



**Prof. Ramkrishna More Arts, Commerce & Science College Akurdi,
Pune-411044**

Affiliated to
Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. (SPPU)

**B.A. Economics / B.A. Honors with
Major and Minor Degree**

(Four Years B. A. Honors with Major and Minor Degree)

Choice Based Credit System(CBCS)

Under Autonomy and NEP-2020 (II) To Be Implemented

**From Academic Year
2026 – 2027**

Proposed Syllabus

**PG Part – I Honours with Major and Minor Subjects
(M.A.-I)**

Board of Studies Economics



➤ Preamble

The Master of Arts in Economics program is designed to provide students with a rigorous and comprehensive understanding of economic principles, theories, and their applications. The curriculum aims to develop strong analytical and quantitative skills, enabling graduates to critically evaluate economic issues, conduct independent research, and contribute effectively to policy-making and economic analysis in diverse fields.

This syllabus is structured to build a strong foundation in core economic theory, including microeconomics and macroeconomics, supplemented by essential quantitative methods such as mathematical economics and econometrics. Furthermore, it offers opportunities for specialization in various applied fields, allowing students to tailor their studies to their specific interests and career aspirations.

The program emphasizes a balanced approach, integrating theoretical knowledge with real-world applications and policy relevance. Through a combination of lectures, seminars, assignments, and research projects, students will develop the ability to:

- **Understand and apply core economic theories and models.**
- **Analyze complex economic problems using logical reasoning and quantitative techniques.**
- **Critically evaluate economic policies and their impact.**
- **Conduct independent research and communicate findings effectively.**
- **Develop a strong understanding of the Indian economy within a global context.**

This syllabus is a dynamic document, subject to periodic revisions to reflect the evolving nature of economic thought and the changing needs of the economy. It is intended to serve as a guide for students, faculty, and stakeholders in ensuring a high-quality and relevant postgraduate education in Economics.

➤ Eligibility

To be eligible for admission to the MA Economics program, candidates must generally meet the following criteria:

- **Educational Qualification:**

- A Bachelor's degree in Economics or a related discipline (such as Mathematics, Statistics, Commerce, Business Administration with a strong economics component) from a recognized university.
- In some cases, universities may consider candidates with a Bachelor's degree in any discipline, provided they have a demonstrated aptitude and interest in economics, often evidenced by relevant coursework at the undergraduate level or a strong performance in an entrance examination.
- **Minimum Marks:**
 - A minimum aggregate score at the Bachelor's degree level is usually required. This often ranges from **45% to 50%** or equivalent CGPA.
 - Specific minimum marks may vary depending on the university and the category of the applicant (e.g., general, reserved).
- **Other Requirements:**
 - Some institutions might have additional requirements, such as a minimum number of economics courses taken at the undergraduate level or specific mathematical prerequisites.
 - Candidates appearing for their final year Bachelor's degree examinations may also be eligible to apply, subject to meeting the eligibility criteria upon declaration of their results.

It is strongly recommended that prospective students consult the specific admission guidelines and eligibility criteria published by the individual university or institution they wish to apply to. These guidelines will provide the most accurate and up-to-date information regarding the requirements for their MA Economics program.

Rules and Regulations

1. **National Credit Framework (NCrF):** For creditisation and integration of all higher education qualifications leading to a certificate/ diploma/ degree with multiple entry and exit options, college will refer to National Credit Framework (NCrF) which encompasses the qualification frameworks for higher education, vocational and skill education and school education, namely National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF), National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) and National School Education Qualification Framework (NSEQF) respectively.

2. Structure of Four years multidisciplinary UG Programme and Five Years Integrated Multidisciplinary Master's Degree Programmes with Multiple Entry and Exit Options at Different Levels:

- (i) Students will have the flexibility to enter four years multidisciplinary Under Graduate Programme in odd semesters and exit a programme after the successful completion of even semesters as per their future career needs.
- (ii) Students will get a Certificate after a One year programme (minimum 40 Credits), a Diploma after two years (minimum 80 Credits), a Bachelor's degree after three years (minimum 120 Credits), and a Bachelor's degree with Research or Honours after Four years (minimum 160 Credits).

3. Qualification Type and Credit Requirements of Four Years Multidisciplinary Degree Programme with Multiple Entry and Exit Options

- (i) Details of qualifications, minimum credit requirements, exit credit courses, year and semester are as under:

Levels	Qualification Title	Credit Requirements		Semester	Year
		Minimum	Maximum		
4.5	UG Certificate	40	44	2	1
5.0	UG Diploma	80	88	4	2
5.5	Three Years Bachelor's degree	120	132	6	3
6.0	Bachelor's degree Honour's with Major	160	176	8	4
	Bachelor's degree Honour's with Major	160	176	8	4
7.0	Master's Degree	200	220	10	5
8.0	Ph. D.	----	-----	-----	----

- (ii) An exit 6-credit bridge course(s) lasting two months, including at least 6-credit job specific internship/apprenticeship that will help the graduates acquire job-ready competencies required to enter the workforce will be an additional requirement for the award of the undergraduate Certificate/ Diploma/ three year Bachelor's Degree.

- (iii) On exit, the students will have the option to re-enter the programme in the college, or in a different higher education institution. Re-entry at various levels for lateral entrants in academic programmes should be based on the earned and valid credits as

deposited and accumulated in the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) through Registered Higher Education Institutions (RHEI) and proficiency test records.

(iv) Eligibility for admission to the fourth year of four-year **Honours with Research Degree Programmes** as per UGC guidelines: Minimum CGPA of 7.5 or minimum 75% at three-year degree.

(v) PG curriculum, as illustrated below, have flexibility a) One-year Post-Graduate Diploma (PGD), b) Two year Post-graduate Programme and c) 5 Years Master's degree programmes with multiple Entry and Exit options at different levels.

(a) Post-Graduate Diploma (PGD): Programme duration- One year (2 semesters) after any bachelor's degree, min. 40 credits

(i) UGC: 1-Year (2 semesters) Post-Graduate Diploma (PGD) after 3-years Bachelor's degree: Level 6.0

(ii) UGC: 1-Year (2 semesters) PGD after 4 years Bachelor's degree (Honors/ Research): Level 6.5

(b) Master's Degree:

(i) UGC: 2-Years (four semesters) Master's Degree after obtaining a 3-years Bachelor's degree, Minimum 40 credits/year, second year devoted entirely to research, PG – 2nd year: Level 6.5

OR

(i) 1-Year (two semesters) Master's Degree after obtaining a 4-year Bachelor's degree (Honours/Research): Minimum 40 credits: Level 6.5

(c) Level 8 represents Ph. D. Research Degree.

(d) A 5-year Integrated Bachelor's and Master's programme shall have a minimum of 220 credits.

(e) Master's and doctoral programmes, while providing rigorous research-based specialization, should also provide opportunities for multidisciplinary work, in academia, government, research institutions, and industry.

4. Lateral Entry/ Re-entry at higher Levels after exit from lower levels of four years multidisciplinary UG degree programme:

(i) The credit points earned and accumulated shall be used to determine the eligibility for taking admission to various programs at multiple levels, subject to fulfilment of the broad principles laid down under NCrf. Students who leave with a Certification,

Diploma, or a Basic Bachelor's Degree will be eligible to re-enter the programme at the exit level to complete or progress to the next level through lateral entry mode. Depending upon the academic and physical facilities available, the State Universities/ Autonomous Colleges (Higher Education Institutions or HEI) may earmark specific seats/ intake for lateral entry into the second year/ third year/ fourth year of a four years multidisciplinary UG degree programme as approved by Professional Standard Setting Bodies (PSSB/Govt. of Maharashtra/ statutory council of affiliating University plus any consequential vacancies caused by exits to an ongoing programme (four-year Degree Programme and Integrated Master's or second year Master's). Lateral entry or Re-entry is open to those students if he/she has either –

(a) successfully completed the first year/second year/third year of the particular four years multidisciplinary degree programme in any ABC registered HEI with valid credits in ABC and re-entering into the second year/third year/fourth year, respectively of the same four years degree programme of any ABC registered HEI, within stipulated/ permissible period of years as decided by Statutory Councils of that HEI

OR

(b) Already successfully completed a multidisciplinary four-year first-degree programme and is desirous of and academically capable of pursuing another multidisciplinary four years first-degree programme in an allied subject.

(ii) A student will be allowed to enter/re-enter only at the odd semester. Re-entry at various levels for lateral entrants in academic programmes should be based on the earned and valid credits as deposited and accumulated in Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) through Registered Higher Education Institutions (RHEI) and proficiency test records. However, in terms of the admission eligibility requirements, the student shall belong to the same faculty/ discipline in terms of Major Subject i.e., the Major subject of his earlier Programme and the Major subject of the new Programme for which he is seeking admission must be from the same faculty/discipline. Reservation for lateral entry will be executed as per the Government of Maharashtra norms.

