

### HCT 2.1: MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II

**Preamble:** This paper analyses the economic behaviour of individuals, firms and markets. It is mainly concerned with the objective of equipping the students in a rigorous and comprehensive manner with the various aspects of consumer behaviour and demand analysis, production theory and behaviour of costs, the theory of traditional markets and equilibrium of firm in modern non-profit maximizing framework. The paper also deals with the micro and macro theories of distribution, welfare economics, and general equilibrium in closed and open systems and analysis of economic behaviour under uncertainty. The Course aims to make the students understand the concept of social welfare and various important theories which have set the foundation to maximise social welfare in practical context.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

After undergoing the said course, the student shall be in a position to

1. Understand Nature and scope of Factor Pricing and Income Distribution.
2. Be in a position to understand Factor Pricing in perfectly competitive and imperfectly competitive markets along with various factors affecting therein.
3. Analyze the importance of technical progress in income distribution.
4. Understand Welfare Economics along with various issues involved therein.

#### **Module-I: Factor Pricing and Income Distribution: A General View**

Functional v/s Personal Distribution, Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution: Clark's and Marshall-Hick's Version, An overview of Theories of Wage, An overview of Theories of Rent; Ricardian Theory and Modern Theory, An overview of Theories of Interest; Liquidity preference Theory and IS-LM Model, An overview of Theories of Profit; Innovation Theory and Risk Bearing Theory

#### **Module-II: Factor Pricing in Different Markets**

Factor Pricing in Perfectly Competitive Markets - The demand for Labour in Perfectly Competitive Market-The Supply of Labour in Perfectly Competitive Market - Determination of Factor Price in Perfectly Competitive Market- Factor Pricing in Imperfectly Competitive Markets-Monopolistic Power in the Product Market- Monopolistic Power in the Factor Market- Bilateral Monopoly, Competitive Buyer-Firm V/S Monopoly Union

#### **Module-III: Factor Pricing Income Distribution**

Elasticity of Factor Substitution, Technical progress and Income Distribution, Elasticity of Input Substitution and the Shares of Factors of Production, The Price of Fixed Factors: Rents and Quasi-Rents, Non-Homogeneous Factors and Wage Differentials, The Adding Up Problem: 'Product Exhaustion Theorems

#### **Module-IV: General Equilibrium Theory**

Interdependence in the Economy-Partial and General Equilibrium Analysis- Walrasian System- Existence, Uniqueness and Stability of an Equilibrium- Static Properties of a General Equilibrium State: Efficiency in Factor Substitution - Efficiency in Distribution of Commodities - Efficiency in Product Mix

#### **Module-V: Welfare Economics**

Introduction to Welfare Economics: Meaning, Concept of Social Welfare-Measurement of Economic Welfare - Value Judgment in Welfare Economics; Criteria of Social Welfare – GNP as Welfare Criterion – Bentham's Criterion – Pareto Optimality Criterion – Kaldor-Hicks Compensation criterion – Bergson Criterion of Social welfare function - Externalities: Divergence between Private Costs and Benefits.

## **REVISED SYLLABUS**

### **References (Please refer to the Latest Edition):**

1. Koutsoyannis (1997) Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan, London.
2. Dominick Salvatore, (2002) Microeconomics Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New York, 2003.
3. Ferguson C.E. and Maurice S. Charles (1978) Economic Analysis-Theory and Applications, Richard D. Irwin Inc. USA.
4. Ahuja H.L. (2002) Advanced Economic Theory, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
5. Sen A.K. (1970) Collective Choice and Social Welfare, Holden-Day, San Francisco

# REVISED SYLLABUS

## HCT 2.2: MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- II

**Preamble:** The aim of this course is to understand the fundamentals of demand and supply of money and to provide comprehensive understanding of modern quantity theory of money, theories of inflation and their policy implications.

### Course outcomes

1. Understand the theories on money from classical to modern.
2. Knows the importance of inflation theories and policies
3. Study the significance of open economy

### Module-I: Theories of Money

Walrasian and Non-Walrasian Approaches in Macroeconomics – the Classical Heritage – Says’ Equality and Says’ Identity – Walras’Law – Walrasian System – Patinkin and Real Balance Effect – Arrow – Debreu Model – Overlapping Generation Model of Samuelson.

### Module-II: Post-Keynesian Theories of Money

Post-Keynesian Demand for Money Theories – Inventory Theory of Baumol – Portfolio Balance Theory of Tobin – Restatement of the Quantity Theory as a Theory of Demand for Money by Friedman – Supply of Money Theories – Money Multiplier Model – Behavioural Model of Money Supply – Endogenous Money Supply Theory.

