

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVII HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR



NAACAaccredited-2022 'B++'Grade (CGPA 2.96)

NEP 2020

Syllabus

Name of the Faculty- Humanities Subject-

Economics (Campus)

Name of the Course- M.A. I

With effect from June 2026

SEMESTER- I & II Hard

2 Years-4 Sem. PG Degree (88 credits) after Three Year UG Degree or 1 Year-2 Sem PG Degree (44 credits) after Four Year UG Degree

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester I)
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (M1326-DSC-11) (DSC-I)
Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

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.

Objectives of the Course:

1. Explain the role of scarcity, specialization, opportunity cost and cost/benefit analysis in economic decision-making.
2. Identify the determinants of supply and demand; demonstrate the impact of shifts in both market supply and demand curves on equilibrium price and output.
3. Summarize the law of diminishing marginal utility; describe the process of utility maximization.

Course Outcomes:

1. After the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to
2. Develop the ability to explain core economic terms, concepts, and theories.
3. Be able to use critical thinking skills within the discipline of economics about economic matters.
4. Recognize the role of ethical values in economic decisions.

Unit-I. Consumer Behaviour and Demand Analysis (15 Periods)

- (A) Theory of Consumer Behavior: The Cardinal Utility Theory, The Indifference Curve theory, The Revealed Preference Theory, The Consumer Surplus.
- (B) Derivation of Demand, Determinants of Demand, Elasticities of Demand.
- (C) Recent Developments in theory of Market Demand the Pragmatic Approach to Demand analysis.

Unit-II: Theory of Production and Costs (15 Periods)

- (A) Production Function, Law of Production, Technological Progress and Production Function.
- (B) Least cost combination of inputs; Multi product firm; Elasticity of substitution.
- (C) Traditional and modern theories of costs.

Unit-III: Price and Output Determination (15 Periods)

- (A) Perfect Competition-Meaning, Features, Short term Equilibrium, Long term Equilibrium.
- (B) Monopoly Demand and Revenue, Equilibrium of the Monopolist (Short run and Long run), Monopolistic competition-general and Chamberlin approaches to equilibrium, equilibrium of the firm and the group.
- (C) Oligopoly-Non collusive, Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth, Chamberlin, Kinked demand curve and Stekelburg's solution.

Unit-IV: Alternative Theories of the Firm and Welfare

(15 Periods)

- (A) Critical evaluation of marginal analysis; Baumol's sales revenue maximization model; Williamson's model of managerial discretion.
- (B) Marris model of managerial enterprise; Full cost pricing rule; Bain's limit pricing theory.
- (C) Criteria of Social Welfare, Growth of GNP, Bentham's criteria, A Cardinalist Criterion, The Pareto Optimality Criterion, Kaldor-Hicks Compensation Criterion.

Basic Reading List

1. Kreps, David M. (1990), A Course in Microeconomic Theory, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
2. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1979), Modern Microeconomics (2nd Edition), Macmillan Press, London.
3. Layard, P. R. G. and A. W. Walters (1978), Microeconomic Theory, McGraw Hill, New York.
4. Sen, A. (1999), Microeconomics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Stigler, G. (1996), Theory of Price, (4th Edition), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
6. Varian, H. (2000), Microeconomic Analysis, W. W. Norton, New York.
7. Mishan, E. J. (1969), Welfare Economics: An Assessment, North Holland, Amsterdam.
8. Archibald, G. C. (Ed.) (1971), Theory of the firm, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
9. Arrow, K. J. and M. D. Intriligator (Eds.) (1981), Handbook of Mathematical Economics, Vol. I, North Holland, Amsterdam.
10. Bain, J. (1958), Barriers to New Competition, Harvard University Press, Harvard.
11. Baumol, W. J. (1982), Economic Theory and Operations analysis, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
12. Borch, K. H. (1968), The Economics of Uncertainty, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
13. Broadway, R. W. and N. Bruce (1984), Welfare Economics, Basil Blackwell, London.
14. Bronfenbrenner, M. (1979), Income Distribution Theory, Macmillan, London.
15. Da Costa, G. C. (1980), Production, Prices and Distribution, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
16. Diamond and Rothschild (Eds.) (1978), Uncertainty in Economics, Academic Press, New York.
17. Graff, J. De V. (1957), Theoretical Welfare Economics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
18. Green, H. A. G. (1971), Consumer Theory, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
19. Green, H. and V. Walsh (1975), Classical and Neo-classical Theories of General Equilibrium, Oxford University Press, London.
20. Hansen, B. (1970), A Survey of General Equilibrium Systems, McGraw Hill, New York.
21. Healthfields and Wibe (1987), An Introduction to Cost and Production Functions, Macmillan, London.
22. Henderson, J. M. and R. E. Quant (1980), Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
23. Hirshleifer, J. and A. Glazer (1997), Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
24. Quirk, J. and R. Saposnik (1968), Introduction to General Equilibrium Theory and Welfare Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
25. Weintrub, E. R. (1974), General Equilibrium Theory, Macmillan, London.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester I)
QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS (M1326-DSC-12) (DSC-II)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble:

The main objective of this paper is to train the students to use the techniques of mathematical and statistical analysis, which are commonly applied to understand and analyze economic problems. The emphasis of this paper is on understanding economic concepts with the help of mathematical methods rather than learning mathematics itself. Hence, in this paper a student will be initiated into various economic concepts, which are amenable to mathematical treatment. The paper also deals with simple tools and techniques, which will help a student in data collection, presentation, analysis and drawing inferences about various statistical hypotheses.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To develop students' understanding of mathematical and statistical techniques used in economic analysis.
2. To enable students to calculate and interpret measures of central tendency, dispersion, correlation, and regression.
3. To familiarize students with time series analysis and growth rate measurement techniques for economic forecasting.
4. To provide knowledge about index numbers and their applications in measuring economic changes and price movements.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Apply statistical tools such as mean, median, mode, range in economic data analysis.
2. Analyze relationships between economic variables using correlation and regression techniques.
3. Construct and interpret trend lines, growth rates, and time series data for economic forecasting.
4. Compute and compare different types of index numbers including Laspeyres, Paasche, Fisher.

Unit–I. Measures of Central Tendency

(15 Periods)

- A. Mean, Median and Mode in Individual, Discrete and Continuous Series.
- B. Range in Individual, Discrete and Continuous Series of Data.
- C. Standard Deviation And Co-Efficient of Variation in Individual, Discrete and Continuous Series of Data.