5. Distribution of Credits across Multidisciplinary Four Years Degree Programme:

- I. Four-year multidisciplinary degree programme with Honours/ Specialization Degree will have Internship and Core /Major Courses with a minimum of 22 credits per sem. in the Fourth Year.
- II. Four-year multidisciplinary degree programme with Research will have Research Projects, Seminars, Dissertations and Internships with a minimum of 22 credits per Sem. in the Fourth Year.
- III. Students shall select a ‘Major or Core Subject/ Discipline’ and a ‘**Minor Subject/Discipline**’ from the lists of various **Subject Combinations and Options provided the Colleges**. In general, for the four years multidisciplinary bachelor’s degree programme, the distribution of credits will be as follows:
 - a. Disciplinary/interdisciplinary Major/ Core Subject (minimum of 68 credits)- Mandatory and Elective Courses
 - b. Disciplinary/interdisciplinary Minor Subject (maximum of 22 credits)
 - c. Skill based/Vocational studies corresponding to the Major/ Core Subject (8 credits)
 - d. Field projects/internship/apprenticeship/community engagement and service corresponding to the Major/ Core Subject (14-22 credits) with a maximum of six credits per Semester
 - e. Generic/ Open Electives through Baskets of Elective Courses (12 credits),
 - f. Ability Enhancement Courses including Languages, Literature and Environmental Studies (12 credits),
 - g. In-built modules on the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in Major/ Core Subject at Level 4.5 – 2 credits
 - h. Value-based Education, Life Skills and Professional Ethics: Co-curricular Courses such as Sports and Culture, NSS/NCC and Fine/ Applied/Visual Arts (8 credits).

Student can earn some credits (SEC/VSC/GE/OE) in the form of online from-

- i. The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) organizes qualifications for Vocational and Skill Courses in a series of 8 levels based on professional knowledge, professional skills, core skills and responsibilities, in the increasing order of complexity and competency.
- ii. University Grants Commission (Credit Framework For Online Learning Courses through Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) Regulations, 2021, **permits up to 40 per cent of the total courses being offered in a**

particular programme in a semester through the Online Learning Courses offered through the Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) platform.

6. Examination and Assessment Process:

- i. The basic principle of the credit framework is that credits are a function of the successful completion of a program of study/ vocational education/ training and assessment. No credit can be earned by the student unless the student is assessed for the achievement of the desired competencies and outcome of a program.
- ii. Exit options are provided with certification, diploma and basic Bachelor's degrees to the students at the end of the second, fourth and sixth semesters of a four years multidisciplinary degree programme. Students will receive a Bachelor's degree with Honours/ Research on successfully completing of all eight semesters of the UG Program either at a stretch or with opted exits and re-entries.
- iii. For the smooth success of four-year multidisciplinary degree programme with multiple entry and exit systems, the examination mode will be based on the combination of innovative trends in formative (informal and formal tests administered during the learning process) and summative (evaluation of students learning at the end of an instructional unit) examination modes. This is in line with the UGC Report on 'Evaluation Reforms in Higher Educational Institutions (2019)'.
iv. Evaluation of each students in each course will be done as follows
 - a) Each theory or practical course will be of 2 credits = 50 marks
 - b) Internal evaluation 30% weightage (15 marks)
 - c) External evaluation 70% weightage (35 marks)
 - d) Students should secure 40% marks in each type of evaluation for successful completion of a course (student should secure at least 6 marks in internal and 14 marks in external evaluation).

(v) Evaluation Pattern.

- A. **Internal evaluation** - Two written test, each of 20 marks will be conducted
 - i. e. two tests on two modules. 1st assignment after completing 6 weeks of teaching and 2nd on completion of 13th week of teaching. 5 marks out of 15 will be assigned from these written tests. Remaining 10 marks will be assigned from other types of evaluation such as seminars, orals, poster presentation, open book challenging tests, surprise test, objective test etc.

Examination (Internal and external) will be conducted so that CO, PO, PSO can be evaluated.

B. External Evaluation - External evaluation will be done at the end of each semester.

- a) For theory, 35 marks written examination will be conducted and time of examination will be 2-hours.
- b) For practical, 35 marks practical examination will be conducted and time of examination will be 4-hours.
- c) For project / field project, 35 marks evaluation will be done on the basis of viva-voce and examination of thesis by the examiners.
- d) For OJT 35 marks evaluation will be done on the basis of report of industrial mentor / supervisor / industry and viva-voce. However, student has to produce and submit OJT certificate from competent authority of industry.

7. Attendance: The student must have at least 70% attendance, to appear any type of examination.

8. Declaration of Results:

- i. Declaration of result is based on the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) earned towards the end of each semester or the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) earned at the completion of all eight semesters of the programme and the corresponding overall alpha-sign or letter grades as given in Table 2. If some candidates exit at the completion of the first, second or third year of the four years Undergraduate Programmes, with Certificate, Diploma or Basic Degree, respectively, then the results of successful candidates at the end of the second, fourth or sixth semesters shall also be classified on the basis of the CGPA obtained in the two, four, six or eight semesters, respectively. Successful candidates at the end of the tenth semester of the integrated Master's Degree Programmes shall also be classified on the basis of CGPA obtained in the ten semesters of the Programmes. Likewise, the successful candidates of one year or two semesters Master's Degree Programme are also classified on the basis of the CGPA of two semesters of the Master's Degree Programme.

Table-2:

Grades on degree certificate/mark sheet will be assigned to the students as per the following table

Semester GPA/ Program CGPA Semester/Program	% of Marks	Alpha-Sign / Letter Grade Result
9.00-10.00	90-100	O (outstanding)
8.00 - <9.00	80.00 – <90.00	A+ (Excellent)
7.00 - <8.00	70.00-<80.00	A (Very Good)
6.00 - <7.00	60.00-<70.00	B+ (Good)
5.50 - <6.00	55.00-<60.00	B (Above Average)
5.00 - <5.50	50.00-<55.00	C (Average)
4.00 - <5.00	40.00-<50.00	P (Pass)
Below 4.00	< 40	F (Fail)
Ab	-----	Absent

- ii. A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination. For non-credit courses ‘Satisfactory’ or ‘Unsatisfactory’ shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and this will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA.

9. Award of Major and Minor Degree:-

- (i) A student pursuing four-year multidisciplinary UG programme will be awarded an appropriate Honours/ Research degree in Major/ Core Subject on completion of VIII Semester with the minimum of 176 credits if he secures in that Subject at least 50% of the total credits for that programme. He shall thus study the specific number of Mandatory Core Courses, Core Electives, Vocational and Skill Courses and Field projects/ Internships connected to Core Subjects in eight semesters so as to cover at least 50% of the total credits.
- (ii) In case of Research Degree, a student shall pursue research project and write dissertation in that Major in the VII and VIII semesters.

On the basis of above rules and regulations under NEP-2020 following course frame work is adopted by the Prof. Ramkrishna More Arts, Commerce and Science College, Akurdi, Pune-411044 for the completing of four years honours degree in Major and Minor subjects.

10. Distribution of Credits across Four Years Degree Programmes:

In general, for the four years' bachelor's degree programme, the distribution of credits will be as follows:

(a) Major (Core) Subject comprising Mandatory and Elective Courses:

- i. Minimum 50% of total credits corresponding to Three/Four - year UG Degree- Mandatory Courses offered in all Four years;
- ii. 2 credit course on Major Specific IKS shall be included under Major;
- iii. Elective courses of Major will be offered in the third and/or final year.
- iv. Vocational Skill Courses, Internship/ Apprenticeship, Field Projects, Research Projects connected to Major first to fourth year.

(b) Minor Subject: 18-20 Credits

- i. The Minor subjects may be from the different disciplines of the same faculty of DSC Major (Core) or they can be from different faculty altogether.
- ii. The credits of Minor subjects shall be completed in the first three years of UG Programme.

(c) Generic/ Open Elective Courses (OE): 10-12 credits

- i. It is to be offered in I and/or II year
- ii. Faculty-wise baskets of OE shall be prepared by University/ Autonomous Colleges.
- iii. OE is to be chosen compulsorily from faculty other than that of the Major.

(d) Vocational and Skill Enhancement Courses (VSEC): 14-16 credits

Vocational Skill Courses (VSC): 8-10 credits, including Hands on Training corresponding to the Major and/or Minor Subject:

- i. To be offered in first to three years;
- ii. Wherever applicable vocational courses will include skills based on advanced laboratory practicals of Major

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC): 06 credits

- i. To be offered in I and II year;
- ii. To be selected from the basket of Skill Courses approved by University/ Autonomous Colleges

(e) Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC), Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and Value Education Courses (VEC): 14 Credits

• **AEC: 08 credits**

- i. To be offered in I and II year
- ii. English: 04 Credits

iii. Modern Indian Language: 04 credits

iv. To be offered from the Basket approved by the College;

The focus for both languages should be on linguistic and communication skills.

o IKS: 2 Credits

i. To be offered in I Year

ii. Courses on IKS to be selected from the basket of IKS courses approved by the Colleges

o VEC: 04 Credits

i. To be offered in I year

ii. Value Education Courses (VEC) Environmental Science Education (Compulsory), Understanding India, and Digital and Technological Solutions.

(f) Field Projects/ Internship/ Apprenticeship/ Community Engagement and Service corresponding to the Major (Core) Subject, Co-curricular Courses (CC) and Research Project

o Internship/Apprenticeship corresponding to the Major (Core) Subject: 8 Credits

o Field Projects/Community Engagement and Service corresponding to the Major (Core) Subject: minimum 4-6 credits

To be offered in II, and III years of UG Degree Programmes.

o Co-curricular Courses (CC) such as Health and Wellness, Yoga education sports, and fitness, Cultural Activities, NSS/NCC and Fine/ Applied/ Visual/ Performing Arts: 8 credits. To be offered in I and/or II year

o Research Projects: 12 credits

To be offered in the final year for 4-year Honours with Research UG Degree

The UGC Regulations, 2021 permit up to 40% of the total courses being offered in a particular programme in a semester through the Online Learning Courses offered through the SWAYAM platform and/or other State Level Common Platforms which can be developed in due course with the participation of different Universities/ HEIs.

