Investment

Learning Objectives:

The course provides insights into theoretical structure as well as trade policies related international economics. The main objective of the course is to develop conceptual framework about various restrictions and its impact. The course will also impart the knowledge about the economic integration and various international organizations. This will also help to understand balance of payment and determination of the exchange rate. To know the importance of the foreign capital.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Need and importance of trade restriction. Optimum rate of the restrictions.
2. Different economic integrations and regional trading arrangements.
3. Role of foreign trade in economic development and Composition and Direction of India's foreign trade.
4. Importance of the foreign capital to any country and will be able to take the decision about the foreign investments.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Trade Restrictions: Free Trade vs. protection. Tariffs: Classification, and effects of tariff- The Partial Equilibrium & General Equilibrium Analysis of a Tariff. The Optimum Tariff. The Stolper Samuelson Theorem on effect of tariff. Non-Tariff Trade Barriers: import quotas, voluntary export restraints, exchange control, subsidies and countervailing measures and commodity agreements. State Trading; International Cartels; Dumping.
2	Economic Integration Economic Integration: meaning and types. Static and Dynamic effects of a customs union and free trade areas, Regional Trading Arrangements – SAFTA, NAFTA, EFTA, ASEAN, European Union. Recent Development in Economic Integration
3	India's Foreign Trade Value of Exports and Imports, Composition of Exports and Imports, Export Promotion Policy, Recent Export- Import Policy, Direction of Foreign Trade
4	Important Aspects of Foreign Trade International Debt Problem, Measures to solve debt Crisis, G-20 and India, BRICS and India, Foreign Direct Investment, Multinational Corporations, Bilateral, Multilateral, Free and Preferential Trade Agreements.

Books for References:

1. Jhingan M.L., International Trade & Finance, 2014, Vrinda Publication, New Delhi.
2. Cherunilum Francis (2008), International Economics, Tata McGraw Hill.
3. Mithani D.M., International Economics, Himalaya Publishing house, Nagpur.
4. Salvatore Dominick (2002), International Economics, (Latest edition), John Wiley and Sons, Singapore
5. Feenstra Robert C. (2004), International Trade: Theory and Evidence, Princeton, University Press, Princeton.

I. Elective Course Subjects

1. Rural Development & Management

Learning Objectives:

The specific objectives of rural development subject are: Study about raising the standard of living of people in rural areas, Study about alleviating poverty in rural areas and improving the quality of life of the people, Study about development of both farming and non-farming activities so as to generate gainful employment, Study about changing the attitudes of the rural people towards transformation of village community. Study about provision of social infrastructure such as drinking water, health-care, education, sanitation, housing, road, electrification, etc., and Study about maximum utilization of local resources without adversely affecting the environment.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to -
2. Gain insight into the socio-economic structure of rural India.
3. Understand the prospects and problems of rural development in India.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Nature and Scope of Rural Development Rural Development; Concept, Objectives, Indicators, Importance, & Challenges of Rural Development Rural-Urban Development- Linkages, Disparity and Relationship, Characteristics of the Rural Sector Role of Agricultural Technology, Allied Sector Role of Non-Agricultural sub-sector- Nature of changes since Independence- Challenges & opportunities. Rural Infrastructure: need, status and development. Approaches to development: Gandian and PURA. Rural Administrative Machinery- 73rd Constitutional Amendment
2	Problem of Rural Development Rural Poverty- Concept, Measurement, Regional Pattern, Causes and remedial measures; Rural Unemployment- Concept, Measurement and Types. Regional Pattern and Causes of Unemployment, rural labour problem, Rural Migration- causes and implications Small-scale & Cottage Industries - Progress and Problems and Remedial Measures. Problem of Inequality in rural India, Magnitude, causes & remedial measures
3	Financing Rural Development: Rural Indebtedness – Problems, effects/ remedies & present situation Rural Financial structure - Role of Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and non-institutional sources of credit, RRBs-Working of RRBs and its role in Rural Development NABARD, Land Development Bank, State Co-operative Banks, SHGs. Microfinance institutions in India, Kisan Credit Cards

4	Rural Development Strategies and Programmes Diversification of Agriculture-Dairy Farming, Fishery, and Farm Forestry Rural Industrialization- Importance, Programmes, Technological change Review of Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Programmes in India, Wage Employment Programmes - IRDP- DWCRA- NREP- TRYSEM, MGNREGA, SJGRY 20-point programme & Rural Housing programmes, Community Development Programme National Programmes of Rural Development, Indira Awas Yojna Food & nutrition security & programme NGO - Concept, Objectives, Indicators, Importance and role
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Books for References:

1. Desai, Vasant - Study of Rural Economics, Himalaya Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. Kanak Kanti Bagchi – Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India – An Appraisal (2 vols) (Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi)
3. Mishra Puri – Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Gupta P.K., –Agriculture Economics, Vrinda publication private limited, New Delhi
5. Desai, Vasant Fundamentals of Rural Development, New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1991
6. Narwani, G.S. Training for Rural Development, New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2002.
7. Dr. Sundaram, I. Satya. Rural Development. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House, 2002.
8. Datt, Sundaram - Indian Economy, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.

2. Political Economy

Learning Objectives:

This course explores changes in the organisation of production, labour market institutions and corporate structure. It goes on to study the consequences of globalization, especially of financial flows, for the role of the state, economic performance, gender issues, environment, human welfare and development. This course explores the development of the structure and institutions of capitalist economies and their relationship to social and political forces. Students are expected to read some classic texts as well as more recent commentaries.

Learning Outcomes:

1. To understand the use of political economy as one of the ways of knowing the idea of the global.
2. To help students comprehend the importance of space time compression that is crucial to understanding globality.
3. To help students communicate effectively, through speaking and writing, about ideas and concepts relating to political economy so as to establish the global interconnectedness between historical events and the contemporary world

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Introduction and Historical Overview Different types of Economic systems and their broad features, Capitalism, Communism and Mixed Economy, Economic freedom under these three economies. Achievements and failures of capitalism, Transformation of capitalism into welfare State.
2	Mixed Economies and their problems Why mixed economy, Role of public sector, Deficiencies of public sector, co-ordination between public and private sectors, public sector in India and Radical change in Approach, Features of Sweden's Mixed Economy,
3	The Socialism and New Perspectives Evolution and growth of Socialism, Marxian Socialism, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation, Impact of LPG on Indian economy, inequality and exclusion. Gender in work, issues in environment and sustainability, Sustainable Development Goals and India's achievements, Role of state.
4	Economic Planning in India Definition and meaning of planning, Characteristics of economic planning, Role of planning in developed and developing countries, Types of planning, Types of planning on the basis of economic system, time element, region and finance or real output, broad features of India's socialist pattern, Gandhian economics, Economic philosophy of Sarvodaya and its limitations, Role of NITI Aayog.