Unit –II. Correlation and Regression Analysis

(15 Periods)

- A. Meaning, Importance and Types of Correlation.
- B. Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation and Spearman's Rank Coefficient of Correlation.
- C. Meaning and Importance of Regression Analysis, Regression Line X on Y and Regression Line Y on X.

Unit–III. Time Series Analysis and Growth Rate

(15 Periods)

- A. Semi-Average Method and Moving Average Method for Trend Line.
- B. Least Square Method.
- C. Simple Growth Rate (SGR) and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR).

Unit - IV. Index Numbers

(15 Periods)

- A. Meaning and Importance of Index Number.
- B. Types of Index Number: Price, Quantity and Value Index Number.
- C. Laspeyre's, Paasche's, Fisher's and Marshall-Edgeworth's Index Number.

Basic Reading List:

1. Allen, R. G. D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan Press and ELBS, London.
2. Chiang, A. C. (1986), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Gupta, S. C. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons., New Delhi.
4. Handry, A. T. (1999), Operations Research, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
5. Speigal, M. R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
6. Taha, H. A., (1997), Operations Research: An Introduction (6th Edition), Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Yamane, Taro (1975), Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
8. Baumol, W. J. (1984), Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
9. Monga, G. S. (1972), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
10. Vygotsky, G. S. (1971), Mathematics Handbook (Higher Mathematics), Mir Publishers, Moscow.
11. Mathur, P. N. and R. Bharadwaj (Eds.) (1967), Economic Analysis in Input-Output Research, Input-Output Research Association of India, Pune.
12. Hadley, G. (1962), Linear Programming, Addison Wesley Publishing Co., Massachusetts.
13. Kothari, C. R. (1992), An Introduction to Operations Research, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
14. Mustafi, C. K. (1992), Operations Research: Methods and Practice, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.
15. Chou, Y. (1975), Statistical Analysis, Holt, Reinhart and Winston, New York.
16. Croxton, Crowden and Klein (1971), Applied General Statistics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
17. Millar, J. (1996), Statistics for Advanced Level, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
18. Nagar, A. L. And R. K. Das (1993), Basic Statistics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
19. Goon, A. M., M. K. Gupta and B. Dasgupta (1993), Fundamentals of Statistics, Vol. 1, The World Press Ltd., Calcutta.
20. Hogg, R.V. and A. T. Craig (1970), Introduction to Mathematical Statistics (3rd Edition), Macmillan Publishing Co., New York.
21. Sukhatme, P. V. and B. V. Sukhatme (1970), Sampling Theory of Survey with Applications, Iowa State University Press, Ames.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester I)
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (M1326-DSC-13) (DSC-III)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble:

The objective of this course is to provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area. Its objective is to familiarize students to analyze the issues related with agricultural and economic development, agricultural production function, agricultural demand and supply, marketing and prices, agricultural finance, using basic micro-economic concepts.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To introduce the basic concepts and scope of agricultural economics.
2. To explain the role of agriculture in economic development.
3. To develop understanding of agricultural production and resource allocation.
4. To study demand, supply, and elasticity in agriculture.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the nature and importance of agricultural economics.
2. Students will analyze agricultural production functions and input combinations.
3. Students will explain demand and supply behavior in agriculture.
4. Students will identify problems related to agricultural marketing and prices.

Unit I: Introduction to Agricultural Economics:

(15 Periods)

- A. Definition, nature and scope of agricultural economics.
- B. Difference between agriculture and industry.
- C. Nature of uncertainty in agriculture.
- D. Role of agriculture in economic development.

Unit II: Economics of Agricultural Production:

(15 Periods)

- A. Production Function: law of diminishing returns-optimum use of inputs, new
- B. technology and shift in production function.
- C. Resource Combination: factor-factor relationship, substitute, compliments, optimum factor combination, expansion path.
- D. Product Combination: Product-Product Relationship, optimum product combination.

Unit III: Demand for and Supply Response in Agriculture:

(15 Periods)

- A. Demand for agricultural products: Different purpose of demand, factors-affecting demand, demand for resources.
- B. Elasticity of demand: price elasticity, income elasticity and cross elasticity
- C. Supply Response in Agriculture: Agricultural supply and its peculiarities, factor's affecting agricultural supply.

Unit IV: Marketing and Prices of Agricultural Products:

(15 Periods)

- A. Agricultural Marketing: Meaning, marketing functions, marketing structure, marketing channels.
- B. Major problems of agricultural marketing, measures for solving marketing problems.
- C. Agricultural Prices: Significance of agricultural prices, nature of price fluctuations: seasonal, annual, cyclical and secular.

Basic Reading List:

1. Agriculture in Economic Development (1964), Carl Eicher and Lawrence Wit, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York
2. Bilgram, S. A. R. (1996), Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Christopher Ritson (1977), Agricultural Economics – Principles and Policy, Czosby Luckwood Staples, London
4. Donald J. Epp & John W. Malone (1981), Introduction to Agricultural Economics, McGraw Hill Publishing Company, Inc. New York.
5. Government of India (1976), Report of the National Commission on Agriculture, New Delhi.
6. Ghatak, S. and K. Ingersent (1984), Agriculture and Economic Development, Select books, New Delhi.
7. Government of India, Five Year Plans, New Delhi.
8. Harold G. Halcrow, (1981), Economic of Agriculture, McGraw Hill, International Book Company, Tokyo.
9. John W. Goodwin (1977), Agricultural Economics, Reston Publishing Company, Virginia.
10. John B. Penson, Oral Capps, C. Parr Rosson, (1999), Introduction to Agricultural Economics, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
11. Martin Upton, (1976), Agriculture, Production Economics and Resource – Use, Oxford University Press, London
12. Meier, G. M. (1995), Leading Issues in Economic Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Peter Robb (ed), (1996), Meanings of Agriculture, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
14. Raj, K. N. et. al. (1988), Essays in Commercialization of Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
15. Thamarajakshi, R. (1994), Intersectoral Relationship in a Developing Economy, Academic Foundation, Delhi.
16. Papola, T. S. (1982), rural Industrialization in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
17. Sadhu A. N. & Singh Amarjit, Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics, (1996), Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
18. Soni, R. N. (1995), Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, Arihant Press, Jalandhar.
19. Wanmali, S. and C. Ramasamy (Eds.) (1995), Developing Rural Infrastructure, Macmillan, New Delhi.
20. Vaidhanathan, A. (1995), The Indian Economy: Crisis, Response and Prospects, Orient Longmans, New Delhi.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester I)
MS-EXCEL FOR DATA ANALYSIS (M1326-DSC-14) (DSC-IV)
Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Total Marks: (Practical Work Report = 40 Marks and Written and Oral Examination: 10 Marks)

Teaching / Practical Workload: 2 Hours Per Week.