Abbreviations: Generic/ Open Electives: **GE/OE**; Vocational Skill and Skill Enhancement Courses: **VSEC**; Vocational Skill Courses: **VSC**; Skill Enhancement Courses: **SEC**; Ability Enhancement Courses: **AEC**; Indian Knowledge System: **IKS**; Value Education Courses: **VEC**; **OJT**: On Job Training; Internship/ Apprenticeship; Field projects: **FP**; Community engagement and service: **CEP**; Co-curricular Courses: **CC**; Research Methodology-**RM**; Research Project: **RP** Note: The Credit Distribution Table given above is illustrative only. The

Universities/ Autonomous Colleges may suitably modify within the broader framework of credit distribution across six verticals.

11. Definitions:

i. One semester = 15 weeks

ii. 1-credit theory = 15 hours i.e. for 1 credit, 1 hour per week teaching is to be performed.

15 hours of 1-credit are splinted as 12 hours actual teaching + 3 hours Tutorial (Numerical problem solving sessions, revision on difficult topics, dialog on student's difficulties, and internal evaluation)

iii. 1-credit practical = 30 hours. Thus, 1 credit practical = 2 contact hours in laboratory per week. 30 hours splinted as 24 hours actual table work and 6 hours for journal competition, oral on each practical and other internal evaluation.

iv. Each theory course of any type (major, minor, VSC, VEC, OE/GE, VEC, SEC, CC, etc.) **is of 2 credits.**

v. Theory per semester: Each theory course is of 2 credits. Thus, for each theory course contact hours = 24 teaching + 6 tutorials

vi. Each practical course is of 2 credits = 60 hours per semester

- a. Minimum 12 laboratory sessions will be conducted in one semester.
- b. Each laboratory sessions will be of 4 hour.

P. D. E. A's.

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Under Autonomy and NEP-2020 To Be Implemented from

Academic Year 2026 – 2027

Credit distribution structure for Two Years/ One Year PG

M.A. Economics

Year (1 Yr PG)	Level	Semester 1 (Yr)	Major		Minor (RM)	FP	OJT	RP	Cum. Cr.	Degree
			Mandatory	Electives						
I	6.0	Semester I	ECMAT-511 Micro Economics Analysis –I (4-Credit)	ECMET- 511-A Co- operative Banking –I (2-Credit)						
			ECMAT-512 Macro Economics Analysis –I (4-Credit)	ECMEP- 512 -A Practical in Co- operative Banking –I (2-Credit)						
			ECMAT-513 Public Economic-I (2-Credit)	OR	ECRMT-511 Basic Research Methodology (4-Credit)					
			ECMAP-514 Practical in Micro Economics Analysis –I (2-Credit)	ECMET- 511- B Micro Finance I (2-Credit)						
			ECMAP-515 Macro Economics Analysis –I (2-Credit)	ECMEP- 512 - B Practical in Micro Finance I (2-Credit)						
									22	PG Years Graduate Degree With Honours (Major and Minor Subjects)

P. D. E. A's.

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B.A. Honors (M.A.-I)

Economics Syllabus with CBCS Semester Pattern -2024

Under Autonomy and NEP-2020 (II) To Be Implemented from Academic Year 2026-2027

Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER I

ECMAT-511 - MICRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS -I

Credit-04:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01.	Introduction	15
	1.1 The Basic Principles of Microeconomics.	
	1.2 The Market forces of Demand and Supply	
	1.3 The Theory of Consumer Choice: Preference Ordering, Marginal Utility Theory, Indifference Curve Approach, Income and Price Expansion Paths, Income and Substitution Effects: Slutsky and Hicksian Approach.	
Model 02.	Theory of Revenue	15
	2.1 Theory of Revealed Preference	
	2.2 Concept of Total Revenue, Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue- Mathematical Applications.	
	2.3 Concept of Total Revenue, Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue- Mathematical Applications.	
Model 03.	Theory of Production Function	15
	3.1 Production Function – One Input, Two Inputs: Isoquants.	
	3.2 Law of Variable Proportions, Returns to the Variable Factor, Returns To Scale, Cobb- Douglas Production Function.	
	3.3 Cost Curves, Total Average and Marginal Coast, Short Run and Long Run Costs, Concepts of Economics Cost, Mathematical Applications	
Model 04.	4.1 Concept of Social Welfare	15
	4.2 Pigou's Contribution to Welfare Economics	
	4.3 Social Welfare Function, Compensation Criteria, Amartya Sen- Social Choice and Welfare	

➤ **Course Outcome: -**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO 1: Course Outcome Ability to apply the concepts of micro economics such as demand, Supply, revenue, cost, elasticity, etc.

CO 2: Ability to analyze and demonstrate knowledge of the basic theories/laws in economics- Law of demand, law of supply, production function, etc.

CO 3: At the end of the course, the student should be able to evaluate microeconomic Concepts, models and its use in real life situations.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To analyze the factors influencing individual consumer behavior and their demand for goods and services.
2. To study the pricing strategies of firms and the interplay of supply and demand in various market structures.
3. Exploring the concept of production theory to understand how changes in production proportions affect the market.
4. Studying potential market failures and externalities to understand how they affect welfare and exploring policy solutions to address them.

➤ **References Book:**

1. D.N. Dwivedi (2011) Micro Economics – Pearson Publication, New Delhi.
2. Misra S.K. and V.K. Puri (2001): Advanced Microeconomic Theory, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Austin Frakt and Mike Piper. (2014). Microeconomics Made Simple. Simple Subjects LLC
- Jhingan, M.L. (2016). Microeconomics, 8th Edition, Vrinda Publications.
4. Campbell McConnell, Stanley Brue, and Sean Flynn. (2017). Microeconomics, McGraw- hill Series: Economics. 20th Edition.

➤ **Recommended Journals: -**

1. The Indian Economic Journal- Sage Journal
2. Journal of Political Economy (JPE)
3. The Econometric Society
4. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

P. D. E. A's.

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B.A. Honors (M.A.-I)

Economics Syllabus with CBCS Semester Pattern -2024

Under Autonomy and NEP-2020 (II) To Be Implemented from Academic Year 2026-2027

Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER I

ECMAP-514 - PRACTICAL IN MICRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS -I

No. of Credit- 02

Lecture: - 60L

Unite No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 The Basic Principles of Microeconomics, The Market Forces of Demand and Supply, The Theory of Consumer Choice: Preference Ordering, Marginal Utility Theory, Indifference Curve Approach, Income and Price Expansion Paths, Income and Substitution Effects (Slutsky and Hicksian Approach)	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment, preparation & numerical problems on demand and supply, elasticity, consumer equilibrium (cardinal and ordinal approaches), derivation of demand curve, income and substitution effects (Slutsky and Hicksian methods), and diagrammatic explanation of market equilibrium and consumer surplus.	
02	2.1 Theory of Revealed Preference, Concept of Total Revenue, Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue – Mathematical Applications, Concept of Total Revenue, Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue – Mathematical Applications	20
	Practical 2 :- Case study, written assignment, preparation & numerical problems on revealed preference theory, calculation of TR, AR and MR, relationship between AR and MR under different market structures, and graphical and diagrammatic explanation of revenue curves.	
03	3.1 Production Function – One Input, Two Inputs: Isoquants, Law of Variable Proportions, Returns to the Variable Factor, Returns to Scale, Cobb-Douglas Production Function. Cost Curves, Total, Average and Marginal Cost, Short Run and Long Run Costs, Concepts of Economic Cost, Mathematical Applications	20

	4.1 Concept of Social Welfare- Pigou's Contribution to Welfare Economics, Social Welfare Function, Compensation Criteria, Amartya Sen – Social Choice and Welfare	
	Practical 3 :- Case study, written assignment, preparation & numerical problems on production function, isoquant–isocost analysis, returns to scale, Cobb-Douglas function, TP, AP, MP, and short- and long-run cost curves with diagrams; along with analytical and diagrammatic explanation of welfare economics, Pareto optimality, social welfare function, compensation criteria, Pigovian analysis, and Amartya Sen's contribution.	

Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcome: -**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO 1: Course Outcome Ability to apply the concepts of micro economics such as demand, Supply, revenue, cost, elasticity, etc.

CO 2: Ability to analyze and demonstrate knowledge of the basic theories/laws in economics- Law of demand, law of supply, production function, etc.

CO 3: At the end of the course, the student should be able to evaluate microeconomic Concepts, models and its use in real life situations.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To analyze the factors influencing individual consumer behavior and their demand for goods and services.
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1. The Indian Economic Journal- Sage Journal
2. Journal of Political Economy (JPE)
3. The Econometric Society
4. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

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B.A. Honors (M.A.-I)

Economics Syllabus with CBCS Semester Pattern -2024

Under Autonomy and NEP-2020 (II) To Be Implemented from Academic Year 2026-2027

Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER I

ECMAT-512- MACRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS - I

Credit-04:

No. of Lectures-60L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01	Traditional Approaches to Macroeconomics	15
	1.1 Classical Approach-Introduction and main features	
	1.2 Keynesian Approach-Introduction and main features	
	1.3 Neoclassical Approach-Introduction and main features	
Model 02	Demand and Supply of Money	15
	2.1 Definition of Money, Debates relating to definition of Money	
	2.2 The Liquidity Theory, Demand for Money-Classical and Keynesian	
	2.3 Cash Balance Approach- Post Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money, Tobins Approach, Baumol's Inventory Theoretic Approach, Friedman's	
Model 03	Supply of Money	15
	3.1 Financial Intermediation & A Behavior Model of Money Supply Determination	
	3.2. A Demand-determined Money Supply process & RBI approach to Money Supply	
	3.3 High Powered Money and Money Multiplier; Budget Deficit and Money Supply, Money Supply and Open Economy.	
Model 04	Consumption Expenditure and Investment Analysis	15
	4.1 Absolute income hypothesis & Relative income hypothesis	
	4.2 Permanent income hypothesis & Life-cycle hypothesis.	
	4.3 Investment- Types of Investment- Determinants of Investment – Marginal efficiency of capital (MEC)	

➤ **Course Outcome: -**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: Ability to analyze and demonstrate knowledge of the basic theories/laws in Macro economics.