Books for References:

1. Fran Tonkiss, *Contemporary Economic Sociology: Globalisation, Production, Inequality*, Routledge India 2008
2. G. Gereffi, J. Humphrey and T. Sturgeon, 2005, —The Governance of Global Value Chains *Review of International Political Economy*, Volume 12
3. Andrew Glyn, —Challenges to Capital, in *Capitalism Unleashed: Finance, Globalization and Welfare*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, (Ch. One, pp. 1-24), 2006.
4. Gary Dymksy, 2005, —Financial Globalization, Social Exclusion and Financial Crisis, *International Review of Applied Economics*, Vol. 19
5. E. Stockhammer, —Financialization and the Global Economy, in G. Epstein and M.H. Wolfson (ed.) *The Political Economy of Financial Crises*, Oxford University Press, 2010.
6. J. Gurley, "The Materialist Conception of History", in R. Edwards, M. Reich and T. Weisskopf (ed.), *The Capitalist System*, 2nd edition, 1978.
7. O. Lange, *Political Economy*, vol. 1, 1963,.
8. R.L. Heilbroner, "Capitalism", in *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Modern Economics*, Macmillan, 1987.
9. P. Sweezy, *The Theory of Capitalist Development*, Monthly Review Press, 1942,
10. Anwar Shaikh, Entries on "Economic Crises" and "Falling Rate of Profit" in T. Bottomore et al (eds.), *The Dictionary of Marxist Thought*, OUP, Indian edition, Maya Blackwell, 2000.
11. J. Schumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, George Allen and Unwin 1976,
12. P. Baran (1957), *The Political Economy of Growth*, Pelican edition, 1973.
13. Amit Bhaduri, —Nationalism and Economic Policy in the Era of Globalization, Deepak Nayyar (ed), *Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions*, OUP, 2002

II. Elective Course Subjects

1. Environmental Economics

Learning Objectives:

It examines the elements of environmental economics. Topics include the environmental problems of Industrial and Agricultural development, use of Natural resources and its sustainability. To provide simple yet rigorous frameworks to understand real environment problems facing by the world and individual countries. To understand policies being implemented by the government to improve the green and clean environment level. To understand the forces for and against the agglomeration of economic activities. To provides basic understanding about Mechanism for environment regulation and Environment protection laws in India. Also, to develop their analytical and critical thinking skills to judge the appropriateness of Sustainable development policy options.

To prepare students for more advanced studies in Environmental economics.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. On completion of the course students would be able to realize the importance and influence of environment on the economy including the quality of manpower. Arouse their feelings to make cleaner environment so as to achieve harmonious development.
2. Understand that environmental problem is not the problem of a single country or region but a global problem and issue.
3. Demonstrate the scientific management of waste materials; realize the role and importance of individuals to keep the environment clean.
4. Explain linkages between Economic development, Population and Environment, Poverty and the Environment.
5. Acquire quantitative skills by working with the mathematical models that show how to allocate environmental goods optimally.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Elements of Environmental Economics Meaning, Subject matter, Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics; Economic Development and the Environment, Population and Environmental Linkages. Economy, Ecology and Environmental Interaction- Ayrees Kneese's Material Balance Model. Leontief's Environmental extended Input-Output Model. Environmental Quality as public goods, Market Failure.
2	Environmental Problems of Industrial and Agricultural Development: Environmental Problems of Industrial development: Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Noise Pollution, Special Economic Zones and Environmental Issues, Green Marketing, Environmental Auditing.

	Environmental Problems of Agricultural development- Salinity, water logging, desertification of land, Excess use of water, fertilizers and pesticides, Approaches to Sustainable Agriculture Management.
3	Economics of Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Development Economics of Renewable Resources; Resource Scarcity as Limits to Growth; Pricing of Resources; Energy and Economic Development. Sustainable Development- Meaning, Rules of Sustainable Development- Indicators of sustainable development, Mechanism for environment regulation in India; Environmental laws and their Implementation-Policy instruments for controlling water and air pollution-Forestry policy.
4	Environmental Problems and Environmental Policy in India: Rural and Urban environmental problems – Population and the Environment, Poverty and the Environment, Housing and Slums and the Environment, Rural Sanitation Scheme, Trade and environment, issues of Climate Change, Environmental Policy in India- Environment protection laws in India. Central Pollution Control Board, State and Local Bodies and Environment protection.

Books for References:

1. Zingan M.L. and Sharma, Environmental Economics, Vrinda Publication, New Delhi
2. Ali, S. A. (1979), Resources for Future Economic Growth, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Baumol, W.J. and W.E. Oates (1988), The Theory of Environmental Policy (2nd edition), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
4. Bhattacharya, R.N. (Ed) (2001), Environmental Economics; An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Chopra, K. (1998), Valuation of Bio-diversity within Protected Areas: Alternative Approach and a case study, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
6. Chopra, K., Kadekodi G.K. and M.N. Murthy: The Management of Common Property Resources, SAGE, New Delhi.
7. Garge, M. R. (Ed.) (1996), Environmental Pollution and Protection, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
8. Hanley, N., J.F. Shogern and B. White (1997), Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice, Macmillan.
9. Kolstad C.D.(1999), Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
10. Lodha, S. L. (Ed.) (1991), Economics of Environment, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
11. Markandeya, A. and M. N. Murty (2000), Cleaning up the Ganges: Cost-Benefit Analysis of Ganga Action Plan, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Mehta, S.S Mundle and U. Sankar: Controlling pollution: Incentives and Regulation, SAGE, New Delhi – 1995
13. Murthy, M.N, A. James and S. Misra: The Economics of Water pollution in India: Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995
14. Pearce, D.W. and R. Turner (1991), Economic of Natural Resource Use and Environment, John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.
15. Rajlaxmi & Brinda (1994) Environomics, Allied Publishers Limited, Madras
16. Rathore, M. S. (Ed.) (1996), Environmental and Development, Rawat Publications Jaipur.
17. Sankar, U. (Ed), (2001, Environmental Economics, Oxford, University Press, New Delhi.
18. Singh, G. N. (Ed.) (1991), Environmental Economics, Mittal Publications, New Delhi
19. Singh, Katar and Anil Shishodia; Environmental Economics; Theory and Applications, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2007.
20. Tripathy, S.M. and Sumakar Panda, Fundamentals of Environmental Studies, Vrinda Publications, Delhi.
21. World Bank: World Development Report, 1992: Environment and Development Oxford University Press, New Delhi