### Module-III: Inflation: Theories and Policies

Theories of Inflation - Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Theories of Inflation - Phillips Curve - Monetarist, Keynesian and New Classical Views on Inflation and Unemployment - Role of Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Management - Monetary and Fiscal Policy Options. Inflation and Interest Rates: Real and Nominal Interest Rates - Fisher Effect - Nominal Interest Rate and the Demand for Money - Social Costs of Inflation.

### Module-IV: Modern Theories of Money

Re-interpretation of Keynes by Clower and Leijonhufvud – The Dual Decision Hypothesis – Rationing Models of Barrow, Grossman and Malinvaud – Monetarist contributions – An Overview of Major Themes in Monetarism –Lucas’ Surprise Supply Function – The Intertemporal Substitution Model – Policy Ineffectiveness Argument – The Lucas Critique – Post Keynesian Macroeconomics; The New Keynesian School – Micro Foundations of Macroeconomics – Small Menu Cost Model; Efficient Wage Theory – Insider-Outer Model.

### Module-V: Open Economy

Basic Concepts - Mundell; Fleming Model; International Flows of Capital and Goods - Saving and Investment in a Small Open Economy - Exchange Rates - A Case of a Large Open Economy (Example United States and India) - Equilibrium in an Open Economy - Influence of Policies on an Open Economy.

## REVISED SYLLABUS

### References (Please refer to the latest edition):

1. Ackley, G. (1978): *Macro Economics: Theory and Policy*, McMillan, New York.
2. Turnovsky, S. J. (1977): *Macro Economic Analysis and Stabilization Policy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Sheffrin, S. M. (1996): *Rational Expectations*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
4. Frisch, H. (1983): *Theories of Inflation*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
5. Mankiw, N. G. and D. Romer (1991): *New Keynesian Economics*, (2 vols), MIT Press, Cambridge.
6. Laidler, D.F.W. (1977): *Demand for Money: Theory and Evidence*, Dum-Don Valley, New York.
7. Reddy, Y. V. (2000): *A Review of Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India*, New Delhi
8. Hall, R. E. and J. B. Taylor (1986): *Macro Economics*, W. W. Norton, New York.
9. Blackhouse, R. and A. Salansi (Eds.) (2000): *Macro Economics and the Real World*, Oxford, University Press, London.
10. Branson, W. A. (1989): *Macro Economic Theory and Policy*, Harper and Row, New York.
11. Dornbusch, R. and F. Stanley (1997): *Macro Economics*, McGraw Hill, New York.
12. Edward Shapiro (1996): *Macro Economic Analysis*, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.
13. Gupta, R. D. and Rana A. S. (1998): *Post-Keynesian Economics*, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiyana.
14. Romer, D. L. (1996): *Advanced Macro Economics*, McGraw Hill, New York.
15. Gordon, R. and Harris S.G. (1998): *Macro Economics*, Addison Wesley
16. Taylor, K. (1983): *Structuralist Macro Economics*, Basic Books, New Longman

# REVISED SYLLABUS

## HCT 2.3 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS

**Preamble:** The student of economics should be well conversant with the theory and practice of different financial institutions and markets and understand and analyses the interconnection between the monetary forces and real forces, their developmental role and limitations in shaping and influencing the monetary and related policies at the national. To familiarize the students with theoretical and empirical tools to undertake rational analysis of variables affecting capital and money market in present world dynamics.

### Course Outcome:

1. Analyze the Financial System, Banking and Non-Banking Institutions,
2. To Securities Markets and also the key terminology of Financial Market for employment opportunity.
3. To Role of banks, functions of banks, changes adopted by banks to the present days is very necessary.
4. To Central bank and its policy are very important to study.

### Module-I: Financial Systems

Money and Finance- Money and Near Money –Financial Intermediation and Financial Intermediaries Structure of the Financial System– Functions; Equilibrium in Financial Market- Financial System and Economic Development –Risk and Financial Assets- Types of Risks- Returns on Assets.

### Module-II: Banking System

Commercial Banking – Functions - Credit Creation and its Control- Non-Performing Assets; Central Bank-; Functions- Credit Control Measures -Development Banks- NBFIs and their Role and Functions - Insurance and Mutual Funds-Financial Sector Reforms in India- Recent Issues.