CO2: At the end of the course, the student should be able to evaluate macro - economic Concepts, models and its use in real life situations.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. Understanding the historical evolution of macroeconomic thought and the foundational theories that shaped the field.
2. Analyzing the strengths and limitations of traditional macroeconomic approaches in explaining key phenomena like economic growth, inflation, and unemployment.
3. Examining alternative theories of demand for money, including the Cash Balance Approach, Post Keynesian perspectives, Tobin's approach, Baumol's Inventory Theoretic Approach, and Friedman's theory.

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Gupta, S.B. (1995), Monetary Planning in India, OUP, New Delhi. 13
2. Sampat Mukherjee (2013), 'A Global Text-Macroeconomics', New Central Book Agency
3. Ahuja H.L. (2010) Macroeconomic Theory & Policy, S. Chand Publications
4. Deshpande A. (2014) Economic Analysis for Business Decisions, Vishwakarma Publications.
5. Jhingan M.L. (2003) Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications.

➤ **Recommended Journals: -**

1. American Economic Association
2. Oxford University Press
3. University of Chicago Press
4. The Econometric Society
5. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

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Economics Syllabus with CBCS Semester Pattern -2024

Under Autonomy and NEP-2020 (II) To Be Implemented from Academic Year 2026-2027

Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER I

ECMAP-515 - PRACTICAL IN MACRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS - I



Unit No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 Classical Approach-Introduction and main features, Keynesian Approach-Introduction and main features, Neoclassical Approach-Introduction and main features, Demand and Supply of Money.	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment & analytical notes on Classical, Keynesian and Neoclassical approaches; comparative analysis of their main features; diagrammatic explanation of macroeconomic equilibrium models.	
02	2.1 Definition of Money, Debates relating to definition of Money, The Liquidity Theory, Demand for Money-Classical and Keynesian, Cash Balance Approach- Post Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money, Tobins Approach, Baumol's Inventory Theoretic Approach, Friedman's Supply of Money	20
	Practical 2 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical problems on demand for money (Classical and Keynesian), liquidity preference theory, cash balance approach, Baumol, Tobin and Friedman models; diagrammatic and analytical explanation of money demand theories.	
03	3.1 Financial Intermediation & A Behavior Model of Money Supply Determination, A Demand-determined Money Supply process & RBI approach to Money Supply, High Powered Money and Money Multiplier; Budget Deficit and Money Supply, Money Supply and Open Economy.	20
	4.1 Absolute income hypothesis & Relative income hypothesis,	

	Permanent income hypothesis & Life-cycle hypothesis, Investment-Types of Investment- Determinants of Investment – Marginal efficiency of capital (MEC)	
	Practical 3 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical problems on money supply determination including financial intermediation, money multiplier, high-powered money, budget deficit and RBI approach; along with analytical and numerical analysis of consumption and investment theories (Absolute, Relative, Permanent income and Life-cycle hypotheses), consumption function, and Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC), supported by diagrammatic explanations.	

Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcome: -**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: Ability to analyze and demonstrate knowledge of the basic theories/laws in Macro economics.

CO2: At the end of the course, the student should be able to evaluate macro - economic Concepts, models and its use in real life situations.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. Understanding the historical evolution of macroeconomic thought and the foundational theories that shaped the field.
2. Analyzing the strengths and limitations of traditional macroeconomic approaches in explaining key phenomena like economic growth, inflation, and unemployment.
3. Examining alternative theories of demand for money, including the Cash Balance Approach, Post Keynesian perspectives, Tobin's approach, Baumol's Inventory Theoretic Approach, and Friedman's theory.

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Gupta, S.B. (1995), Monetary Planning in India, OUP, New Delhi. 13
2. Sampat Mukherjee (2013), 'A Global Text-Macroeconomics', New Central Book Agency
3. Ahuja H.L. (2010) Macroeconomic Theory & Policy, S. Chand Publications
4. Deshpande A. (2014) Economic Analysis for Business Decisions, Vishwakarma Publications.
5. Jhingan M.L. (2003) Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications.

➤ **Recommended Journals: -**

1. American Economic Association
2. Oxford University Press
3. University of Chicago Press
4. The Econometric Society
5. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

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Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER I

ECMAT-513 - PUBLIC ECONOMICS-I

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 30L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01	1.Introduction	10
	1.1 Changing Role of Government – Fiscal Functions of Modern Governments - The Allocation Function, The Distribution Function, The Stabilization Function, (Case Study: The Great Depression- From Police to Welfare State)	
	1.2 Private Goods, Public Goods, Social Goods, Merit Goods, Club Goods	
Model 02	2. Rationale for Public Policy	10
	2.1 Allocation of Resources- Provision of Public Goods.	
	2.2 Voluntary Exchange Models- Lindahl, Johansen and Samuelson	
	2.3 Impossibility of Decentralized Provision of Public Goods	
Model 03	3. Tax Policy Issues in India	10
	3.1 Indian Tax System: An assessment	
	3.2 Practical Issues of Tax reforms in India	
	3.3 An introduction to Value Added Tax	
	3.4 Value Added Tax: Design, Issues and Options;	

➤ **Course Outcome: -**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: To develop an understanding of the changing role of the government and the fiscal functions of the modern governments.

CO2: To discuss and deliberate on the concepts and theories in public economies like public policy, principles of taxation, theories of public expenditure, etc.

CO3: Ability to recognize, apply and analyze concepts and theories in public economics. Ability to appraise and assess the theory of public economics in real life situations.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. Develop comprehensive understanding of theories of public finance and their application.
2. Thoroughly comprehend concepts and theories related to Public policy and rational choice
3. Identify differences in processes, revenue sources, and exist between different levels tax policy of government.
4. To develop students' skills on how to write a public policy paper and make a presentation on public policy issue.

➤ **Reference Book: -**

1. Rajesh K. Jha (2012) Public Finance. Pearson Publication New Delhi
2. Goode, R. (1986), Government Finance in Developing Countries, TataMcGraw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Musgrave and Musgrave, (2017) Public Finance in Theory and Practice Mc Graw- Hill International Edition
4. Atkinson A.B. and J.E. Siglitz (2015). Lectures on Public Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Delhi
5. J.E. Siglitz (2000). Economics of the Public Sector (third Edition)

➤ **Suggested Journals/Magazines/Other Publications**

1. Economic Survey: Various Issues
2. Journals, World Development Reports, GOI Publications
3. CMIE DATABASE

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Major Elective

SEMESTER I

ECMAT-511-A - CO-OPERATIVE BANKING - I



Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 30L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01	1. Introduction to Cooperative Banking	15
	1.1 Overview of Cooperative Banking: Definition and Evolution, Principles and Objectives, Structure and Types of Cooperative Banks	
	1.2 History and Development: Historical Background and Global Perspective, Development of Cooperative Banking in India	
	1.3 Legal and Regulatory Framework : Key Legislation (e.g., Cooperative Societies Act, Banking Regulation Act), Role of Regulatory Bodies	
	1.4 Cooperative Banking Models ; Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)	
Model 02	2: Functions and Operations of Cooperative Banks	15
	2.1 Core Functions: Financial Services (Deposits, Loans, and Advances)	
	2.2 Operational Procedures: Customer Service and Relationship Management, Risk Management and Internal Controls	
	2.3 Financial Management ; Financial Statements Analysis, Asset-Liability Management	
Model 03	3: Cooperative Banking and Rural Development	15
	3.1 Role in Rural Economy : Agricultural Financing, Impact on Rural Infrastructure and Development	
	3.2 Case Studies : Successful Cooperative Bank Initiatives	
	3.3 Government Schemes and Support : Subsidies and Incentives, Policy Measures	

➤ **Course Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO 1: To understand the meaning, definition and function of co-operative in India.

CO 2: To acquire professional skill on co-operative banking system.

CO 3: The ability to explain the concept and need of Banking Advances and Instruments.

CO 4: To acquire professional skill on co-operative.