(Practical work Based on Secondary Source of Data by using MS Excel Software)

The student shall produce the report for assessment on following information by using MS Excel Software before the University Theory examination.

Preamble:

This course introduces students to the application of MS Excel and statistical techniques in economic analysis. It develops practical skills in handling economic data related to agriculture, industry, and service sectors. It also enhances students' analytical and research abilities through statistical applications in economics.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To familiarize students with MS Excel functions and tools used in economic data analysis.
2. To develop skills in applying statistical techniques for analyzing economic parameters.
3. To train students in preparing charts, tables, and graphical presentations of data.
4. To enhance students' ability to interpret and present economic information effectively.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to use MS Excel for organizing and analyzing economic data.
2. Students will apply statistical techniques such as correlation, regression.
3. Students will be able to present economic data through charts, tables, and graphical methods.
4. Students will develop analytical and practical skills for economic research and reporting.

Unit I: Application of MS Excel Software:

(15 Periods)

The student shall apply statistical techniques for Economic Parameters by using following data base with the help of MS Excel Software. In the MS Excel Software, student shall use the Excel Functions, Excel Sheets, Excel Charts and Data Transfer from Excel.

Unit II: Application of Statistical Techniques:

(15 Periods)

The student shall apply following statistical techniques for Economic Parameters of Indian Economy such as Agricultural Sector, Industrial Sector, and Service Sector etc. By using secondary data base from above mentioned data sources for the report with the help of MS Excel Software. Descriptive Statistics, Correlation Analysis, Regression Analysis, Growth Rates, Index Numbers, Time Series Data and Graphical Presentation for different type of data.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester I)
A) AGRI-BUSINESS (M1326-DSE-1A) (DSE-I)
Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble:

The purpose of this paper is to enable students to have an understanding various issues of agribusiness so that they would be able to comprehend and critically appraise current problem associated with agri-business in India.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To introduce the concepts, nature, and scope of agri-business.
2. To develop understanding of agricultural technology and irrigation systems.
3. To study agricultural marketing, pricing, and trade policies.
4. To explain the role of agricultural finance and rural credit institutions.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the basic concepts and importance of agri-business.
2. Students will explain the impact of agricultural technology and irrigation on productivity.
3. Students will analyze agricultural marketing systems and price policies.

Unit I: Introduction of Agriculture and Agri-business: (15 Periods)

- A. Nature of Agriculture,
- B. Meaning, Nature and scope of agri-business,
- C. Difference between farm and non-farm sector,

Unit II: Agricultural Technology and Irrigation: (15 Periods)

- A. Green Revolution.
- B. White Revolution (Dairy).
- C. Blue Revolution (Fisheries).
- D. Use of Biotechnology and Mechanical Technology.
- E. Sources of Irrigation – Progress of Irrigation in India.

Unit III: Agricultural Marketing and Prices: (15 Periods)

- A. Regulated Marketing.
- B. Co-operatives Marketing.
- C. International Trade of Agricultural Produce.
- D. WTO and Agriculture.
- E. Agricultural Price Policy: its objectives.
- F. Price and Income Stabilization measures.
- G. Minimum Support Price, CACP.
- H. Terms of Trade between Agriculture and Non-agricultural sector.

Unit IV: Agricultural Finance and Agro-industries:

(15 Periods)

- A. Source of Agricultural Finance–Institutional System of Agricultural Finance.
- B. NABARD and Co-operative Credit for Agriculture Sector.
- C. Agro-industries: Role of Agro-industries in rural area,
- D. Problems of rural industry, measures for development of rural industry
- E. Agro-processing industries in India:
 - a) Sugar Industries.
 - b) Textile Industries.

BASIC READING LIST:

1. Agriculture in Economic Development (1964), Carl Eicher and Lawrence Wit, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York
2. Bilgram, S.A.R. (1996), Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Christopher Ritson (1977), Agricultural Economics – Principles and Policy, Czosby Luckwood Staples, London
4. Donald J. Epp & John W. Malone (1981), Introduction to Agricultural Economics, McMillan Publishing Company, Inc. New York.
5. Government of India (1976), Report of the National Commission on Agriculture, New Delhi.
6. Ghatak, S. and K. Ingersent (1984), Agriculture and Economic Development, Select books, New Delhi.
7. Government of India, Five Year Plans, New Delhi.
8. Harold G. Halcrow, (1981), Economic of Agriculture, McGraw Hill, International Book Company, Tokyo.
9. John W. Goodwin (1977), Agricultural Economics, Reston Publishing Company, Virginia.
10. John B. Penson, Oral Capps, C. Parr Rosson, (1999), Introduction to Agricultural Economics, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
11. Martin Upton, (1976), Agriculture, Production Economics and Resource – Use, Oxford University Press, London
12. Meier, G. M. (1995), Leading Issues in Economic Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Peter Robb (ed), (1996), Meanings of Agriculture, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
14. Raj, K. N. et. al. (1988), Essays in Commercialization of Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
15. Thamarajakshi, R. (1994), Intersectoral Relationship in a Developing Economy, Academic Foundation, Delhi.
16. Papola, T. S. (1982), rural Industrialization in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
17. Sadhu A. N. & Singh Amarjit, Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics, (1996), Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester I)
B) DEMOGRAPHY (M1326-DSE-1B) (DSE-I)
Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble:

This course introduces the fundamental concepts and theories of population, including its size, growth, and distribution. It examines the structure of population in terms of age and sex, along with key demographic processes such as fertility, mortality, and migration. The course also highlights trends in urbanization and population dynamics with special reference to India. It aims to develop analytical understanding of population issues and their socio-economic implications.