### Module-III: Financial Markets

Role and Structure of Money Market- Call Money Market; Treasury Bill Market- Commercial Bill Market; Including Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits- Discount Market- Govt. Securities Market.

### Module-IV: Capital Markets

Meaning - Role and Structure of Capital Market- Stock Exchange Markets - Trading Regulations - SEBI –National Stock Exchange. Market for Derivatives-Forwards- Futures Options and Swaps.

### Module-V: International Financial Markets

Foreign Exchange Rates -International Monetary Fund- International Liquidity- Leading Operation of World Bank and its Affiliates; Working of International Development Agency and International Finance Corporation; Asian Development Bank and India; Euro-Dollar and Euro Currency Markets.

## REVISED SYLLABUS

### References (Please refer to the latest edition):

1. Bholey L.M. (1999), *Financial Institutions and Markets*, Tata McGraw Hill Co Ltd, New Delhi
2. Bholey L.M. (2000), *Indian Financial Systems*, Chugh Publications, Allahabad
3. Johnson H.J. (1993), *Financial Institutions and Markets*, McGraw Hill Co Ltd, New York
4. Khan Y.M. (1996), *Indian Financial System*, Tata McGraw Hill Co Ltd, New Delhi
5. Machiraju, M.R. (1999), *Indian Financial System*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi

# REVISED SYLLABUS

## HCT 2.4: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

**Preamble:** Statistics for Economics enable the students in transforming raw data into meaningful insights which helps in decision-making processes. This course is designed to equip the students with the analytical tools and methodologies essential for interpreting economic trends, testing hypotheses, and drawing informed conclusions. It serves as the compass that guides economists through the complexities of real-world economic scenarios.

### Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate proficiency in using descriptive statistics to summarize and describe economic data, including measures of central tendency and dispersion.
2. Use regression analysis to analyze relationships between economic variables.
3. Develop a clear understanding of what index numbers are and their role in representing changes in economic variables over time.

### Module -I: Data and Sampling

Data-meaning and types of Data primary data, secondary data -qualitative, quantitative, discrete, continuous, ordinal Data, Nominal Data, time series data, , population and samples, Sampling, probability and non-probability Methods;

### Module -II: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion

Average – definition, importance and types – arithmetic mean, median and mode, Geometric mean, Weighted Arithmetic Mean, partitional values – quartiles, deciles and percentiles; Meaning and significance of measure of dispersion, types of dispersion – range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation, variance and coefficient of variation

### Module-III: Correlation and Regression

Meaning and types of correlation, scatter diagram method, methods of computation of correlation coefficient – Karl pearsons method, spearman's rank correlation method, Pearson's product moment; Regression–meaning and importance of regression analysis, simple regression lines and equations and forecasting (two variables only).

### Module-IV: Index Numbers and Time Series

Index Numbers-meaning and importance, problems in the construction of index numbers, types of Index numbers-price index numbers, Quantity index numbers, Value index Numbers, Consumers price index numbers, Weighted and unweighted index numbers, Methods of construction of index numbers, limitations of index Numbers; Time Series – Moving Average, Components of Time series- trend, seasonal variation, cyclical variation, and irregular variation; Ordinary Least Squares.

### Module-V: Hypothesis Testing

Concepts of statistical hypothesis, Null and Alternative hypothesis, Critical region, two types of errors, Level of significance, One and two tailed tests, Chi-square, T-test and F-test, Analysis of variance: one-way ANOVA, two-way ANOVA, Normal Distributions, Binomial Distribution.

## REVISED SYLLABUS

### References (Please refer to the latest edition):

1. S.P. Gupta (2009) Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons New Delhi
2. Anderson, Sweeney and Williams (2002) Statistics for Business and Economics, Thomson South-Western, Bangalore.
3. Bose D (2003) An Introduction to Mathematical Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Yamane Taro (1964) Statistics-An Introductory Analysis, Harper and Row Publishers, New York
5. Monga G S (2000) Mathematics and statistics for economics, Vikas Publishing House New Delhi
6. Veerachami R (2002) Quantitative Methods for Economics, New Age International Publication, New Delhi.

# REVISED SYLLABUS

## SCT 2.1. (A) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**Preamble:** The agricultural economics establishes the fundamental principles, objectives, and context of the field, emphasizing its role in understanding the economic aspects of agricultural production, distribution, and consumption. While there isn't a standardized preamble, a general statement might capture the essence of agricultural economics as "In recognition of the pivotal role that agriculture plays in sustaining human life and fostering economic development, agricultural economics emerges as a discipline devoted to comprehending the intricate relationships between agricultural systems and economic forces. Acknowledging the multifaceted nature of agriculture.