2. Economics of Health & Education

Learning Objectives:

The course applies standard economic theories to understand how individuals make education choices and thinking in evaluating education policies. The paper explains the benefits of education and cost of education and its development in India. It studies the expenditure pattern of government and emergence of private sector in education. Health economics is the study of how scarce healthcare resources are allocated among competing interventions and among groups in society. An introduction to key concepts of health economics like the demand for and supply of health services, fundamentals of markets and the price mechanism with a focus on the healthcare market. An introduction to economic evaluation in healthcare, with an emphasis on identifying, measuring, valuing and analyzing health outcomes and costs.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Interpret and appropriately apply the key concepts of economics within the context of the health system.
2. Debate the relative merits of equity considerations in setting priorities for a health system.
3. Understand the importance of human capital, difference between the private and social cost of education.
4. Understand methods used by economists to evaluate education policies.
5. Define the return to education and understand its empirical estimates.
6. Understand and evaluate the expenditure and link between education – poverty, income distribution and employment.

Content of Syllabus

Allocation of Teaching Hours: 20 Hrs. of Each Module/Units

Module/Units No.	Content
1	Demand for and Supply of Health Health care- Definition, characteristic, holistic approach, benefits, types of treatments Nature of Demand for Supply of Health, Determinants of Demand & good health Pricing of HealthCare Services-Drugs, Hospitals; Cost of Health Care Services; Market Failure; components of healthcare systems National health policy, Planning & health committees Role of NGO's In Healthcare Systems
2	Financing Health Care Financing of health care and resource constraints, PHC- Health Status Indicators and measurement, A review of per capita private and public expenditure on health services. Economic Reforms and Health Sector. WHO- role & Need for a social health insurance for the poor, disabled and the aged. The role of development financing institutions in financing health services. Health insurance Policy in India-Insurance- definition, nature, characteristics, functions, types, importance, classification, advantages, Principles. Rural healthcare system in India
3	Economics of Education Education- Meaning, need, objective, Meaning of Economics of Education, Demand for Education-Private Demand and Social Demand; Determinants of Demand; Costs of Education-Expenditure on Education; Private Costs and Social Costs; Benefit of Education- Direct and Indirect Benefits; Private and Social Benefit; Cost-Benefit Analysis, Difference between Cost-Benefit and Cost-Effectiveness Analysis. rate of return to investment in education, Current scenario of education system

4	Education and Economic Development in India Objectives of Educational Planning; A Review of Educational Development in India – Primary, Secondary, Vocational, Higher, Technical and Adult Education; Educational Policy in India; Expenditure on Education and Improvement in Literacy in India; Educational Development Policy and Employment in India. Globalization and higher education, National Knowledge Commission Effects of educational financing on income distribution Effects of education, Ability and family background on earnings, Poverty and income distribution, Education and employment- Concept, Merit-Demerit Indian Knowledge System, challenges and advantages of National Education Policy 2020.
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Books for References:

1. Agarwal, Pawan, Higher Education in India: The need for Change.
2. Aggarwal and Aggarwal, Educational Planning in India, Vol.I, Delhi.
3. Banerjee D., Social Cultural and Foundations of Health Services Systems of India, Inquiry, Supplement to Vol. XII June.
4. Banerjee D., Poverty, Class and Health Culture in India Vol.I, Prachi Prakashan, New Delhi.
5. Baru, R.U., Private Health Care in India; Social Characteristics and Trends, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
6. Berman, P. and M.E Khan, Paying for Indian's Health Care, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Berman, R. (Ed), Health Sector Reform in Developing Countries: Making Health Development Sustainable, Boston: Harvard Series on Population and International Health.
8. Das Gupta M., Chen, L. C. and Krishna, T. N, Health, Poverty and Development in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
9. Feldstein M.S., Economic Analysis of Health Service Efficiency, North Holland, Amsterdam.
10. Hanley, N., J.F. Shogren and B. White, Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice, Macmillan.
11. Kapur, Devesh and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu, Indian Higher Education Reform: From Half-Baked
12. Krishnakumar T. and Rao K.N., Financing of Health Services in India: Perspectives and Issues", Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad,
13. Mc Mohan, W.W., Education and Development; Measuring the Social Benefits, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
14. Murthy M.N., A.James ; and S.Misra, The Economics of water Pollution in India, Oxford University Press, new Delhi.
15. Padmanabhan, C.B., Financial Management in Education, Select Books, New Delhi.
16. Panchamukhi, P.R., Economics of Health: A Trend Report in ICSSR, A Survey of Research in Economics, Vol.VI, Infrastructure, Allied, Delhi.
17. Rao, V.K.R.V, Education and Human Resources Development, Allied Publishers Bombay.
18. Sengupta R.P, Ecology and Economics: An approach to Sustainable Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
19. Shri Prakash, Cost of Education: Theoretical Exploration and Empirical Prognostication,
20. Tilak, J, B.G., The Economics of Inequality in Education, Sage Publishers, New Delhi
21. Tilak, J.B.G., Education for Development in Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
22. Vaizey, J., Economics of Education, Faber and Faber, London.
23. Woodhall, M., Cost Benefit Analysis in Educational Planning, UNESCO, Paris.
24. World Bank, The Financing Health Services of Developing Countries: An Agenda for reform, World Bank Policy Study, Washington

III. Elective Course

1. Project Work/Dissertation

Credit = 2

Period = 30 Hrs.

The objective of this paper would be to expose the student's pursuing MA in Economics to the real world outside and develop their writing and presentation skills. The students would be therefore required to do field work and submit a dissertation/project report.