➤ **Objectives: -**

1. To enable the students, gain the basic understanding about Cooperative Institutions
2. To get employment in Cooperative banks and Societies
3. To provide the necessary soft skills to find jobs.
4. Study the Legal and Regulatory Framework

➤ **Reference Book: -**

1. Co-operative Banking in India: History, Laws and Structure" by R. S. Ganesan
2. Co-operative Banking: Theory and Practice" by B. R. Deshpande
3. Co-operative Banking in India: Problems and Prospects" by S. K. Misra
4. Co-operative Banking in India: Issues and Challenges" edited by P. K. Bajpai
5. Co-operative Banking and Financial Inclusion in India" by K. C. Mishra
6. Co-operative Banking in India: Innovations and Strategies" by S. K. Singh

➤ **Journals/ other publications:**

1. Indian Cooperative Review
2. Cooperative Perspective, National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI)
3. Cooperative Tribune
4. Journal of Cooperative Management and Development
5. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics
6. Co-operative Perspective on Economic Development

➤ **Magazines :-**

1. Co-operative Today
2. Co-operative Chronicle
3. Co-operative Digest

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Major Elective

SEMESTER I

ECMAP-512 B - PRACTICAL IN CO-OPERATIVE BANKING - I

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 Overview of Cooperative Banking: Definition and Evolution, Principles and Objectives, Structure and Types of Cooperative Banks, History and Development: Historical Background and Global Perspective, Development of Cooperative Banking in India, Legal and Regulatory Framework : Key Legislation (e.g., Cooperative Societies Act, Banking Regulation Act), Role of Regulatory Bodies, Cooperative Banking Models ; Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment & field visit report on cooperative banks; analytical notes on structure and functioning of PACS, DCCBs and SCBs; review of legal provisions under the Banking Regulation Act and Cooperative Societies Act; preparation of organizational chart of cooperative banking structure in India; comparative analysis of cooperative banking models.	
02	2.1 Core Functions: Financial Services (Deposits, Loans, and Advances), Operational Procedures: Customer Service and Relationship Management, Risk Management and Internal Controls, Financial Management ; Financial Statements Analysis, Asset-Liability Management.	20
	Practical 2 :- Case study, written assignment & practical exposure to banking operations; preparation and analysis of specimen deposit and loan forms; numerical problems on financial statement analysis and asset-liability management; report writing on customer service practices,	

	risk management techniques and internal control systems in cooperative banks.	
	3.1 Role in Rural Economy : Agricultural Financing, Impact on Rural Infrastructure and Development, Case Studies : Successful Cooperative Bank Initiatives, Government Schemes and Support : Subsidies and Incentives, Policy Measures.	
03	Practical 3 :- Case study, project report & field survey on the role of cooperative banks in rural development; analysis of agricultural loan schemes and rural credit delivery systems; evaluation of government schemes, subsidies and policy measures supporting cooperative banks; presentation on successful cooperative banking initiatives contributing to rural infrastructure and economic development.	20

Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO 1: To understand the meaning, definition and function of co-operative in India.

CO 2: To acquire professional skill on co-operative banking system.

CO 3: The ability to explain the concept and need of Banking Advances and Instruments.

CO 4: To acquire professional skill on co-operative.

➤ **Objectives: -**

1. To enable the students, gain the basic understanding about Cooperative Institutions
2. To get employment in Cooperative banks and Societies
3. To provide the necessary soft skills to find jobs.
4. Study the Legal and Regulatory Framework

➤ **Reference Book: -**

1. Co-operative Banking in India: History, Laws and Structure" by R. S. Ganesan
2. Co-operative Banking: Theory and Practice" by B. R. Deshpande
3. Co-operative Banking in India: Problems and Prospects" by S. K. Misra
4. Co-operative Banking in India: Issues and Challenges" edited by P. K. Bajpai
5. Co-operative Banking and Financial Inclusion in India" by K. C. Mishra
6. Co-operative Banking in India: Innovations and Strategies" by S. K. Singh

➤ **Journals/ other publications:**

1. Indian Cooperative Review
2. Cooperative Perspective, National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI)
3. Cooperative Tribune
4. Journal of Cooperative Management and Development
5. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics
6. Co-operative Perspective on Economic Development

➤ **Magazines :-**

1. Co-operative Today
2. Co-operative Chronicle
3. Co-operative Digest

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Major Elective

SEMESTER I

ECMAT-511-A – MICRO FINANCE - I

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 30L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No.of Lectures
1	1. Introduction to Micro Finance	10
	Concept, Definition and principles of microfinance, Characteristics and importance of Microfinance, Historical Background, Role of microfinance for elevation of poverty, Linkages between main stream financial services & micro-finance.	
2	2. Approaches to Micro-finance	10
	Saving led and credit led, Practices and different models Self Help Groups (SHG), Strengths and weaknesses of the various approaches, Social Banking VS Commercial Banking, Financial access Vs Financial inclusion	
3	3. Micro Finance Institutions	10
	Ownership and Legal Form of MFIs, Objectives of MFIs, the importance of institutions, Organizational structure, Governance, Types of financial institutions, Offering microfinance services, Capital structure Management structure, growth and transformation.	

➤ **Course Outcome**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO 1: Know the basics of mutual funds, their role and structure, different kinds of mutual fund schemes and their features.

CO 2: To under about the functioning of micro finance.

CO 3: To understand the various schemed launched under microfinance.

CO4: To know the issues and problems associated with micro finance.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To equip students with the information on emerging trends in microfinance. Explain the role and utility of microfinance in promotion of financial literacy.
2. To equip students with an overall knowledge about Micro- finance all over the world.
3. To equip students with the knowledge and information about the concept of Micro Finance Institutions

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Christen R.P (2007). Banking Services for the Poor: Managing for Financial Success, Accion International, Washington DC
2. Joanna Ledgerwood. 2001. Microfinance Handbook: An Institutional and Financial Perspective: Sustainable Banking with Poor. Washington D.C: The World Bank.
3. Rama Bashyal. MICRO FINANCE. Access to Finance for Nepal's Rural Poor. Institute for Integrated Development Studies, IIDS. 2008
4. SBP Micro- Finance Handbook. The World Bank 1997
5. Simkhada NR, Sharma N, Upreti T (2002) Review for Micro-finance Services in the hills of Nepal. Centre for Micro-Finance(CMF), Kathmandu,
6. Upreti, T.P. (2005), Micro-finance in Nepal, Impact, Opportunities and Challenges, Seminar Paper,

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Major Elective

SEMESTER I

ECMAT-512 B- PRACTICAL IN MICRO FINANCE - I

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 Concept, Definition and principles of microfinance, Characteristics and importance of Microfinance, Historical Background, Role of microfinance for elevation of poverty, Linkages between main stream financial services & micro-finance.	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment & field survey on microfinance institutions operating in the local area; analytical notes on concept, principles and characteristics of microfinance; project report on the role of microfinance in poverty alleviation; preparation of a comparative chart showing linkages between mainstream financial services and microfinance; group discussion and presentation on the historical development of microfinance in India.	
02	2.1 Saving led and credit led, Practices and different models Self Help Groups (SHG), Strengths and weaknesses of the various approaches, Social Banking VS Commercial Banking, Financial access Vs. Financial inclusion	20
	Practical 2 :- Case study, written assignment & comparative analysis of saving-led and credit-led approaches; field visit report on Self Help Groups (SHGs); preparation of SWOT analysis of different microfinance models; debate and presentation on Social Banking vs Commercial Banking; analytical report on Financial Access vs Financial Inclusion with reference to rural and urban areas.	

	<p>3.1 Ownership and Legal Form of MFIs, Objectives of MFIs, the importance of institutions, Organizational structure, Governance, Types of financial institutions, Offering microfinance services, Capital structure Management structure, growth and transformation.</p>	
<p>03</p>	<p>Practical 3 :- Case study, project report & organizational analysis of a Microfinance Institution (MFI); preparation of organizational chart showing ownership, governance and management structure; analysis of capital structure and growth strategy of MFIs; written assignment on legal forms and regulatory framework of MFIs; presentation on transformation and sustainability of microfinance institutions.</p>	<p>20</p>

Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcome**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO 1: Know the basics of mutual funds, their role and structure, different kinds of mutual fund schemes and their features.

CO 2: To under about the functioning of micro finance.

CO 3: To understand the various schemed launched under microfinance.

CO4: To know the issues and problems associated with micro finance.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To equip students with the information on emerging trends in microfinance. Explain the role and utility of microfinance in promotion of financial literacy.
2. To equip students with an overall knowledge about Micro- finance all over the world.
3. To equip students with the knowledge and information about the concept of Micro Finance Institutions

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Christen R.P (2007). Banking Services for the Poor: Managing for Financial Success, Accion International, Washington DC
2. Joanna Ledgerwood. 2001. Microfinance Handbook: An Institutional and Financial Perspective: Sustainable Banking with Poor. Washington D.C: The World Bank.
3. Rama Bashyal. MICRO FINANCE. Access to Finance for Nepal's Rural Poor. Institute for Integrated Development Studies, IIDS. 2008
4. SBP Micro- Finance Handbook. The World Bank 1997
5. Simkhada NR, Sharma N, Upreti T (2002) Review for Micro-finance Services in the hills of Nepal. Centre for Micro-Finance(CMF), Kathmandu,
6. Upreti, T.P. (2005), Micro-finance in Nepal, Impact, Opportunities and Challenges, Seminar Paper,

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Economics Syllabus with CBCS Semester Pattern -2024

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MINOR

SEMESTER I

ECMIT-511 – BASIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- I

Credit-04:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01	SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH	15
	1.1 Introduction, Measuring, Objectives & Scope of Social Science Research	
	1.2 Objectivity, Limitations of Social Science Research	
	1.3 Ethics in Social Science Research : Ethical Issues & Ethical Dilemmas	
Model 02	FORMULATING OF RESEARCH PROBLEM	15
	2.1 The Research Problem & The Importance of Formulating a Research Problem	
	2.2 Sources of Research Problems	
	2.3 Consideration in selecting & Steps in Formulation of Research Problem	
Model 03	HYPOTHESIS	15
	3.1 Meaning, Nature & Characteristics & Significance of Hypothesis	
	3.2 Types of Hypothesis & Sources of Hypothesis	
	3.3 Characteristics of Good Hypothesis	
Model 04	SAMPLING	15
	4.1 Aims of Sampling, Characteristics of Good Sample & Basis of Sampling	
	4.2 Advantages of Sampling, Limitations of Sampling & Sampling Techniques or Methods	
	4.3 Probability & Non-Probability Sampling Methods & Sampling Technique	

➤ **Course Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO 1: To enable an understanding of Research and its methods under various areas of economics.