### Course Outcomes:

1. To develop a solid understanding of fundamental economic concepts and theories as they apply to the agricultural sector, including supply and demand, market structures, and resource allocation.
2. To Analyze and evaluate the economic aspects of agricultural production, including factors influencing crop and livestock production, technology adoption, and efficiency in resource use.
2. To understand the dynamics of agricultural markets, including pricing mechanisms, market structures, and the role of government policies in shaping agricultural trade and commerce.
4. To apply economic principles to analyze and assess agricultural policies, both domestic and international, and their impact on farm incomes, food prices, and overall agricultural sustainability.

### Module-I: Agriculture and Economic Development

Nature and Scope of Agricultural and Rural Economics; Traditional Agriculture and Its Modernization; Role of Agriculture in Economic Development; Interdependence Between Agriculture and Industry - Some Empirical Evidence; Models of Interaction Between Agriculture and the Rest of the Economy; Agricultural Development, Poverty and Environment.

### Module-II: Agricultural Production and Productivity

Agricultural Production - Resource Use and Efficiency; Production Function Analyses in Agriculture; Factor Combination and Resource Substitution; Cost and Supply Curves; Size of Farm and Laws of Returns; Theoretical and Empirical Findings; Supply Response of Individual Crops and Aggregate Supply; Resource Use Efficiency In Traditional Agriculture; Technical Change, Labour Absorption and Gender Issues in Agricultural Services.

### Module-III: Agricultural Marketing and Farm Management

Concept; Structure; Importance; Defects of Agricultural Markets In India; Functions of Agricultural Marketing and Packaging in India; Transportation, Grading And Standardization, Storage and Warehousing, Role of Government in Promoting Agricultural Marketing in India; Promotion of Regulated Markets (APMCs) – Importance, Functions, Problems and Remedial Measures; Meaning, Importance, Tools and Principles of Farm Management; Farm Accounting, Farm Budgeting and Cost Concepts.

### Module-IV: Land Reforms and Price Policy

Principles of Land Utilization; Land Distribution -Structure and Trends; Land Values and Rent; Land Tenures and Farming Systems - Peasant, Capitalist, Collective and State Farming; Tenancy and Crop Sharing-Forms, Incidence and Effects; Land Reform Measures and Performance; Women and Land Reforms; Problems of Marginal and Small Farmers; Instability in Agricultural Prices – Causes, Effects And Fluctuations; Need For Stabilization in Agriculture Prices, Cob-Web Model; Agriculture Price Policy.

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## **Module-V: Agricultural Growth in India**

Recent Trends in Agricultural Growth In India; Inter-Regional Variations in Growth of Output And Productivity; Cropping Pattern Shifts; Supply of Inputs - Irrigation, Power, Seed and Fertilizers; Pricing of Inputs and Role of Subsidies; Distribution of Gains from Technological Change; Role of Public Investment and Capital Formation in Indian Agriculture; Strategy of Agricultural Development and Technological Progress; Sustainable Agriculture-Indigenous Practices; Bio-Technological Practices and Growth Potential.

### **References (Please refer to the Latest Edition):**

1. Bhaduri, A. (1984), The Economic Structure of Backward Agriculture, Macmillan, Delhi.
2. Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996), Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Dantwala, M.L. et.al (1991), Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
4. Ghatak, S. and K. Ingerscent (1984), Agriculture and Economic Development, Select books, New Delhi.
5. Government of India (1976), Report of the National Commission on Agriculture, New Delhi.
6. Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual), New Delhi.
7. Gulati, A. and T. Kelly (1999), Trade Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Joshi, P.C. (1975), Land Reforms in India: Trends and Prospects, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
9. Kahlon, A.S. and Tyagi D.S. (1983), Agriculture Price Policy in India, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
10. Memoria C.B., Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
11. Rao, C.H. Hanumantha (1975), Agricultural Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Reserve Bank of India, Report on Currency and Finance (Annual), Mumbai.
13. Rudra, A. (1982), Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Reality, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
14. Saini, G.R. (1979), Farm Size, Resource Use Efficiency and Income Distribution, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

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## SCT 2.1. (B) REGIONAL ECONOMICS

**Preamble:** The Regional Economics typically sets the tone for the field, outlining its fundamental principles, objectives, and scope and regional economics, a general statement might encompass on the recognition of the dynamic interplay between geography, economic activities, and human communities, regional economics emerges as a discipline dedicated to understanding and enhancing the prosperity of distinct geographical areas and acknowledging the diverse landscapes, cultures, and resources that shape regions, regional economics seeks to analyze the spatial distribution of economic phenomena and develop strategies to foster sustainable development.