General Guidelines for Project work:

Project work is an integral part of academic curriculum of the Department. It is an initiative to bridge the gap between knowledge and application through a series of interventions that will enable students to gain insights and exposure. The project work serves the twin purposes of providing critical economic and business insights to students and providing industry with graduates of a high caliber who are ready to get ahead in the world from day one.

The MA students in the final semester would be required to do project work/dissertation. The project work is to be related to the specialization area chosen by the student. For example, a student who has chosen International Economics as specialization will have to do a project/field work related to International Economics and submit a dissertation. Dissertation would be based on the field work conducted by the student and would be evaluated by Internal Examiners appointed by the Department for marks of 75 (Seventy-five). Remaining 25 (Twenty-five) marks would be for Viva-Voce that will be conducted by the Department as per the rules and regulations of the University. 50% in the viva would be given to the field work done by the candidate and 50% on the project dissertation submitted.

Components of Project Evaluation	Marks
Internal Evaluation	25
Dissertation (External)	50
Viva-Voce (External)	25
Total	100

Project/Dissertation evaluation shall be conducted at the end of the programme. Project/Dissertation evaluation shall be conducted by one external examiner and one internal examiner. The components and mark division for internal and external assessment shall be decided by the respective Board of Studies.

The student may be allowed to choose his theme either in a concept area or in an application area. Live project may be encouraged to make student feel the problem, describe it & document in the language of research.

Objectives:

- To provide an opportunity for students to apply theoretical concepts in real life situations;
- To enable students to manage resources, work under deadlines, identify and carry out specific goal-oriented tasks

Tentative Framework:

1. Selection of a Topic
2. Chapter -1: Conceptual Framework
3. Chapter – 2: Review of Literature and Methodology
 - Research Gap
 - Significance of the Study
 - Formulation of Research Questions /Issues
 - Research objectives
 - Data source (Primary/Secondary)
 - Coverage (Universe/ Sample & period of study)
 - Tools of analysis (Analytical Framework)
 - Relevance of the study
 - Limitations of the study
 - Chapter outlines
4. Chapter -3: Secondary data based
5. Chapter -4: Data analysis and Interpretation
6. Chapter -5: Conclusion Chapter
7. Bibliography
8. Appendice

Length of the Project:

1. Report length 40 to 60 pages excluding App2.
2. Alignment: Justify
3. Font: Times New roman
4. Font size: 12
5. Line spacing: 1.5

General Instructions:

As per the University BOS decision:

- 1 The project work must be guided by teachers with research experience.
- 2 The project work will be carried out in the fourth semester, but the guide allocation and topics will be finalized in the third semester
- 3 The topics assigned by the respective guides for the project work shall be approved by the department council in third semester.
- 4 The project work dissertation will be evaluated for 70 Marks and there will be viva for 30 Marks.
- 5 The Viva will be conducted by the concerned BOE in the presence of the guide.
- 6 Project may also include field work/internship. The modalities can be worked out by the concerned teacher with the approval of department council

The Concerned Guides are requested to see that the

1. The final project must pass through test of plagiarism/similarity test by an accepted software eg., Turnitin or Urkund or any other standard software.
2. The similarity index should not exceed 20%.
3. The text of the project work must have a certificate of originality by the Guide/Supervisor

2. Internship

Credit = 2

Period = 30 Hrs.

Curricular internship are learning activities that allow students to obtain credits contemplated in the course structure diagram of their degree programme, which also allow to acquire practical skills and make initial contact with the world of work.

The Internship selection process starts in the month of December. Selection is typically based on the written tests, student research papers, and personal interview. Students are required to submit a project report of their internship and present this report to a panel of faculty for evaluation.

Students are eligible for internships, which must be carried out as part of their degree programme. For this Course Internship is an optional learning activity. The optional internship must necessarily be added to the curriculum in the periods proposed for the selection of elective courses.

1. Postgraduate student can undergo an internship for a minimum period of five days (30 hours) at a Centre identified by the concerned department.
2. Each department shall identify a teacher in charge for internship.
3. The department shall select institutions for internship.
4. At the end of the stipulated period of internship each student shall produce an internship completion cum attendance certificate and an illustrated report of the training he/she has underwent, duly certified by the tutor and Head of the institution where the internship has been undertaken.
5. Students undergoing skill training programme shall submit a training completion cum attendance certificate and a report of the training he/she has underwent, duly certified by the trainer, teacher co-ordinator of the programme from the concerned department and the head of the department concerned.
6. Upon receipt of the internship completion cum attendance certificate completion cum attendance certificate and a report of the training, the teacher in charge of internship/skill training programme shall prepare a list of students who have completed the internship and a list of students who failed to complete the programme. Head of the department shall verify the lists and forward the lists to the office of Director, Board of Examination and Evaluation.

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
Details of OJT/Apprenticeship, Field Project and Research Project/Dissertation
M.A in Economics (New NEP 2023-24)

Semester – II (4 Credits)

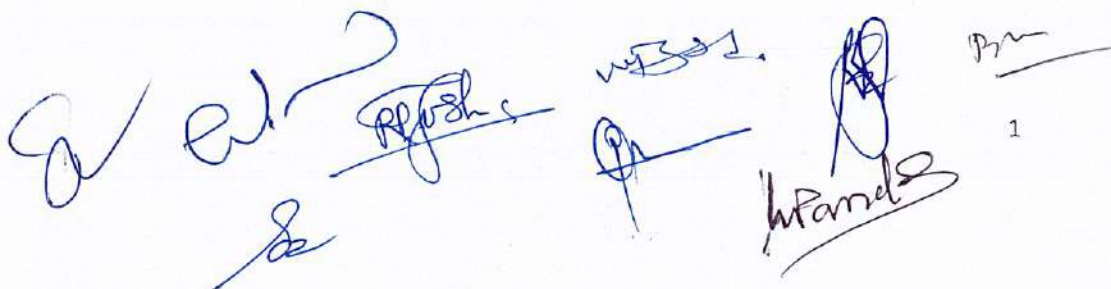
GUIDELINES FOR ON-JOB TRAINING (OJT)/APPRENTICESHIP

Learning Outcomes:

1. Develop work habits and attitudes necessary for job success.
2. Develop communication, interpersonal and other critical skills in the job interview process.
3. Build a record of work experience.
4. Acquire employment contacts leading directly to a full-time job following graduation from college.