Objectives of the Course

1. To introduce the basic concepts and theories of population studies.
2. To develop understanding of population growth, size, and demographic transition.
3. To study sex and age structure and their socio-economic implications.
4. To explain fertility, mortality, and nuptiality patterns in population analysis.
5. To familiarize students with migration, urbanization, and population policies in India.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand major demographic theories and population trends.
2. Students will analyze the effects of sex and age composition on society and economy.
3. Students will explain factors affecting fertility, mortality, and marriage patterns.
4. Students will evaluate migration and urbanization trends in India.
5. Students will understand population policies and family welfare programmes in India.

Unit I: Theories of Population and Population size and Growth: (15 Periods)

- A. Pre-Malthusian, Malthusian and Post-Malthusian theories.
- B. Optimum population, Demographic transition.
- C. Trends in population in the world during the last fifty years, variations in the growth rates of population.

Unit II: Sex and Age Structure: (15 Periods)

- A. Determinants of sex and age structure.
- B. Demographic effect of sex and age structure, economic and
- C. Social implications of sex and age structure.

Unit III: Fertility, Nuptiality and Mortality: (15 Periods)

- A. Estimation of fertility rates, factors affecting fertility rates,
- B. Marital status, change in age pattern of marriage,
- C. Estimation and determinants of mortality rates, foetal and infant mortality.

Unit IV: Migration and Urbanization and Population Policy: (15 Periods)

- A. Kinds of migration, determinants and consequences of migration with reference to India,
- B. Growth of urban population, factors affecting urbanization, trends in urbanization in India.
- C. Population policy and programmes in India, Policies for fertility regulation and family welfare programmes.

Basic Reading List:

1. Srinivasan K., Regulation of Reproduction in India, Population.
2. Rodgers, G., Population Growth and Poverty in Rural South Asia.
3. Agrawal, S.N. India's Population Problems.
4. Styrock, H., Population, Poverty and Employments : Methods and Materials of Demography.
5. David, K., World Urbanization, Vol. II, University of California.
6. UND, Human Development Report
7. United Nation: The Determinants and Consequences of Population.
8. Row B. Sheela, Women Consciousness, Maris World, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
9. Boserup : Women's Role in Economic Development, George Allen and Urwin London, 1970.
10. UNESCO: Women Studies and Social Scientists in Asia, Bangkok.
11. Ashok Mitra : Implications of Declining Sex Ratio in India's Population, ICSSR, New Delhi, 1979.
12. Nanda R. : Indian Women, : From Pardah to Modernity, Vikas, New Delhi, 1976.
13. Mujumdar, Vina : Symbols of Power : Studies on the Political Status of Women in India, Allied, New Delhi.
14. Mitra, Ashok : The Status of Women Literacy and Employment, Allied Publication, Bombay, 1979.
15. Amseden A.H. (Ed.) : The Economic of Women and Work, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
16. Engles, F., : Women's Participation in the Economic Activity of Asian Countries, ILO Document DPW/10.
17. Redciff N. and E. Mingione (Ed.) : Beyond Employment : Household, Gender, Subsistence Basil Backwell Oxford UK, 1985.
18. Nancy Birdsall and Richarch Sabof : Unfair Advantage : Labour Market discrimination in developing countries.
19. Lloyd, C.B., Andrews, E.S. and Gilroy, C.L. : Women in the Labour Market, Colombia University Press, New York, 1979.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester I)
RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS (M1326-RM-11) (RM-I)
Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble:

The research work has become very important in every field of life. There for students are required to have sound initiation in the world of research. This paper intend to equip the students with basic knowledge of research methodology. Another important objective of this paper is to provide the students acquaintance with the basic ingredients of sources of data. This syllabus will help to develop research aptitude among the students.

Objectives of the Course

1. To study research methodology.
2. To understand the research problems associated with interpreting the results.
3. To study data collection methods and sampling methods to research study.
4. To understand the interpret research findings and draw appropriate conclusions.

Course Outcomes

After the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Be able to define research methodology.
2. Apply data collection methods and sampling methods to research study.
3. Be able to interpret research findings and draw appropriate conclusions.
4. Be able to write a research report.

Unit I: Introduction and Context (12 Periods)

What is Social Research? Definition, Meaning and its History; Importance of Social Research: Knowledge Economy and Knowledge Society; Research as an Empowering Profession.

Unit II: Research Process and Design (12 Periods)

Formulating Research Topic; Use of Concepts, Variables, and Hypotheses; Setting Research Objectives/ Questions, Reviewing Relevant Literature. Research Design: Meaning and Types of Research Designs; Descriptive, Analytical, Explorative, Basic and Applied Research Designs;

Unit III: Techniques of Sampling (12 Periods)

Meaning and Types of Sampling; Random, Stratified, Quota, Systematic, Cluster and Judgment Sampling Procedures.

Unit IV: Collection of Data (12 Periods)

Collection of Primary Data: Questionnaires, Interview Schedules, Observation Method, Case Studies, Content Analysis and Survey Methods. Collection of Secondary Data: Historical Documents, Archival Material, Published Sources, Journals, Internet Sources, Census, NSS and Statistical Reports.

Unit V: Research Writing (12 Periods)

Writing Research Proposal and Research Report, One Case Study of a Research Proposal.

References:

1. Baily K.D, 1982, *Methods of Social Research* Free Press, New York.
2. Bajpai S.R. 1969. *Social Survey and Research*. Kanpur: Kitab Ghar.
3. Barnes, John A, 1979, *Who Should Know What ? Social Science, Privacy and Ethics*, Harmondsworth, Penguin.
4. Bleicher M. 1988. *The Hermeneutic Imagination*, London. Routledge and Kegan Paul (Introduction only)
5. Bose. Pradip Kumar, 1995: *Research Methodology*, New Delhi, ICSSR.
6. Bryman, Alan, 1988, *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*, London: Unwin Hyman.
7. Feyerabend, Paul, 1975, *Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge*, London, Humanities Press.
8. Goode, J. and Hatt P. J., *Methods in Social Research*, New York McGraw Hill.
9. Hughes, Jon, 1987, *The Philosophy of Social Research*, London, Longman. *Indian Journal of Social Work* 1985, Special issue of Research Methodology Irvine. J.I. Miles and J. Evans (eds) 1979. *Demystifying Social Statistics*. London, Pluto Press.
10. Mukherjee, P.N. (eds), 2000, *Methodology in Social Research. Dilemmas and perspectives*, New Delhi, Sage (Introduction).
11. Popper K., 1999, *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, London, Routledge.
12. Puch, Keith, 1986, *The Introduction to Social Research*, London, Sage.
13. Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979, *Field Worker and the Field*, New Delhi. Oxford.
14. Young Papuline V. 1946. *Scientific, Social Survey and Research*. New York. Prentice Hall.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester II)
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (M1326-DSC-25) (DSC-V)
Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble:

Macroeconomics or aggregative economics analyses and establishes the functional relationship between the large aggregates. The aggregate analysis has assumed such a great significance in recent times that a prior understanding of macroeconomic theoretical structure is considered essential for the proper comprehension of the different issues and policies. Macroeconomics now is not only a scientific method of analysis; but also a body of empirical economic knowledge. The paper entitled "Macro Economic Analysis" equips the students at the postgraduate level to understand systemic facts and latest theoretical developments for empirical analysis.