### Course Outcomes:

1. To familiarize students about the concepts and distinguishing features of regions.
2. To study issues governing regional development.
3. To study and understand regional inequalities.
4. To demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of key concepts in regional economics, including regional development, spatial disparities, and the role of geography in economic activities.

### Module-I: Basic Regional Concepts

Nature, Scope and Significance, Meaning of Region; Different Types of Regions; Regional Growth; Problems of Estimation; Indicators of Regional Growth.

### Module-II: Regional Growth

New-Classical Growth Models; Cumulative Causation Model, Divergence of Disparities in Per Capita Regional Income; Techniques of Regional Analysis; Input Output Analysis; Other Models, Impact Studies.

### Module-III: Inter Regional Differential in India's Development

Regional Characteristics in India and Imbalances; Agriculture, Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Social Sector; Regional Policy in India; Liberalization and Regional Policy.

### Module-IV: Agricultural Regional Disparities in Karnataka

Trends in Development across the State; State GDP Variations; Inter-District Variations in Development and Per Capita Income; Regional Disparities in Agriculture and Irrigation.

### Module-V: Industrial Regional Disparities in Karnataka

Regional Disparities in Industrial Development; Industrial Dispersal Policies, Incentives for the Development of Industries in Backward Areas; Banking and Regional Development; Economic Infrastructure and Regional Development.

## REVISED SYLLABUS

### References (Please refer to the Latest Edition):

1. Basu Kaushik and others (eds) *The Concise Oxford Companion to Economics in India*, OUP, 2010.
2. Beckam M., *Location Theory* Random Publishing House, London, 1969
3. Chenery et al (eds) *The Structure and Growth of Italian Economy*, 1970.
4. Dholakia R.H., *Regional Disparity and Economic Growth in India*
5. Hansen N.M., *Public Policy and Regional Economic Development*, OUP, 1974.
6. HPCRRD (Nanjundappa committee Report), Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.
7. *India Year Book Annual Issues*, GOI, New Delhi.
8. Sen, Amartya and others (eds) *Mismeasuring our Lives*, Book Well Publications, New Delhi, 2011.
9. Srinivasan T.N., *Growth Sustainability and India's Economic Reform*, OUP, 2011.

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## OET 2.1 (A) INDIAN ECONOMY

**Preamble:** This Paper is acquaint the students with the basic features of Indian economy with regard to population, poverty, inequality, infrastructure and regional imbalance and the study changes in core sectors along with recent policy developments and The objective of this course is to help a student to understand Indian economic problems in the light of relevant economic theories and in a comparative perspective and enable the students to appreciate the evolution of Indian economy, its institutional framework, planning policy. Understand the relevance of international trade and equip the students with the theoretical, empirical and policy issues relating to the society, policy and economy of India and evaluate the background of the globalization process and its diverse ramifications on the knowledge economy.

### Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, the students will:

1. Possess knowledge about Indian economic problems in the light of relevant economic theories and in a comparative perspective.
2. Appreciate the evolution of Indian economy, its institutional framework, planning policy.
3. Possess a deeper understanding of the relevance of international trade in view of protection and foreign competition.

### Module-I: Structure of the Indian Economy

Historical Perspective; Colonialism and Underdevelopment with reference to Drain Theory and Laissez faire Policy; Mixed Economy; Structure and Growth of National Income; Changing Features of Indian Economy; Demographic Trends in India; Changing Role of Government and Market; Natural Resources.

### Module-II: Planning, Economic Development and Infrastructure

Planning Process in India - Origin, Types: National Planning Committee; Bombay Plan; People's Plan; Gandhian Plan, Five Year Plans - Objectives, Strategies, Investment Pattern, Financing, Targets, Achievements and Failures; Reforms in Planning Process – NITI Aayoga, Approaches to Economic Development and its Measurement- Sustainable Development; Role of State, Market and Other Institutions; Indicators of Development- HDI, PQLI, GDI; Poverty-Alleviation Programs in India, Rural- Urban Migration, Unemployment- Types, Challenges, Nature, Magnitude, a Critical Review of Employment Generation Programs; Importance of Infrastructure - Economic and Social Infrastructure in India; Environmental Degradation- Causes, Consequences, Policies in India.