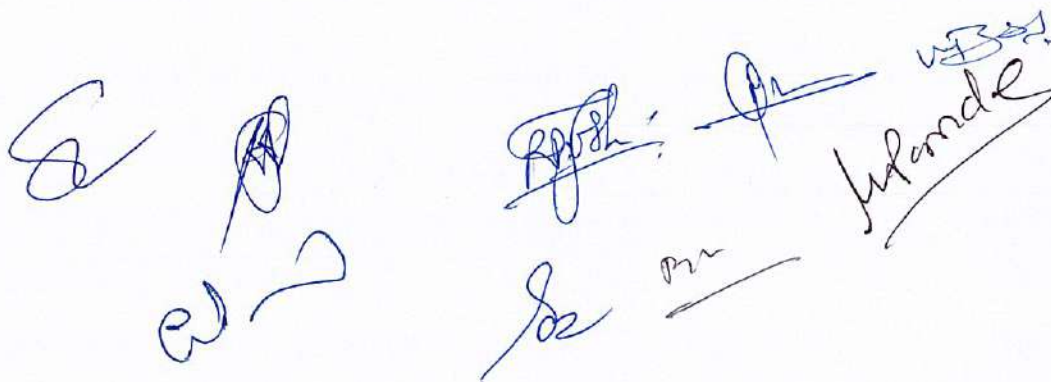
General Guideline:

1. Every student admitted to M.A (Economics) Second Semester is compulsorily required to undergo this course bearing 4 credits.
2. At the end of second semester, all students will have to undergo summer training of 6-8 weeks (120 Hours) with an Industrial, Business or service organisation.
3. Each student will be required to submit a detailed report to the Department/College/Institute for the work undertaken during this period within 7 days of completion of the training following which the evaluation and assessment for OJT/Apprenticeship will be done by the college/institute concerned. The report submitted must be according to the learning outcomes and in tune with the rubric for evaluation.
4. College/institute is required to assign Supervisor/Mentor to students for OJT who will guide the students in attaining the outcomes of this course.
5. The open defence seminar of a student shall be evaluated by the supervisor/mentor assigned to a student (as an internal examiner) and an external examiner appointed by the college/institute.
6. Appointment of external examiner from the nearby college /organisation should be done by the Principal where a student has completed his/her OJT. However, the Principal may appoint any other industry professional or subject expert as an external examiner if required.
7. The internal and external examiner shall jointly evaluate the report submitted by the student and her/his seminar and shall immediately submit the evaluation report in the prescribed format provided along with.
8. The college/institute shall submit marks obtained by students to the university as per prevalent system.


1

MANAGEMENT OF OJT

1. A letter for the Head of the Institution or Organisation where OJT is proposed should be prepared by the Teacher. The format for the letter is given as Annexure 1.
2. An agreement should be signed between the Principal and the representative of the Industry or Organisation. The format for agreement is given as Annexure 2.
3. Teachers or Trainers should communicate to students about the documents that need to be maintained for OJT as per the format. The format for Student Attendance Sheet, Student Logbook and OJT Report are given as Annexures 3 to 5.
4. Principal/Menter shall endorse and sign the documents to facilitate OJT. He/she should also routinely check with the subject teacher on the progress of OJT via meetings/emails.
5. Teachers or Trainers should collect OJT related data and maintain the same in the college.
6. The Principal/Menter should visit OJT site, at least two times during the training period to collect first-hand information from the students and the Trainers or Supervisors.
7. Principal/Menter should ensure that students carry their ID cards while going for OJT and are dressed in college uniform or the uniform suggested by the Instructor/Trainer.
8. Principal/Menter should monitor that adequate measures have been taken to ensure the safety and security of students during OJT.
9. Principal/Menter should monitor the status and progress of OJT by interacting periodically with the students, Teacher and Trainer and the representative of the Industry or Organisation.
10. An OJT completion certificate is to be given by the Industry or Organisation to the Students or Trainees who have successfully completed OJT. The format for certificate is given as Annexure 7.
11. The report of the OJT should be included in the portfolio of the student and the peer's review.
12. The report of the OJT should be submitted to the university by the college.



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, likely representing the Principal/Menter and the Industry/Organisation representative, as mentioned in the list of management steps.

TRAINING PLAN FORM

1. Training Title: _____
2. Target Group: _____
3. Date: _____ Day(s): _____ Times: _____
4. Location: _____
5. Goal of Training: _____
6. Learning Outcomes: _____

Instructors/Trainers Details _____

7. Training Materials to be used: (including that required for Children with Special Needs): _____
8. Logistics _____
9. Arrangements made for hiring Translators and/or sign language interpreters (for Children with Special Needs): _____
10. Arrangement for Refreshment/Food during training sessions: _____
11. Any other information: _____

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Annexure 1

Format of Letter for Organisation of OJT in an Industry/Enterprise/Organisation

Date: _____

To, _____

Sub: On-the-Job Training in your Industry/ Enterprise/ Organisation - reg.

Dear Sir/Madam,

The _____ (name of the college) is implementing the scheme of OJT. Under this scheme, there is a provision for conducting On-the-Job Training (OJT) of 6-8 weeks (120 Hours). The primary objective of OJT is to enable the students to acquire skills by getting hands-on-training in the real work environment.

We have identified your esteemed Organisation/ Industry/ Establishment for imparting OJT to the students of _____ (PG). Around ____ (no.) students would be participating in the OJT. We would like to seek your cooperation in organizing the OJT at your organisation.

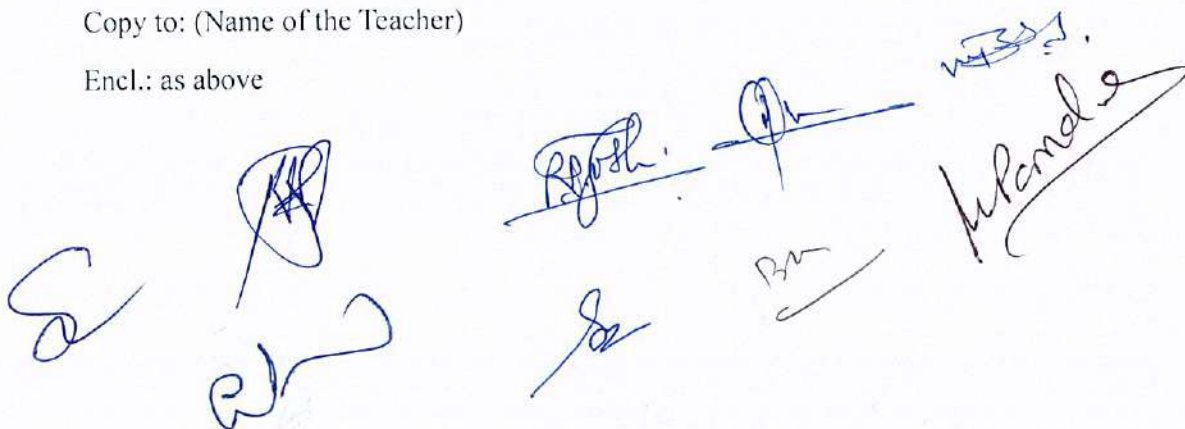
On hearing from you, the Teacher _____ (name) will be contacting you with details of the training you are requested kindly facilitate OJT of students in your organisation.