CO 2: To demonstrate the practical and the applied aspects of research in relation to Economics.

CO 3: Ability to develop, demonstrate and examine topics under Economics to pursue research.

CO 4: Ability to evaluate and examine subject areas in economics and explore possibilities of research

➤ **Objectives: -**

1. The main objective of this course is to introduce the basic concepts in research methodology in Social science.
2. To the understand some basic concepts of research and its methodologies.
3. Students should be familiar with ethical issues in educational research, including those issues that arise in using quantitative and qualitative research.
4. To the understanding concept of research select and define appropriate research problem and parameters.
5. Students should be familiar with conducting a literature review for a scholarly educational study:
 - a. The steps in the overall process.
 - b. The types of databases often searched.
 - c. The criteria for evaluating the quality of a study.
 - d. The ways of organizing the material found.
 - e. The different types of literature reviews.

➤ **Reference Book: -**

1. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques by C.R. Kothari.
2. Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners by Ranjit Kumar.
3. Fundamentals of Research Methodology: Problems and Prospects by S. P. Agrawal.
4. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques by Dr. N. K. Srivastava.
5. Research Methodology: A Holistic Approach by M. R. Potharaju.

➤ **Journals/ other publications:**

1. Indian Journal of Research Methodology (IJRM).
2. Journal of Indian Academy of Applied Psychology (JIAAP).
3. Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research (JICPR).
4. Journal of Indian Business Research (JIBR).
5. Journal of Social and Economic Development.

Department of Economics

Semester - II

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Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER II

ECMAT-521 - MICRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS -II

Credit-04:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01.	Market Structures	15
	1.1 Perfect Competition – Features; Short Run Equilibrium of the Firm & Industry.	
	1.2 Derivation of the Supply Curve of the Firm and Industry.	
	1.3 Long Run Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry.	
Model 02.	Monopoly	15
	2.1 Short Run & Long Run Equilibrium of a Firm under Monopoly	
	2.2 Price Discrimination under Monopoly, Degrees of Price Discrimination.	
	2.3 Oligopoly, Basic market structure, Kinky Demand Curve, Price and Output Determination	
Model 03.	Monopolistic Competition	15
	3.1 Monopolistic Competition: Features, Price and Output Determination under Monopolistic Competition.	
	3.2 Equilibrium in the Short – run and the Long run, Wastages under Monopolistic Competition.	
	3.3 Monopolistic Competition: Price and Non-price competition.	
Model 04.	Factor Pricing	15
	4.1 Ricardian Theory of Rent, Modern Theory of Rent, Quasi Rent	
	4.2 Wages :Modern Theory of Wages, Collective Bargaining	
	4.3 Interest Classical Theory of Interest, Loanable Funds Theory of Interest	

➤ **Course Outcome**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: Describe and differentiate between various market structures, including perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, and monopoly.

CO2: Analyze the characteristics of each market structure and their implications for firms and consumers.

CO3: Explore the concept of market equilibrium and its significance in perfectly competitive markets.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To understand how market structures influence pricing, output, and consumer welfare.
2. To analyzing monopoly and oligopoly behavior, including pricing, output, and strategic decisions.
3. To product differentiation, selling costs, and competition effects on firm performance.
4. To exploring the effects of product differentiation, selling costs, and excess capacity on market competition and firm behavior within microeconomics.

➤ **References Book:**

1. D.N. Dwivedi (2011) Micro Economics – Pearson Publication, New Delhi.
2. Misra S.K. and V.K. Puri (2001): Advanced Microeconomic Theory, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Austin Frakt and Mike Piper. (2014). Microeconomics Made Simple. Simple Subjects LLC
4. Jhingan, M.L. (2016). Microeconomics, 8th Edition, Vrinda Publications.
5. Campbell McConnell, Stanley Brue, and Sean Flynn. (2017). Microeconomics, McGraw-Hill Series: Economics. 20th Edition

➤ **Recommended Journals: -**

1. The Indian Economic Journal- Sage Journal
2. Journal of Political Economy (JPE)
3. The Econometric Society
4. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

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Akurdi, Pune 411044



Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.

B.A. Honors (M.A.-I)

Economics Syllabus with CBCS Semester Pattern -2024

Under Autonomy and NEP-2020 (II) To Be Implemented from Academic Year 2026-2027

Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER II

ECMAP-524 – PRACTICAL IN MICRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS -II

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 Perfect Competition – Features; Short-Run Equilibrium of the Firm & Industry, Derivation of the Supply Curve of the Firm and Industry, Long-Run Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry.	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical problems on perfect competition; diagrammatic analysis of short-run and long-run equilibrium of the firm and industry; derivation of supply curves; comparison of firm vs industry equilibrium.	
02	2.1 Short-Run & Long-Run Equilibrium of a Firm under Monopoly, Price Discrimination under Monopoly – Degrees of Price Discrimination, Oligopoly – Basic Market Structure, Kinky Demand Curve, Price and Output Determination	20
	Practical 2 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical problems on monopoly and oligopoly; analysis of short-run and long-run equilibrium under monopoly; problems on price discrimination (all degrees); diagrammatic explanation of kinked demand curve and price-output determination in oligopoly.	
03	3.1 Monopolistic Competition - Features, Price and Output Determination, Equilibrium in the Short-Run and Long-Run, Wastages under Monopolistic Competition, Monopolistic Competition – Price and Non-Price Competition.	20
	4.1 Factor Pricing - Ricardian Theory of Rent, Modern Theory of Rent,	

	Quasi Rent, Wages – Modern Theory of Wages, Collective Bargaining, Interest – Classical Theory of Interest, Loanable Funds Theory of Interest	
	Practical 3 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical/diagrammatic problems on monopolistic competition and factor pricing; analysis of short-run and long-run equilibrium, price vs non-price competition, and wastages under monopolistic competition; numerical problems and analytical notes on rent (Ricardian and modern), wages (modern theory, collective bargaining), and interest (classical & loanable funds theory).	

Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcome**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: Describe and differentiate between various market structures, including perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, and monopoly.

CO2: Analyze the characteristics of each market structure and their implications for firms and consumers.

CO3: Explore the concept of market equilibrium and its significance in perfectly competitive markets.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To understand how market structures influence pricing, output, and consumer welfare.
2. To analyzing monopoly and oligopoly behavior, including pricing, output, and strategic decisions.
3. To product differentiation, selling costs, and competition effects on firm performance.
4. To exploring the effects of product differentiation, selling costs, and excess capacity on market competition and firm behavior within microeconomics.

➤ **References Book:**

1. D.N. Dwivedi (2011) Micro Economics – Pearson Publication, New Delhi.
2. Misra S.K. and V.K. Puri (2001): Advanced Microeconomic Theory, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Austin Frakt and Mike Piper. (2014). Microeconomics Made Simple. Simple Subjects LLC
4. Jhingan, M.L. (2016). Microeconomics, 8th Edition, Vrinda Publications.
5. Campbell McConnell, Stanley Brue, and Sean Flynn. (2017). Microeconomics, McGraw-Hill Series: Economics. 20th Edition

➤ **Recommended Journals: -**

1. The Indian Economic Journal- Sage Journal
2. Journal of Political Economy (JPE)
3. The Econometric Society
4. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

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Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER II

ECMAT-522 –MACRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS -II

Credit-04:

No. of Lectures-60L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01	Macroeconomic Measurement	15
	1.1 An overview of National Accounting, Conventions about National Accounting Sectors, Concept of value added by production, National Product at market price and factor cost, Gross and Net Production.	
	1.2 Methods of Income estimation, The Product Approach, The Expenditure Approach, The Income Approach.	
Model 02	Behavioral foundations of Macro Economics	15
	2.1 Consumption Function: Keynes Psychological Law and Kuznet's Consumption puzzle, Fisher's intertemporal Choice Model, Permanent Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis and Relative Income Hypothesis.	
	2.2 Investment Function: Neo-Classical Theory of Investment, Stock Market and Tobin's q-ratio, Accelerator Theory of Investment (simple and flexible acceleration models) IS-LM model and AD-AS model in Keynesian theory.	
Model 03	The New Classical Macro Economics & the Open Economy Issues	15
	3.1 Introduction -Meaning of Rational Expectations- Barrow's view	
	3.2 The New Classical Model	
	3.3 The Role of the Monetary and Fiscal policy	
	3.4 Rational Expectations and the Real Business Cycles	
Model 04	Introduction to Public Finance	15
	4.1 Meaning and Scope of Public finance, Major fiscal functions	
	4.2 Principle of Maximum Social Advantage: Dalton and Musgrave Views	
	4.3 Sources of Public Revenue : tax and non-tax revenues	

➤ **Course Outcome**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: Comprehend the fundamentals of national accounting and its various conventions.

CO2: Analyze how different methods explain and measure national income.

CO3: Explain the concept of Rational Expectations and Barrow's perspective on it.

CO4: Define the meaning and scope of public finance and identify its major fiscal functions.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. Understand and apply national accounting and income measurement concepts.
2. Analyze key consumption and investment theories and models.
3. Understand Rational Expectations and New Classical Model for economic policy.
4. Learn public finance scope, principles, and revenue sources.