Objectives of the Course

1. To introduce the basic concepts and theories of macroeconomics.
2. To develop understanding of national income accounting and macroeconomic aggregates.
3. To explain IS-LM models and different macroeconomic approaches.
4. To study theories of demand for money, inflation, and business cycles.
5. To enhance analytical skills for understanding macroeconomic policies and issues.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand national income concepts and accounting methods.
2. Students will analyze macroeconomic models such as IS-LM and Keynesian approaches.
3. Students will explain modern theories of demand for money.
4. Students will evaluate causes and effects of inflation and business cycles.
5. Students will apply macroeconomic theories to real economic problems and policy analysis.

Unit-I :National Income and Accounts

(15 Periods)

- (A) Circular Flow of Income in two – three and four sector economy.
- (B) Different forms of national income accounting – social accounting, input-output accounting,
- (C) Flow of funds accounting and balance of payments accounting.

Unit- II: Neo-classical, Keynesian synthesis and New Classical Macro economics (15 Periods)

- (A) Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest; The IS-LM model.
- (B) Extension of IS-LM model with government sector; Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies.
- (C) Extension of IS-LM models with labour market and flexible prices

Unit- III: Post-Keynesian Demand for Money

(15 Periods)

- (A) Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money – Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect.

- (B) Approaches to Baumol and Tobin.
- (C) Friedman and the modern quantity theory.

Unit- IV.Theory of Inflation and Business Cycles

(15 Periods)

- (A) Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structuralist theory of inflation; Philips curve analysis—Short run and longrun Phillips curve.
- (B) Adaptive expectations and rational expectations; Policies to control inflation.
- (C) Theories of Samuelson and Hicks, Goodwin's model; Control of business cycles.

Basic Reaing List:

1. Ackley, G. (1978), Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, NewYork.
2. Blackhouse, R. and A. Salansi (Eds.) (2000), Macroeconomics and the Real World (2 Vols.), OxfordUniversity Press,London.
3. Branson,W.a.(1989),MacroeconomicTheoryandPolicy,(3rdEdition),HarperandRow,NewY
4. Dornbusch, R. and F. Stanley (1997), Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, Inc., NewYork.
5. Hall, R. E. and J. B. Taylor (1986), Macroeconomics, W. W. Norton, NewYork.
6. Heijdra, B. J. and V. Frederick (2001), Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi.
7. Jha,R.(1991),contemporaryMacroeconomicTheoryandPolicy,WileyEasternLtd.,NewDelhi.
8. Romer, D. L. (1996), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill Company Ltd., NewYork.
9. Scarfe, B. L. (1977), Cycles, Growth and Inflation, McGraw Hill, NewYork.
10. Shapiro, E. (1996), Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications, NewDelhi.
11. Edey, M. and A. T. Peacock (1967), National Income and Social Accounts, HutchinsonUniversity Library,London.
12. Powelson,J.P.(1960),NationalIncomeAndFlowofFundsAnalysis,McGrawHill,NewYork.
13. Rao,V.K.R.V.(1983),India'sNationalIncome:1950to1980,SagePublications,New Delhi.
14. Ruggles, R. and N. Ruggles (1956), National Income Accounts and Income Analysis, McGraw Hill, NewYork.
15. United Nations (1974), Year Book of National AccountStatistics.
16. Duesenberry, J. S. (1949), Income, Saving and the Theory of consumer Behaviour, Harvard University Press,Harvard.
17. Keynes,J.M.(1936),TheGeneralTheoryofEmployment,InterestandMoney,Mcmillan,London.
18. Mueller,M.G.(1966),ReadingsinMacroeconomics,HoltRinehartandWinston,NewYork.

19. Gordon, R. and S. G. Harris (1998), Macroeconomics, AddisonWesley.
20. Culbertson, J. M. (1968), Macroeconomic Theory and Stabilization Policy, McGraw Hill, Kogenkosh, Tokyo.
21. Levacic, R. and A. Rebman (1986), Macroeconomics: An Introduction to Keynesian and Neo-classical
22. Controversies, Macmillan, London.
23. Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), New Keynesian Economics, (2 Vols.), MIT Press, Cambridge.
24. Rakshit, M. (1998), Studies in the Macroeconomics of Developing Countries, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
25. Jha, R. (1999), Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
26. Patinkin, D. (1965), Money, Interest and Prices, Harper and Row, New York.
27. Gordon, R. and S. G. Harris (1998), Macroeconomics, Addison Wesley, Massachusetts.
28. Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), New Keynesian Economics, (2 Vols.) MIT Press, Cambridge.
29. Frisch, H. (1983), Theories of Inflation, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
30. Hagger, A. J. (1977), Inflation: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, London.
31. Hudson, J. (1982), Inflation: A Theoretical Survey and Synthesis, George Allen and Unwin, London.
32. Sheffrin, S. M. (1996), Rational Expectations, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester II)
ECONOMETRICS (M1326-DSC-26) (DSC-VI)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble:

This course introduces students to the fundamental concepts, scope, and methodologies of Econometrics, integrating economic theory with statistical and mathematical tools. It aims to develop analytical skills for understanding economic relationships through data interpretation and model building. The course covers probability, statistical inference, and various distributions essential for empirical analysis. It also emphasizes estimation techniques, hypothesis testing, and interpretation of results. Special focus is given to simple and multiple linear regression models and their applications in economics.