With kind regards,

(Name of Principal)

Copy to: (Name of the Teacher)

Encl.: as above



Annexure 2

Format of Agreement between School Principal and Representative of Industry/Organisation

AGREEMENT

This agreement is made between the Principal college and representative of the Industry or Organisation for On-the-Job training with provision to be made by the Industry/Enterprise or Organisation on the following:

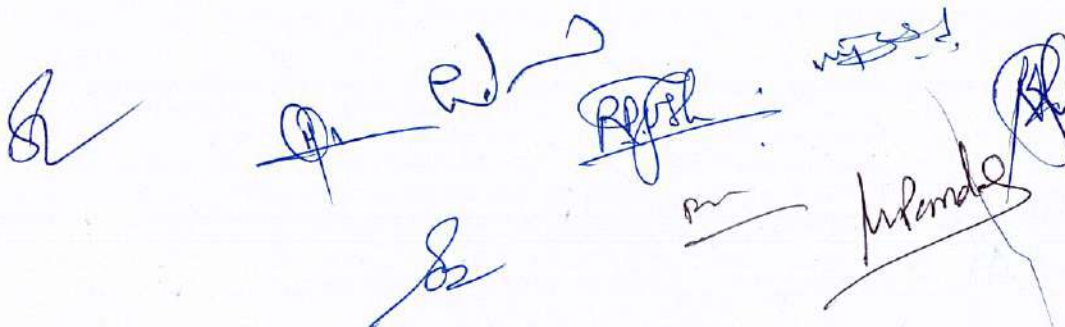
1. Assigning a Trainer or Supervisor for On-the-Job Training of students by the Industry/Organisation.
2. Engaging students on subject-specific work and providing required guidance or support to ensure their learning.
3. Monitoring the attendance and work completed by students on daily basis.
4. Provide experience letter/certificate of On-the-Job Training to students on completion of the training.
5. In case students need to extend beyond agreed hours, prior intimation shall be taken from Principal.
 - (i) Abide by Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act (POSH) for students undergoing training.
 - (ii) Information shall be provided to trainees regarding working conditions of the job, such as physical requirements potential hazards, health risks, noise levels, etc.

Signature of Representative
Industry/ Organisation

Signature of The Principal

Date:

As per the POSH Act, 'sexual harassment' includes unwelcome sexually tinted behaviour, whether directly or by implication, such as (i) physical contact and advances, (ii) demand or request for sexual favours, (iii) making sexually remarks, (iv) showing pornography, or (v) any other unwelcome physical, verbal, or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature.



Format for Students' Attendance during OJT

1. Student Name: _____
2. Subject/Job Role : _____
3. College Name: _____
4. College Address: _____
5. Type of Work Assigned: _____

[illegible]

a P → Refsh → Pr → S → Mr Inlondo

Annexure 4

Format for Student's Logbook

1. Student Name: _____
2. Trade/Subject: _____
3. College Name: _____
4. College Address: _____
5. Industry/Enterprise/Organisation: _____
6. Address: _____
7. Type of Work Assigned: _____
8. Date: _____

1. I observed / worked on the following activities in this week.

2. I learnt the following things in this week.

3. I faced the following challenges during this week (if any).

Name & signature of the student

Name & Address
Signature of Trainer/Supervisor

CC: Principal of the College

[Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink]

Annexure 5

Format for Preparation of Report on OJT by Students

Students are required to prepare the report of what they learnt during On-the-Job Training (OJT). The report will be included in the student portfolio. Students shall include the following information in the OJT report:

Sr. No.	Section	Expected Details
1	Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title of the Report• Student Name, College, Grade, Roll No.• Name of Job Role/ Subject
2	OJT Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employer/Workplace Details • Name of OJT Site, Address, Website, Supervisor Name• Brief Profile of the Organization (Government Private, Business Activity, etc.) • OJT Dates (Start and End), Timings, Number of Hours completed.
3	OJT Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities Performed and Observations made during OJT• List of Tools and Equipment used during OJT• Key Learnings and Challenges faced during OJT• Any innovative work done during OJT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Annexure 6

Format for OJT Completion Certificate

This is to certify that _____ [name of the Student],
pursuing his/ her subject / course in _____
successfully completed On-the-job Training (OJT) at
_____ and completed _____ hours of
OJT from _____ (date) to _____ (date)

He/ she has participated in the following activities/ tasks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Place:

Date:

Signature

Name & Designation of
Authorized Signatory

Name of Industry/Enterprise/Organisation

Office Stamp

The bottom section of the form contains several handwritten signatures in blue ink. There are approximately seven distinct signatures, some of which are accompanied by circular stamps or official seals. The signatures are written in a cursive style. The entire page is filled with these handwritten marks, particularly concentrated in the lower half.

Annexure 7

Format for Submission of Feedback by Students

Feedback Form

The students shall be submitting the feedback form to the Teachers and give their response on scale from 1 to 5.