### Module-III: Public Finance

Public Finance- Indian Tax Structure, Tax Reforms (GST); Public Expenditure in India- Issues and Trends; Public Debt - Debt Obligations of Central and State Governments; Fiscal Policy- Objectives, Imbalance and Deficit Finance, Fiscal Responsibilities in India, Federal Finance in India, Demonetization and its implications for India.

## REVISED SYLLABUS

### References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Ahluwalia. I. J. and M D Little (Eds.) (1999): India's Economic Reforms and Development (Essays in Honor of Manmohan Singh) OUP, New Delhi.
2. Brahamananda P R and V R Panchamukhi (Eds.) (2001), Development Experience in the Indian Economy: Inter-State Perspectives, Bookwell, New Delhi.
3. Chakravarthy, S. (1987): Development Planning: The Indian Experience, OUP, New Delhi.
4. Dhar P.K. (2012): Indian Economy - Its Growing Dimensions, Twentieth Edition, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual), Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
6. Jalan B (1996): India's Economic Policy- Preparing for the Twenty first Century, Viking New Delhi.
7. Misra and Puri (2005) :*Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publications, 2005
8. Rudra Dutta and KPM Sundaram (2006): *Indian Economy*, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi.
9. Sandesara. J.C. (1992) Industrial Policy and Planning, 1947-1991: Tendencies, Interpretations and Issues Sage, New Delhi.
10. Sen R.K. and B. Chatterjee (2001): Indian Economy: Agenda for 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Essay in Honour of Prof. P.R.Brahmananda), Deep & Deep, New Delhi.
11. Uma Kapila (2014): Indian Economy – Performance and Policies, Fourteenth Edition, Academic foundation New Delhi.

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## OET 2.1. (B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**Preamble:** This paper is enabling the students to understand the concepts, the theories and the problems of rural development and analyze the pattern of economic diversification in rural areas and to examine the role of infrastructure in rural development. rural development and to build the capabilities of the students to commit themselves for development of rural areas by providing necessary inputs.

### Course Outcome:

1. Able to understand features and issues through various theories and try to solve problems of rural areas through appropriate schemes / programmes.
2. Be encouraged for active participation and expansion of infrastructural activities in rural areas to achieve rural development.
3. It also enables the students to study the various aspects of poverty and unemployment in India,
4. To enable the students to take active participation in main stream development process in rural areas with adequate information and skills development.

### Module-I: Nature and Scope

Rural Development; Objectives-Characteristics-Need for Rural Development-Rural Economic Rural Development Philosophy; Rural Problems. Rural Development Models; Contribution of Gandhi, VKRV Rao - Approaches of Rural Development IRDP, and PURA MGNREG rural Development.

### Module-II: Rural Development Strategies

Growth of Agriculture and rural development in India–Rural Development Programmes - Micro Level Planning-Design and Evaluation of Rural Development Projects-Block Plans, Rural Infrastructure and Services, Rural Transport, Education, and Sanitation Rural Energy. Location theory of rural services Losch, Christaller, Weber and Isard Models, Rural Industrialization.

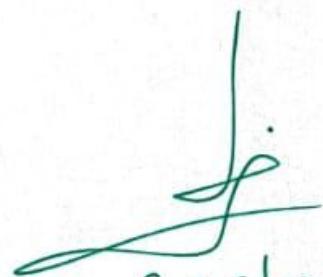
### Unit -III: Administrative Structure and Organization in India

Panchayat Raj Institutions, People's Participation. Role of NGOs and voluntary agencies in Rural Development. Rural development-self-help Groups (SHGs) Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and NABARD.

## REFERENCES (Please refer to the Latest Edition):

- Abdul Aziz (1984), Organizing Agricultural Laborers, Ashish, New Delhi.
- Biradar, R.R (2008): Rural Non – agriculture employment in India: An Analysis of its determinants and impact on poverty and inequality, concept publishing company, New Delhi.
- Dubashi, P.R. (1985), Rural Development in India, New Delhi.
- Satya Sundaram (1996), Rural Development in India.
- Kurien, C.T. (1989), Dynamics of Rural Transformation, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
- NIRD (1985), Rural Development in India: Some Facets.
- Rao, V.M. (1979), Rural Development and the Village.
- Vasanth Desai (1988), Rural Development, 6 vol., Himalaya, Bombay.

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