Objectives of the Course

1. To introduce the basic concepts and scope of econometrics.
2. To understand probability, statistics, and statistical distributions used in econometrics.
3. To learn statistical inference and hypothesis testing.
4. To develop knowledge of estimation techniques and least square methods.
5. To study simple and multiple linear regression models and their applications.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will understand the fundamental concepts of econometrics.
2. Students will apply probability and statistical tools in economic analysis.
3. Students will perform hypothesis testing and interpret results.
4. Students will estimate and analyze regression models using econometric methods.
5. Students will use econometric techniques to solve real economic problems.

Unit- I. Nature and scope of Econometrics

(15 Periods)

- A. Concept of Econometrics.
- B. Scope of Econometrics.
- C. Methodologies Involved in the Econometrics.
- D. Two Branches of Econometrics: Theoretical and Applied Econometrics

Unit- II. Probability and Statistics

(15 Periods)

- A. Probability and Probability Distributions.
- B. Concept of Expectation and Moments.
- C. Normal distribution, chi-sq, t- and F-distributions.
- D. Estimation of parameters.

Unit-III. Probability Distributions and Statistical Inference

(15 Periods)

- A. Basic Concept of Statistical Inference.
- B. Defining statistical hypotheses.
- C. Testing of hypotheses.
- D. Type-I and Type-II errors in the Hypothesis Testing.

Unit-IV. Simple Linear Regression Model and Multiple Linear Regression Model (15 Periods)

- A. Tests for comparing parameters from two samples. (t- test , F- test), Confidence Interval.
- B. Concept of General Linear Model (GLM) and its Application.
- C. Concept of Least Square Estimation.

Basic Reading List

1. Allen, R. G. D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan Press and ELBS, London.
2. Chiang, A. C. (1986), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Gupta, S. C. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons., New Delhi.
4. Handry, A. T. (1999), Operations Research, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi..
5. Speigal, M. R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
6. Taha, H. A., (1997), Operations Research: An Introduction (6th Edition), Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Yamane, Taro (1975), Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
8. Baumol, W. J. (1984), Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
9. Monga, G. S. (1972), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
10. Vygodsky, G. S. (1971), Mathematics Handbook (Higher Mathematics), Mir Publishers, Moscow.
11. Mathur, P. N. and R. Bharadwaj (Eds.) (1967), Economic Analysis in Input-Output Research, Input-Output Research Association of India, Pune.
12. Hadley, G. (1962), Linear Programming, Addison Wesley Publishing Co., Massachusetts.
13. Kothari, C. R. (1992), An Introduction to Operations Research, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
14. Mustafi, C. K. (1992), Operations Research: Methods and Practice, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.
15. Chou, Y. (1975), Statistical Analysis, Holt, Reinhart and Winston, New York.
16. Croxton, Crowden and Klein (1971), Applied General Statistics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
17. Millar, J. (1996), Statistics for Advanced Level, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
18. Nagar, A. L. and R. K. Das (1993), Basic Statistics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
19. Goon, A. M., M. K. Gupta and B. Dasgupta (1993), Fundamentals of Statistics, Vol. 1, The World Press Ltd., Calcutta.
20. Hogg, R.V. and A.T. Craig (1970), Introduction to Mathematical Statistics (3rd Edition), Macmillan Publishing Co., New York.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester II)
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS (M1326-DSC-27) (DSC-VII)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble

Economics being an empirical science, computers have emerged as the pivotal instruments of economic analysis, research and forecasting. Therefore, the students must be equipped with skills and tools based on computers, which, this course shall provide to them. This will not only enhance their employability but also prepare them for the challenges of the future.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To provide basic knowledge about computers, input-output devices, and MS Excel operations.
2. To develop students' understanding of descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression analysis.
3. To familiarize students with time series analysis and growth rate measurement techniques.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to understand the basic structure and functions of computers and MS Excel.
2. Students will apply statistical techniques such as mean, correlation, regression.
3. Students will be able to analyze time series data and calculate different growth rates.

Unit-1. Introduction to Computer and Microsoft Excel:

(15 Periods)

- A. Basic components of computer.
- B. Input Devices.
- C. Output Devices.
- D. Excel Main Menu.
- E. Worksheet structure.

Unit-2. Descriptive Statistics, Correlation and Regression:

(15 Periods)

- A. Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode.
- B. Range, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation.
- C. Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation.
- D. Regression Equations of Y on X and X on Y.

Unit-3. Time Series Analysis and Growth Rates:

(15 Periods)

- A. Time Series Analysis: Semi-average Method, Moving Average Method.
- B. Method of Least Square-fitting a straight line trend.
- C. Growth Rates: Simple Growth Rate, Compound Growth Rate.

Unit-4. Graphical Presentation of Data:

(15 Periods)

- A. Line Graph: Simple Line Graph, Multiple Line Graph.
- B. Bar Diagram: Simple Line Graph, Multiple Line Graph.
- C. Pie Chart, Histogram and Ogive Curve.

Practical Course:**Practical Examination (40 Marks):**

1. Practical examination will be conducted before the commencement of the theory examination.
2. Practical examination shall be of 2 hour duration carrying 40 marks. Five/Six statistical Problems shall beset for the practical examination.
3. To pass in the practical examination the student shall have to get minimum 40% out of a total of 40 marks (thatis, 16 marks out of 40).

Theory Examination (80 Marks)

Theory Examination will be of 60 marks of 2 hours 30 Minutes.

Teaching Workload : 04 Hours

Practical Workload : 04 Hours (for each batch)

Minimum Passing: : 24 out of 60 : Theory Examination

16 out of 40 : Practical Examination

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Elhance, D. N. (1962), Fundamentals of Statistics, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
- 2) Gupta, S.C. (1981), Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 3) Gupta, S.C. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons., New Delhi.
- 4) Handry, A. T. (1999), Operations Research, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 5) Kothari, C. R. (1992), An Introduction to Operations Research, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 6) Mathur, P. N. and R. Bharadwaj (Eds.) (1967), Economic Analysis in Input-Output Research, Input-Output Research Association of India, Pune.
- 7) Monga, G. S. (1972), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 8) N.M. Downie and R.W. Heath (1970), Basic Statistical Methods, Harper and Row, New York.
- 9) Rajaram, V. (1996), Fundamentals of Computers, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 10) Sanders, D. H. (1988), Computer Today, McGraw Hill, New York.
- 11) Sinha, P. K. (1992), Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, New Delhi.
- 12) Speigal, M.R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
- 13) Taha, H. A., (1997), Operations Research: An Introduction (6th Edition), Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 14) Yamane, Taro (1973), Statistics, An Introductory Analysis, Harper and Row (India) and John Weatherhill Inc., Tokyo.