(1- Not at All, 2- Very Little, 3- Somewhat, 4-Quite a Bit, 5-Great Deal)

Sr. No	Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1	Was the training place clean and attractive					
2	Were the sessions objectives and the intended learning outcomes clearly stated					
3	Was the Instructor/ Trainer punctual during sessions					
4	Did the Instructor/Trainer related the topic with tasks					
5	Were learning or training resource materials provided for the training					
6	Did this OJT help you to connect your knowledge with skills with that you acquired during schooling					
7	Did this OJT help you to acquire new skills					

Name & Signature of the Student

[Handwritten Signature]

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
Details of OJT/Apprenticeship, Field Project and Research Project/Dissertation

M.A in Economics (New NEP 2023-24)

Semester – II (4 Credits)

GUIDELINES FOR FIELD PROJECT

Learning Outcome:

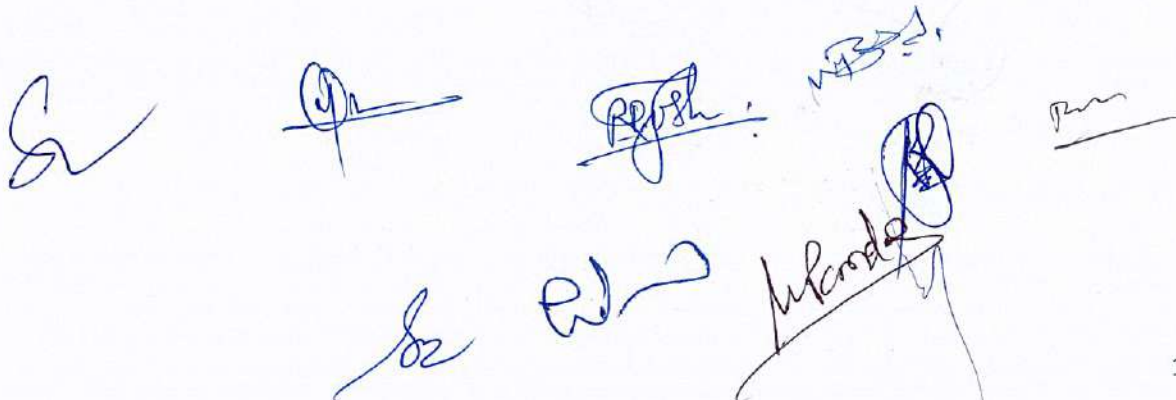
The Field Project is one of the three critical field practice components of MA Economics programme which aims to enhance the research and analytical skills of students and their ability to engage with a social issue in-depth.

General Guideline:

1. A student is also allowed to conduct a Field Project. However, such a Field Project need to have a duration of 6-8 weeks (120 Hours) and a student is required to submit the report to college/institute as mentioned in OJT.
2. Students can design a development project of their interest in a rigorous and systematic way over a period of three months. They are guided throughout the process by faculty mentors.
3. Post graduate students have to successfully complete field projects within the semester. Field project is worth 4 credits.

Evaluation Report of Field Project

Components	Marks
Faculty Supervisor (Overall work)	50 Marks
Field Work	30 Marks
External Viva Voce Examination	20 Marks
Total	100 Marks



Kindly award marks for each item in the columns provided below:

Sr. No.	Items	Maximum Marks	Marks Awarded
1	Punctuality and Regularity	10	
2	Commitment, Interest & Motivation in acquiring knowledge from Field work	10	
3	Attitude towards the Economic behaviour	10	
4	Proficiency in economic Skills (Communication, Networking etc.)	10	
5	Ability to adhere to Social Values and Ethical Standards	10	
6	Competency in applying theoretical knowledge in practice	10	
7	Competency in practicing the Methods of Society (as applicable to the Agency)	10	
8	Ability to maintain positive relationship with others (Staff of the Agency)	10	
9	Self-Discipline and positive personal behaviour	10	
10	Ability to comply with the requirements and the norms of the Organisation (Initiative and willingness to take up Responsibilities, Team Work etc. in the projects/ programmes involved in)	10	
	TOTAL	100	










Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
Details of OJT/Apprenticeship, Field Project and Research Project/Dissertation
M.A in Economics (New NEP 2023-24)

Semester – III & IV (4 Credits)

GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH PROJECT/DISSERTATION

Credit = 4/6 (120 hrs./180 hrs)

Guidelines for Project Work

As a part of the curriculum students are required to take up a research Project work. This project will be assessed on the submission of the hard copy of project report. The hard copy of project report should submit to the Principal and Principal will sent it to the university as per the university process.

It is an intensive study on a topic. It explores the subject in depth and elucidates information about the problem investigated, the methods used to solve the problem, the results of the investigation and the conclusions inferred and a set of recommendations that can be implemented.

The project taken for study can be related to a particular organization. It can be comparison study of many organizations. A project should preferably be conducted in the organization where the student is employed (in case of employed student). Before embarking on the Project study, the student should identify the problem he intends to study and know the subject under study. He can facilitate this by reading material on the intended study. As a case study, the student can select his own organization in which he is employed (in case of employed student) or choose some other organization or could take up an industry vertical. If the topic selected happens to be a general one, then the student can do research from the internet or go through books/periodicals and obtain relevant information for his project.

The study should highlight its application in day to day functioning or in a specific area of your specialization field. The data collected could be primary i.e., gathered by your own observation, or it may be secondary i.e. taken from the records of the organization where the research is being undertaken like balance sheets, control figures, performance reports, sales reports etc. Students must ensure that the project undertaken must be an original study.

Guidelines for Dissertation

The dissertation is worth 90% of the total mark for the dissertation module. There is no minimum word length and concise expositions are encouraged. The dissertation should be a maximum length of 70 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman, excluding acknowledgements, appendices, footnotes, words in graphs, tables, notes to tables and the bibliography. Note there is a limit of 15 pages for the appendices, footnotes, and tables. Abstract words, quotations and citations count towards the word limit.

We recommend that you use Microsoft Word for the finalisation of Project report / dissertation. The first page of the dissertation itself should include the title, your name along with roll no. and date, Name of the Supervisor, University and College name should also be



mention properly, any preface and acknowledgements. Pages and sections must be numbered. Every dissertation will normally include:

- Introduction
- Research Methodology (Research Problem, Objectives, Hypothesis, & Research Design etc.)
- Literature Review (Reputed Books, Reference Books, Journals, Articles, etc.)
- Data collection
- Data Analysis /Results/Discussion/Policy
- Conclusion (Findings, Recommendations, Further Research Scope)
- References

References should be collected at the back in alphabetical order and should contain sufficient detail to allow them to be followed up if required: at a minimum you should cite author, date of publication, and title of book or article, journal of publication or book publishing company.

STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT REPORT

- a) **INTRODUCTION** - To the topic under study and the related information should be given.
- b) **BACKGROUND** - A brief background about the company/organization under study, like Name, Location etc. and also relevant details like organization structure, existing systems related to the particular subject under study and a brief write up of the problem you want to study in that organization.
- c) **METHODOLOGY** – It forms the crux of the report. It should clearly identify the Problem, the main objectives of the study, the scope which indicates the usefulness of the project, how applicable it is, and how it can be used by the organization for improved performance.
 - 1) Review of Literature can be done included, which indicates the research done so far with regard to the particular subject.
 - 2) The relevant data gathered should be presented in the form of tables, graphs, flow charts etc.
 - 3) Detailed discussion about the present practices related to the subject. If new practices/augments have been introduced, a discussion of the same may be done.
 - 4) Analysis of the data collected or the effect of the new practices on the existing one.
- d) **CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Based on the study done, what conclusions/inferences can be drawn? Recommendations are based on the conclusions of the study. It is important to indicate that a set of recommendations should follow from the conclusions inferred. The recommendations should have value to the organization. If possible quantify the benefits

that can be gained from following the recommendations. Indications as to what other techniques can be applied to improve the systems viz. Cost saving techniques, precautions.

e) **LIMITATIONS** of the study if any should be highlighted.

IMPORTANT GUIDELINES FOR WRITING THE PROJECT

1. Students should use simple and good English/Marathi while writing the report. Avoid grammatical errors.
2. The report should be typed in English/Marathi standard fonts as per the Ph. D. Direction of the RTMNU.
3. The problem and objectives should be specific and clearly stated. Avoid ambiguity.
4. No aspects of the structure of the report should be omitted.
5. Important to include Bibliography and List of tables.
6. The report should also include Certificate from the guide (if help from a guide has been taken) and acknowledgements (if any)
7. Plagiarism certificate should mandatorily attach with the report.
8. The report should be in about 70-80 pages minimum.
9. CD / Pen drive of the Final Report should attach.

OTHER DETAILS TO BE CONTAINED IN THE REPORT

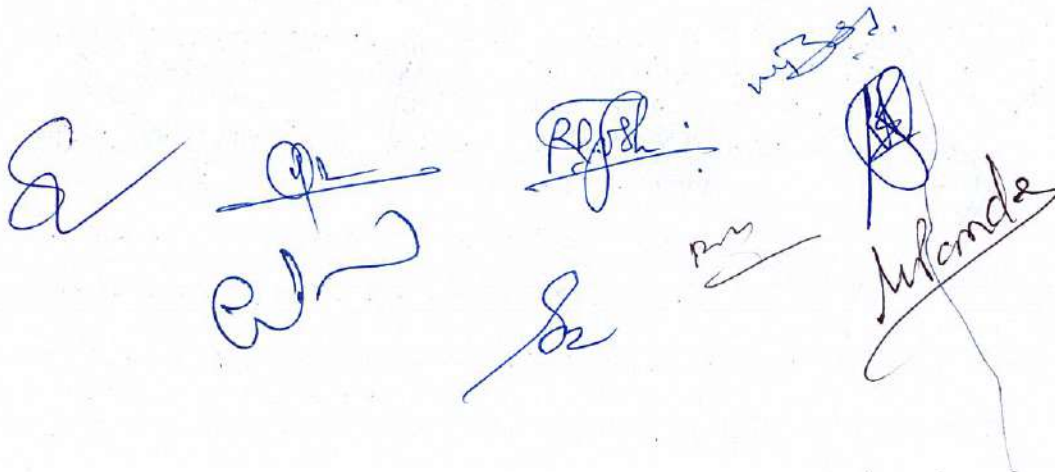
The following should be included in the Project Report in the same sequence as given below:

- 1) Acknowledgment - to all those who have helped the student complete the project.
- 2) Certificate from the guide (if help from a guide has been taken) (See appendix I)
- 3) Table of contents, chapter wise with the appropriate page numbers.
- 4) Actual project content following the given format.
- 5) Bibliography - It is important for students to list the Books

MARKS FOR THE PROJECT

The project work will carry 100 marks. The minimum for passing will be 50% for the project work. Procedure in case of non-submission of Project report: Students who could not submit their project report even after the above period:

- a) They will be required to pay re-exam fee of the university.
- b) Their project will be evaluated only in the next semester.
- c) Their marks as well as certificates will be issued in next semester i.e. the entire process will be late by six months.



Appendix - 1

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

Master of Arts (M.A – Economics)

TITLE OF PROJECT/ DISSERTATION

A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO (INSERT NAME OF DEPARTMENT) IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF (INSERT THE TYPE
OF DEGREE) IN (INSERT AREA OF SPECIALISATION HERE)

BY

NAME OF STUDENT

ROLL NO.

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR

COLLEGE NAME

DATE (MONTH, YEAR)

A collection of handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including a large signature on the left, a circular stamp, and several other signatures and initials scattered across the bottom of the page.

Dissertation Acknowledgement

In your acknowledgements, you should first thank the members of academia who contributed to your research, including:

1. Funding bodies,
2. Supervisors,
3. Professors,
4. Editors,
5. Proofreaders,
6. Research participants

However, generally, this example follows a common structure:

Typical Order	Acknowledgement Category
1	Supervisors/Advisors
2	Collaborators
3	Friends for distraction or moral support
4	Significant Other
5	Parents/Family

[Handwritten signatures and scribbles]

DECLARATION

Student's(s') Declaration I/We hereby declare that the information contained in the project report is the result of my/our own efforts and due citation have been made. I/ We further declare that it contains no material previously published by another person nor material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in the University, or elsewhere except where due acknowledgement has been made.

SIGNATURE..... DATE

Supervisor's (s') Certification Certified by: Name of Supervisor

SIGNATURE..... DATE

Head of Department's Certification

Certified by: Name of HOD SIGNATURE.....

DATE

External Examiner's Signature (optional)

In the case where External Examiners are involved, the Examiners must also sign the report.
Name of External Examiner:

SIGNATURE..... DATE

Important Note: - Student can use standard format of the certificates which are available at the Ph. D. Cell, RTMNU website.

The block contains several handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink. On the left, there is a large, stylized signature. Next to it is a circular stamp or signature. To the right of these are several other signatures, including one that appears to be 'Rajsh' and another that is more cursive. On the far right, there is a signature that looks like 'Murali' and some other initials.