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Gupta, S.B. (1995), Monetary Planning in India, OUP, New Delhi. 13
2. Sampat Mukherjee (2013), 'A Global Text-Macroeconomics', New Central Book Agency
3. Ahuja H.L. (2010) Macroeconomic Theory & Policy, S. Chand Publications
4. Deshpande A. (2014) Economic Analysis for Business Decisions, Vishwakarma Publications.
5. Jhingan M.L. (2003) Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications
6. McConnell, C., Brue, S., & Flynn, S. (2011). Macroeconomics: Principles, Problems and Policies, Irwin Publishers.

➤ **Recommended Journals: -**

1. American Economic Association
2. Oxford University Press
3. University of Chicago Press
4. The Econometric Society
5. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

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Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER II

ECMAP-525 – PRACTICAL IN MACRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS -II

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures-60L

Unit No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 Overview of National Accounting, Conventions, Concept of Value Added, National Product at Market Price and Factor Cost, Gross and Net Production, Methods of Income Estimation: Product Approach, Expenditure Approach, Income Approach.	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical problems on national accounting; exercises on value added, gross and net production, market price and factor cost; practical application of product, expenditure, and income approaches to estimate national income; diagrammatic explanation of national income components.	
02	2.1 Consumption Function: Keynes Psychological Law, Kuznet's Consumption Puzzle, Fisher's Intertemporal Choice Model, Permanent Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis, Investment Function: Neo-Classical Theory of Investment, Tobin's q-ratio, Accelerator Theory (Simple & Flexible), IS-LM Model and AD-AS Model.	20
	Practical 2 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical/diagrammatic problems on consumption and investment theories; analysis of Keynes' Psychological Law, Kuznet's Consumption Puzzle, Fisher's Intertemporal Choice, Permanent Income and Life Cycle Hypotheses; exercises on Neo-Classical Investment, Tobin's q-ratio, and Accelerator Models; application of IS-LM and AD-AS models.	

<p>03</p>	<p>3.1 The New Classical Macro Economics & Open Economy Issues - Introduction – Meaning of Rational Expectations, Barrow’s View, The New Classical Model, The Role of Monetary and Fiscal Policy, Rational Expectations and Real Business Cycles.</p> <p>4.1 Introduction to Public Finance - Meaning and Scope of Public Finance, Major Fiscal Functions, Principle of Maximum Social Advantage: Dalton and Musgrave Views, Sources of Public Revenue: Tax and Non-Tax Revenues.</p>	<p>20</p>
	<p>Practical 3 :- Case study, written assignment & analytical problems combining New Classical Macro Economics, Open Economy issues, and Public Finance; exercises on Rational Expectations, Real Business Cycles, New Classical Model, fiscal functions, and government revenue; diagrammatic and numerical analysis of monetary and fiscal policies, Principle of Maximum Social Advantage (Dalton & Musgrave), and tax/non-tax revenue sources; practical examples of public expenditure, budget allocation, and policy impact.</p>	

Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcome**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: Comprehend the fundamentals of national accounting and its various conventions.

CO2: Analyze how different methods explain and measure national income.

CO3: Explain the concept of Rational Expectations and Barrow's perspective on it.

CO4: Define the meaning and scope of public finance and identify its major fiscal functions.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. Understand and apply national accounting and income measurement concepts.
2. Analyze key consumption and investment theories and models.
3. Understand Rational Expectations and New Classical Model for economic policy.
4. Learn public finance scope, principles, and revenue sources.

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Gupta, S.B. (1995), Monetary Planning in India, OUP, New Delhi. 13
2. Sampat Mukherjee (2013), 'A Global Text-Macroeconomics', New Central Book Agency
3. Ahuja H.L. (2010) Macroeconomic Theory & Policy, S. Chand Publications
4. Deshpande A. (2014) Economic Analysis for Business Decisions, Vishwakarma Publications.
5. Jhingan M.L. (2003) Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications
6. McConnell, C., Brue, S., & Flynn, S. (2011). Macroeconomics: Principles, Problems and Policies, Irwin Publishers.

➤ **Recommended Journals: -**

1. American Economic Association
2. Oxford University Press
3. University of Chicago Press
4. The Econometric Society
5. The Review of Economic Studies Ltd.

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Major Mandatory Subject

SEMESTER II

ECMAT-523 – PUBLIC ECONOMICS-II

Cerdit-02:

No. of Lectures- 30L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01	1. Public Finance in India	10
	1.1 Indian Tax System- Tax and Non-tax Revenue, Direct and Indirect Taxes.	
	1.2 Introduction of GST	
	1.3 Budget- Meaning and Components, Economic Classification of Budget, Balanced Budget Multiplier, Gender Budget- Concept, Objectives & Purpose	
Model 02	2. Public Debt	10
	2.1 Sources of Public Debt and Burden of Public Debt on Indian Economy	
	2.2 Deficit Financing, Public Borrowings and Level of Prices	
	2.3 Principles of Debt Management and Repayment	
Model 03	3. Fiscal Policy	10
	3.1 Objectives of Fiscal Policy in Countries like India, Interdependence between Fiscal and Monetary Policies.	
	3.2 Fiscal Policy for Stabilization - Automatic v/s. Discretionary Stabilization	
	3.3 Fiscal Sector Reforms in India-Budget Management, Objectives of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act	
	3.4 Objectives of Fiscal Policy in Countries like India, Interdependence between Fiscal and Monetary Policies	

➤ **Course Outcome :-**

At the end of course, student will able –

CO1: To develop an understanding of various policies in public economics like fiscal policy, Public debt policy, fiscal finances, etc.

CO2; Ability to understand, apply and analyze concepts-public debt, budget, fiscal policy in Public economics.

CO 3: Ability to interpret the theories relating to public economics in real life situations.

CO 4: Ability to discuss and debate on the public finance and policies w.r.t. India

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To introduce students to the public sector reform agenda with a focus on public finance issues.
2. To demonstrate administrative, political, and economic constraints to public finance reforms.
3. To develop analytical skills of the students in three major areas of public finance fiscal policy.
4. To develop students' skills on how to write a public policy paper and make a presentation on public policy issue.

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Bhatia H.L "Public Finance " Vikas Publishing House, 18th edition.
2. Jha Rajesh K. (2012) Public Finance. Pearson Publication New Delhi Mankar & Sharma (2001) "Public Finance Theory & Practice, HimalayaPub.
3. Srivastava, D.K., (Ed) (2000) Fiscal Federalism in India, Har-Anand Publication, Ltd. New Delhi
4. Bhatia H.L. (2012) Public Finance (27th Edition) Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi
5. Jha R. (2010), Modern Theory of Public Finance. New Age International Publishers
6. Chelliah, R.J. (1971) Trends in Taxation in Developing Countries. IMF Staff Papers, 18, 254-325.

➤ **Suggested Journals/Magazines/Other Publications**

1. Economic Survey: Various Issues
2. Journals, World Development Reports, GOI Publications
3. CMIE DATABASE

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Major Elective

SEMESTER II

ECMAT-521- A – AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS- II

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 30L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01.	INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	10
	1.1 Objectives, Nature of Agricultural Economics	
	1.2 Interdependence and Complementarities between Agriculture and Industry	
	1.3 Agriculture, Poverty and Environment, Causes of Poverty	
02.	ISSUES IN FARM MANAGEMENT	10
	2.1 Nature of Agricultural Production Function: Cobb-Douglas	
	2.2 Nature of Agricultural Production Function: Spillmans	
	2.3 Risk and Uncertainty in Agricultural Production and Prices	
03.	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	10
	3.1 Present State of Agricultural Marketing in India	
	3.2 Defects of Agricultural Marketing in India	
	3.3 Remedial Measures for Improvement of Agricultural Marketing, Marketed and Marketable Surplus	

➤ **Course Outcome**

CO 1: To understand the meaning, definition and function of agriculture marketing.

CO 2: To acquire professional skill on agriculture marketing system.

CO 3: The ability to explain the concept and need of commodity market and future market.

CO 4 : To acquire professional skill on hedging.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To enable the students, gain the basic understanding about agriculture marketing.
2. To get employment in agriculture industry.
3. To evaluate the present state of agricultural marketing in India, including the key challenges and inefficiencies.
4. To integrate theoretical insights from development models into real-world agricultural issues and policy-making.

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Gardner, B. L. (2012). "American Agriculture in the Twentieth Century: How It Flourished and What It Cost." Harvard University Press.
2. Shumway, C. R., & Otte, J. (2018). "Agricultural Production Economics." Cambridge University Press.
3. Swinnen, J., & Squicciarini, M. P. (2019). "The Economics of Chocolate." Oxford University Press.
4. Tauer, L. W. (2017). "Modern Production Economics: Theory and Applications." Springer.

➤ **Journals:**

1. American Journal of Agricultural Economics" - Published by the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association.
2. European Review of Agricultural Economics" - Published by the European Association of Agricultural Economists.
3. Journal of Agricultural Economics" - Published by the Agricultural Economics Society.
4. Agricultural Economics" - Published by the International Association of Agricultural Economists.