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ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester II)

SPSS FOR DATA ANALYSIS (M1326-DSC-28) (DSC-VIII)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

(Total Marks: 50)

Teaching / Practical Workload: 2 Hours Per Week

SPSS Base Practicals For Primary And Secondary Data Analysis

Preamble:

This course introduces students to the basic applications of SPSS in data management and statistical analysis. It focuses on data entry, coding, recoding, and computation of variables using SPSS software. The course helps students develop practical skills for organizing and validating research data. It also enhances students' ability to prepare data for statistical analysis and research reporting.

Objectives of the Course

1. To provide knowledge about data entry and variable management in SPSS.
2. To develop skills in coding, recoding, and validating research data.
3. To train students in preparing and managing datasets using SPSS software.
4. To enhance students' practical understanding of data processing for statistical analysis.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will be able to perform data entry and define variables in SPSS.
2. Students will apply coding and recoding techniques for data organization and analysis.
3. Students will be able to validate, sort, and manage datasets effectively using SPSS.
4. Students will develop practical skills in computing variables and preparing research data reports.

Unit-I: Data Entry in SPSS

(15 Periods)

- A. Define Variable.
- B. Sort Variable and Cases.
- C. Validation of data.
- D. Transpose data.

Unit-II: Coding, Recoding and Compute Variables

(15 Periods)

- A. Coding the variables.
- B. Recoding the variables.
- C. Code book Report.
- D. Compute Variable.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester II)
A) INDIAN ECONOMY (M1326-DSE-2A) (DSE-II)
Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble

The objective of this Paper at the postgraduate level would be to sharpen the understanding of integrated approach to the functioning aspects of the Indian economy. Such an analysis is essential because the Indian economy is a unique amalgam of alternative competing and often conflicting theories and a proper understanding of its working is imperative if the student is to comprehend the ramifications that underlie most of the observed phenomena in the Indian economic set-up

Objectives of the Course

1. To provide knowledge about economic planning and development strategies in India.
2. To develop understanding of agricultural, industrial, and financial sectors of the Indian economy.
3. To familiarize students with public finance, fiscal federalism, and financial sector reforms in India.
4. To enhance analytical skills regarding economic policies, monetary policy, and market regulation.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will be able to explain the objectives and strategies of economic planning in India.
2. Students will analyze the role and performance of the agricultural and industrial sectors in economic development.
3. Students will understand public finance, fiscal federalism, and financial sector reforms in India.
4. Students will evaluate the role of RBI, SEBI, and financial markets in the Indian economy.

Unit-I: Economic Planning in India: (15 Periods)

- A) Economic Planning: Meaning, Objectives of Economic Planning.
- B) Planning in India.
- C) Strategy of Plan -Strategy of First Five Year Plan to Twelveth Five Year Plan.

Unit-II: Agricultural Sector: (15 Periods)

- A) Green revolution, and agricultural price policy.
- B) Agricultural Finance.
- C) Agricultural Marketing.
- D) Public distribution system.

Unit-III: Industrial Sector: (15 Periods)

- A) Public Sector enterprises and their performance.
- B) Privatization and dis-investment.
- C) Growth and pattern of industrialization; Small-scale sector.

Unit-IV: Public Finances and Financial Sector Reform:

(15 Periods)

- A) Fiscal federalism–Finances of central government; Finances of state governments.
- B) Financial sector reforms.
- C) Monetary policy of RBI; Money and capital markets.
- D) Working of SEBI in India.

Basic Reading List:

1. Ahluwalia, I. J. (1985), *Industrial Growth in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Ahluwalia, I. J. and I. M. D. Little (Eds.) (1999), *India's Economic Reforms and Development* (Essays in honour of Manmohan Singh), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Bawa, R. S. and P. S. Raikhy (Ed.) (1997), *Structural Changes in Indian Economy*, Guru Nanak Dev University Press, Amritsar.
4. Bhagwati, J. N. and P. Desai (1970), *India: Planning for Industrialization*, Oxford University Press, London.
5. Bhargava, P. K. (1991), *India's Fiscal Crisis*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Bhole, L. M. (2000), *Indian Financial System*, Ghugh Publications, Allahabad.
7. Brahmananda, P. R. and V. R. Panchmukhi (Eds.) (2001), *Development Experience in the Indian Economy: Inter State Perspectives*, Book well, Delhi.
8. Chelliah, Raja J. (1996), *Towards Sustainable Growth – Essays in Fiscal and Financial Sector Reforms in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Dandekar, V. M. (1996), *The Indian Economy, 1947–92*, Vol. II, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
10. Datta, B. (1978), *Economics of Industrialization*, The Bookland, Calcutta.
11. Dutt and Sunderam (2016), *Indian Economy*, 72th Edition, S Chand and Company, New Delhi.
12. Government of India, *Economic Survey (Annual)*, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
13. Gupta, S. P. (1998), *Post Reform India: Emerging Trends* allied Publishers, New Delhi.
14. Hanumantha Rao, C. H. and H. Linnemann (Eds.) (1996), *Economic Reforms and Poverty Alleviation in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
15. Jain, A. K. (1986), *Economic Planning in India*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
16. Jalan, B. (1996), *India's Economic Policy – Preparing for the Twenty First Century*, Viking, New Delhi.
17. Joshi, V. and I. M. D. Little (1999), *India: Macro Economics and Political Economy, 1964–1991*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
18. Machiraju, H. R. (1998), *Indian Financial System*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.
19. Mookherjee, D. (Ed.) (1997), *Indian Industry: Policies and Performance*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
20. Narain, D. (1988), *Studies on Indian Agriculture*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
21. Parikh, K. S. (1999), *India Development Report – 1999–2000*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
22. Rangarajan, C. (1998), *Indian Economy: Essays on Money and Finance*, UBS, New Delhi.
23. Reserve Bank of India, *Report on Currency and Finance (Annual)*
24. Reserve Bank of India, *Report on Currency and Finance (Annual)*.
25. Sandesara, J. C. (1992), *Industrial Policy and Planning, 1947–1991: Tendencies, Interpretations and Issues*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
26. Sen, R. K. and B. Chatterjee (2001), *Indian Economy: Agenda for 21st Century* (Essays in honour of Prof. P. R. Brahmananda), Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
27. Subramanian, S. (Ed.) (1997), *Measurement of Inequality and Poverty*, Oxford University Press, Calcutta.
28. Swamy, D. S. (1994), *The Political Economy of Industrialization: from Self-reliance to Globalization*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus), M. A. –I (Semester II)

B) FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS (M1326-DSE-2B) (DSE-II)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Preamble

The positive and significant role of financial institutions in the process of growth and development has been very well recognized in the literature and indeed has become more important during the last two decades as the financial systems of different countries have become integrated in the process of globalization. India is no exception and has taken far reaching measures since 1991 in this direction. It is, therefore, essential that the student of economics should be well conversant with the theory and practice of different financial institutions and markets to understand and analyse the interconnection between the monetary forces and real forces, their developmental role and limitations in shaping and influencing the monetary and related policies both at the national and international levels.

Objectives of the Course

1. To provide knowledge about the structure and functions of the financial system and central banking.
2. To develop understanding of commercial banks, development banks, and non-banking financial institutions.
3. To familiarize students with money markets, capital markets, and financial regulatory institutions.
4. To enhance understanding of international financial markets and global financial institutions.

Course Outcomes

1. Students will be able to explain the structure and functions of the financial system and monetary policy instruments.
2. Students will understand the role of commercial banks, development banks, and NBFIs in economic development.
3. Students will analyze the functioning of money markets, capital markets, SEBI, and IRDA.

Unit- I: Financial System and Central Bank:

(15 Periods)

- A. The structure of the financial system.
- B. Functions of the financial sector.
- C. Functions of Central Bank.
- D. The objectives of the monetary policy.
- E. Instruments of monetary policy.

Unit- II: The Commercial Banks and NBFIs:

(15 Periods)

- A. Commercial Bank's Credit creation and its control.
- B. Development banks – Investment banking and Merchant banking.
- C. Non-bank financial institutions-Measures taken to control their operations.

Unit-III: Financial Markets:

(15 Periods)

- A. Structure of money market and capital market.
- B. Call money market, Treasury bill market.

- C. Commercial bill market, commercial paper and certificate of deposits.
- D. Government securities market–Primary and secondary market for securities.
- E. Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
- F. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).

Unit-IV: International Financial Markets:

(15 Periods)

- A. Exchange Rates- Devaluation, and Depreciation.
- B. International Financial Flows.
- C. International Liquidity.
- D. World Bank and its affiliates –IDA and IFC.
- E. Asian Development Bank,

Basic Reading List:

1. Bhole, L. M. (1999), Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Bhole, L. M. (2000), Indian Financial System, Chugh Publications, Allahabad.
3. Edminster, R.O. (1986), Financial Institutions, Markets and Management, McGraw Hill, New York.
4. Goldsmith, R. W. (1969), Financial Structure and Development, Yale, London.
5. Hanson, J.A. and S. Kathuria (Eds.) (1999), India: A Financial Sector for the Twenty-first Century, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Harker, P. T. and S. A. Zenios (2000) (Ed.), Performance of Financial Institutions, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
7. Johnson, H. J. (1993), Financial Institutions and Markets, McGraw Hill, New York.
8. Khan, M. Y. (1996), Indian Financial System, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
9. Machiraju, M. R. (1999), Indian Financial Systems, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
10. Ohlson, J.A. (1987), The Theory of Financial Markets and Institutions, North Holland, Amsterdam.
11. Prasad, K.N. (2001), Development of India's Financial System, Sarao & Sons, New Delhi.
12. Robinson, R. I. and D. Wrightman (1981), Financial Markets, McGraw Hill, London.
13. Smith, P.F. (1978), Money and financial intermediation: The Theory and Structure of Financial System, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
14. Bishop, P. and D. Dixon (1992), Foreign Exchange Handbook, McGraw Hill, New York.
15. Chandra, P. (1997), Financial Markets (4th Edition), Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
16. Farrell, J.L. (1997), Portfolio Management, (2nd Edition), McGraw Hill, New York.
17. Machiraju, H.R. (1997), International financial Markets in India, Wheeler Publishing, Allahabad.
18. Gupta, S. B. (1983), Monetary Economics, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR.
ECONOMICS (Campus) M. A. –I (Semester II)
ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM (OJTP)
(OJT M1326-OJT-21)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

Course Overview:

The On-the-Job Training (OJT) program is designed to provide practical workplace experience and skills development to prepare students for their chosen profession. Students will have the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge gained from their academic studies in a real-world work environment.

Course Objectives:

1. Gain practical experience in a professional setting.
2. Apply theoretical knowledge to practical work situations.
3. Develop industry-specific skills and competencies.
4. Enhance professional communication and teamwork skills.
5. Acquire a deeper understanding of the chosen profession.

Syllabus:

The On-the-Job Training (OJT) course is designed to provide the students of Economics with practical exposure to real-world economic environments. This course bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and its application in professional settings such as government offices, financial institutions, NGOs, research organizations, industries, and corporate sectors.

Through this training, students gain hands-on experience of work in different establishments. It enhances their analytical, technical, and professional skills, preparing them for careers in academia, industry, and public service.

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ECONOMICS (Campus) M. A. –I (Semester II)

FIELD PROJECT (FP)

(FP M1326-FP-21)

Syllabus (NEP 2020) With effect from June, 2026

PREAMBLE

The students need to undertake a comprehensive study on different challenges they face in their selected topic. Fieldwork is scholarly work that requires first-hand observation, recording or documentation. It is regarded as a cornerstone of research in social sciences like, Economics. The operating rules in our economic institutions, or the true motivations of agents cannot be studied properly without fieldwork. The field work provides important data on which very useful inferences are drawn. Later, the conclusions may be applied to the society. This course will equip the students to undertake a field survey in Economics and preparation of report.

Course Objectives:

The objectives of the course are...

1. To know the concept of field project.
2. To understand methods of field work or survey.
3. To prepare brief field project report.

Course Outcomes:

The students will be able to...

1. Know the basics of field project.
2. Understand how to conduct field work.
3. Study various economic problems of the society through field projects.

SEMESTER-II

Field Project

The students may select any topic related to Economics and conduct field work and finally submit the project report to the college. The faculty concerned will work as guide for the field project. There will be 60 marks for the University/External assessment/presentation and 40 marks for the internal assessment.