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Major Elective

SEMESTER II

ECMAP-522 B- PRACTICAL IN AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS- II

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 Introduction to Agricultural Economics -Objectives, Nature of Agricultural Economics, Interdependence and Complementarities between Agriculture and Industry, Agriculture, Poverty and Environment; Causes of Poverty.	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment & field survey on agricultural economics; exercises on objectives and nature of agricultural economics; analysis of the interdependence between agriculture and industry; practical report on agriculture, poverty, and environmental issues; diagrammatic representation of causes of poverty.	
02	2.1 Issues in Farm Management - Nature of Agricultural Production Function: Cobb-Douglas, Nature of Agricultural Production Function: Spillman, Risk and Uncertainty in Agricultural Production and Prices.	20
	Practical 2 :- Case study, written assignment & numerical problems on farm management; exercises on Cobb-Douglas and Spillman agricultural production functions; practical examples on risk and uncertainty in agricultural production and prices; analytical notes on decision-making under uncertain conditions.	
03	3.1 Agricultural Marketing - Present State of Agricultural Marketing in India, Defects of Agricultural Marketing in India, Remedial Measures for Improvement of Agricultural Marketing; Marketed and Marketable Surplus.	20

	Practical 3 :- Case study, written assignment & field survey on agricultural marketing; exercises analyzing the present state of agricultural marketing in India; identifying defects and preparing remedial measures; calculation and diagrammatic representation of marketed and marketable surplus; report preparation on improving marketing efficiency.	
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Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcome**

CO 1: To understand the meaning, definition and function of agriculture marketing.

CO 2: To acquire professional skill on agriculture marketing system.

CO 3: The ability to explain the concept and need of commodity market and future market.

CO 4 : To acquire professional skill on hedging.

➤ **Objective: -**

1. To enable the students, gain the basic understanding about agriculture marketing.
2. To get employment in agriculture industry.
3. To evaluate the present state of agricultural marketing in India, including the key challenges and inefficiencies.
4. To integrate theoretical insights from development models into real-world agricultural issues and policy-making.

➤ **Reference Book:**

1. Gardner, B. L. (2012). "American Agriculture in the Twentieth Century: How It Flourished and What It Cost." Harvard University Press.
2. Shumway, C. R., & Otte, J. (2018). "Agricultural Production Economics." Cambridge University Press.
3. Swinnen, J., & Squicciarini, M. P. (2019). "The Economics of Chocolate." Oxford University Press.
4. Tauer, L. W. (2017). "Modern Production Economics: Theory and Applications." Springer.

➤ **Journals:**

1. American Journal of Agricultural Economics" - Published by the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association.
2. European Review of Agricultural Economics" - Published by the European Association of Agricultural Economists.
3. Journal of Agricultural Economics" - Published by the Agricultural Economics Society.
4. Agricultural Economics" - Published by the International Association of Agricultural Economists.

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Major Elective

SEMESTER II

ECMAP-521 - A – LABOUR ECONOMICS- II

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 30L

Unit No.	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
Model 01	Institutional Influences in Labour Market	10
	1.1 Economics of Unions : Bargaining Theories of Wages Impact of Unions	
	1.2 Productivity and Wages, Employment Security and Efficiency	
	1.3 Labour Legislation the Labour Market and the State Regulation	
Model 02	Labour Markets in India	10
	2.1 Rural Non-formal and Urban Labour Markets Rural Labour Contracts, Role of risk, information, and incentives	
	2.2 Dualism and Segmentation, Labour Market and Poverty.	
	2.3 Labour Market Flexibility, Employee turnover causes, consequences and remedies, migrant labour.	
Model 03	State Labour Markets	10
	3.1 Minimum Wages, Social Security, Occupational Safety	
	3.2 Work safety, work security, Employment Generation Schemes	
	3.3 Wages and Incomes Policy in India - Impact of privatization.	

➤ **Course Outcome**

CO1: Evaluate labour unions, legislation, and state regulation on wages and productivity.

CO2: Analyze rural and urban labour markets, contracts, risk, and dualism.

CO3: Assess labour policies, social security, and privatization impacts on wages.

CO4: Examine industrial relations, trade unions, and globalization effects on labour.

➤ **Objective: -**

- 1: Understand the Indian labour market.
- 2: Study labour market dynamics, contracts, and flexibility.
- 3: Evaluate labour policies, social security, and privatization effects.
- 4: Explore industrial relations, trade unions, and globalization impacts.

➤ **Reference Book: -**

1. Labour Market and Employment Relations in India" by K. R. Shyam Sundar.
2. Labour Economics" by S. K. Mishra
3. Labour Economics in India" by Alakh N. Sharma
4. Labour Economics and Industrial Relations in India" by P. N. Saxena
5. Labour Market Economics: Theory, Evidence and Policy in India" by D. N. Reddy

➤ **Journals/ other publications:**

1. Indian Journal of Labour Economics.
2. Economic & Political Weekly (EPW).
3. Labour and Development Published by the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVG NLI).
4. Journal of South Asian Development.
5. Journal of Development Policy and Practice.

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Major Elective

SEMESTER II

ECMAP-522 B – PRACTICAL IN LABOUR ECONOMICS- II

Credit-02:

No. of Lectures- 60L

Unit No	Name and Sub Titles of the Topic	No. of Lectures
01	1.1 Institutional Influences in Labour Market - Economics of Unions: Bargaining Theories of Wages, Impact of Unions, Productivity and Wages, Employment Security and Efficiency, Labour Legislation, Labour Market, and State Regulation.	20
	Practical 1 :- Case study, written assignment & analytical notes on labour unions; exercises on bargaining theories, impact on wages, productivity, and employment security; review of key labour legislation and the role of state regulation; diagrammatic explanation of union influence on the labour market.	
02	2.1 Case study, written assignment & field survey on rural and urban labour markets; analysis of labour contracts, risk, incentives, dualism, segmentation, and their effects on poverty; practical exercises on employee turnover, causes, consequences, remedies, and issues related to migrant labour.	20
	Practical 2 :- Rural Non-farm and Urban Labour Markets, Rural Labour Contracts, Role of Risk, Information, and Incentives, Dualism and Segmentation, Labour Market and Poverty, Labour Market Flexibility, Employee Turnover – Causes, Consequences, Remedies, Migrant Labour.	
03	3.1 Case study, written assignment & analytical problems on state labour policies; exercises on minimum wages, social security, occupational safety, employment generation schemes; numerical/diagrammatic	20

	analysis of wages and income policy in India, and the impact of privatization on wages and incomes.	
	Practical 3 :- State Labour Markets, Minimum Wages, Social Security, Occupational Safety, Work Safety, Work Security, Employment Generation Schemes, Wages and Income Policy in India – Impact of Privatization.	

Department of Economics

➤ **Course Outcome**

CO1: Evaluate labour unions, legislation, and state regulation on wages and productivity.

CO2: Analyze rural and urban labour markets, contracts, risk, and dualism.

CO3: Assess labour policies, social security, and privatization impacts on wages.

CO4: Examine industrial relations, trade unions, and globalization effects on labour.

➤ **Objective: -**

- 1: Understand the Indian labour market.
- 2: Study labour market dynamics, contracts, and flexibility.
- 3: Evaluate labour policies, social security, and privatization effects.
- 4: Explore industrial relations, trade unions, and globalization impacts.

➤ **Reference Book: -**

1. Labour Market and Employment Relations in India" by K. R. Shyam Sundar.
2. Labour Economics" by S. K. Mishra
3. Labour Economics in India" by Alakh N. Sharma
4. Labour Economics and Industrial Relations in India" by P. N. Saxena
5. Labour Market Economics: Theory, Evidence and Policy in India" by D. N. Reddy

➤ **Journals/ other publications:**

1. Indian Journal of Labour Economics.
2. Economic & Political Weekly (EPW).
3. Labour and Development Published by the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI).
4. Journal of South Asian Development.
5. Journal of Development Policy and Practice.

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Field Project

SEMESTER II

ECOJP-521- ON JOB TRAINING

Internship	Schedule	Duration	Activates	Credits
Summers	After Frist Semester	4-6 Weeks	Industrial / Govt./ NGO/ MSME/ Rural Internship/ Innovation / Entrepreneurship	04

• **Internship Evaluation:**

After completion of Internship, students are to prepare a comprehensive report highlighting their learnings and takeaways during the internship period. The report shall be signed by the Internship Supervisor, Nodal Officer/TPO and Faculty Mentor. The students are mandated to give a seminar based on the internship undertaken before an expert committee constituted by the concerned department, as per Performa for Evaluation of Internship (Appendix IX).

The internship shall be evaluated on the basis of performance, as reflected in the student log (Appendix V), Attendance record (Appendix VI), supervisor evaluation form (Appendix VII).

- The assessment of internship will be based on the following criteria:
 1. Quality and effectiveness of presentation
 2. Depth of knowledge and demonstrated skills
 3. Variety and relevance of learning experience
 4. Practical applications and relationships with concepts taught in the course
 5. Internship Report

➤ **FOUR CREDIT QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

EXTERNAL EVALUATION		70 Marks
PAPER PATTERN		
T.Y.B.A Fourth Year and M.A – Part -I		Marks: - 70 Marks Time :- 2.30 hrs
Q 1	Answer in ONE sentence (any 5 out of 7)	[10]
Q 2	Explain in detail (any 1 out of 2)	[15]
Q 3	Explain in Brief (any 2 out of 3)	[15]
Q 4	Explain in detail (any 1 out of 2)	[15]
Q 5	Explain in detail (any 1 out of 2)	[15]
TOTAL		[70]

INTERNAL EVALUATION		30 Marks
PAPER PATTERN		
T.Y.B.A Fourth Year and M.A – Part -I		Marks: - 20 Marks Time: - 1 hr
Q 1	Fill in the blank with the most appropriate alternative (any 5 out of 7)	[5]
Q 2	Write a short note (any 1 out of 2)	[5]
Q 3	Explain in Brief (any 1 out of 2)	[10]
TOTAL		20
20 marks converted in to -		20 Marks
(Assignment, Open book test, Group Discussion)		10 Marks
		Total Internal Evaluation 15 Marks