

# **CENTRE FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION**

## **SNDT Women's University**

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## Syllabus for Distance Education Students (w.e.f. Year – 2013 – 14)

M.A. Part - I

## **ECONOMICS**

# **Economics Syllabus**

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## Semester I

## **1.** Microeconomics – I (106001)

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

This paper analyses the economic behavior of individuals, firms and markets. It is mainly concerned with objectives of equipping the students in 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 welfare economics and general equilibrium in closed and open systems and analysis of economic behaviour under uncertainty

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	<b>1.Introduction and Consumer behavior :</b> Basic Concepts-Economic Models, Exogenous and endogenous variable, Optimization and equilibrium. Demand curve, Supply curve, Market equilibrium, comparative statics- Market structures. Extension of demand and supply analysis - Elasticity of demand and supply- Income elasticity- concept , methods of measurement-empirical estimation, relationship between individual demand and market demand, application of elasticity of demand. Consumer behavior-The problem of optimization; budget constraints, consumer preference, utility, choice, derivation of law of demand. Revealed preference- The weak and strong ordering- axioms of revealed preference-law of demand-from revealed preference to index numbers. Revision of demand theory by Hicks- Consumer's surplus.	33
Unit 2	<b>2.Production and Costs:</b> law of variable proportions and returns to scale ;Production function: Cobb- Douglas , CES, VES and Translog functions, Cost of production – concepts - Costs in the short run-long run, cost minimization input choices, isoquants – iso-cost, Least cost combination of inputs ; production with two outputs – economies of scope, learning curve.	25
Unit 3	<b>3.Partial and General Equilibrium:</b> The competitive firm (partial equilibrium); General equilibrium, efficiency in exchange – equity and efficiency, efficiency in production, the gains from trade, market failures – marketpower, incomplete information, externalities, public goods.	25
Unit 4	<b>4.Welfare economics:</b> Pareto optimality; criteria for value judgments, social welfare function, Pareto criterion, Kaldor-Hicks criterion, Bergson Criterion, Arrow's Impossibility Theorem	17

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## 2. Economics of Growth and Development –I (106002)

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

The study of economic development has gained importance because of sustained interest of the development countries in uplifting their economic conditions by restructuring their economies to acquire greater diversity, efficiency and equity in consonance with their priorities. While few success stories can be counted, many have grappled with chronic problems of narrow economic base, inefficiency and low standard of living. For this and other reasons, there have been many approaches to economic development. This paper exposes the students to diverse theories, models and views on development.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	1.Basic Concepts:	
	Economic growth and development- Measurement of	17
	Development-Indices of development - PQLI, HDI, Gender	
	Adjusted HDI - Inter country comparisons of development-	
	Development Gap.	
Unit 2	2.Economic Growth Models-:	
	Neo- classical - Solow and Meade- Joan Robinson's Growth	
	Model-Hicks-Harrod-; learning by doing approach, Harrod-	17
	Domar Model, Technological progress- embodied and	17
	disembodied technical progress-Kaldor and Pasinetti- Two	
	sector model – Endogenous growth.	
Unit 3	3.Economic Growth Theories :	
	Theories of growth and development : Circular Causation,	16
	Unlimited Supply of Labour, Ranis and Fei model, Big Push,	_
	Balanced and Unbalanced Growth, Critical Minimum Effort,	
	Low Level Equilibrium Trap, Dualism	
Unit 4	4.Theories of Development:	
	Classical theory of development- contributions of Adam Smith,	
	Ricardo, Malthus and James Mill, Karl Marx and development	33
	of capitalistic economy- theory of social change, surplus value	55
	and profit; Schumpeter and capitalistic development,	
	innovation- role of credit, profit and degeneration of capitalism,	
	Structural analysis of development.	
Unit 5	5.Views of Development:	
	Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar -state socialism, - Mahatma Gandhi-	17
	Trusteeship; AmartyaSen- entitlements.	

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## **3.** Industrial Economics (506101)

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

In the contemporary world with globalization and liberalization more and more attention is being given to industry. This course intends to provide knowledge to the students on the basic issues such as productivity, efficiency, capacity utilization and debates involved in the industrial development of India. The objective is to provide a through knowledge about the economics of industry in a cogent and analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1.	1.Industrial Organisation:	
	Market - Structure - Conduct - Performance - Theories of Product	
	Pricing - Administered prices - Theories of Location - Theories of	17
	Growth of firms – Financial Ratios – Methods of Investment Appraisal	
	– Depreciation	
Unit 2.	2.Industrial Policy and Development:	
	Overview of industrial policy prior to 1991-Industrial policy resolution	
	of 1991 and changes thereafter - Trends and pattern in Industrial	17
	Development – Regional Development – Problems Industrial	
	sicknessand remedial measures	
Unit 3.	3.Industrial Finance:	
	Types and Sources of industrial finance, sources and trends of	16
	institutional finance (IFCI, SFCs, IDBI, SIDBI) Commercial Banks.	16
Unit 4.	4.Private, Public and Small Scale Sectors	
	Role, Performance and Problems of Private, Public and small scale	16
	Sectors – Privatization and Disinvestment.	10
Unit 5.	5.External Sector:	
	Trends and pattern of FDI in India-Trends and pattern of Indian	17
	industry abroad-M&A- Export and import component of Indian	17
	industrial sector.	
Unit 6.	6.Selected Industries:	
	Iron and Steel Cement - Coal - and engineering goods; Cotton textiles-	10
	Jute- IT industry.	10

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## 4. **Demography (506105)**

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

The main objectives of this paper are to gain a clear understanding of demographic concepts, theories, and processes to make students aware of the importance of population in economic development. The paper also enlightens the student on the quantitative and qualitative aspects and characteristics of the population through various demographic techniques. The issues pertaining to sex ratio, increasing urbanization and components of urbanization like migration and natural increase, changing age structure which are of contemporary importance are also the focus of this paper. The study of this paper is expected to enable the student to understand the population dynamics that leads to the evolution of economic and population policies

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	1.Introduction and Sources of Population data:	
	Scope and relevance of Demography- Demographic Analysis and	
	Population Studies- Demography and other disciplines	18
	Demographic data base – Sources of Population data in India - Population	
	Census – Vital Registration – Sample Registration System and Large Scale	
	Demographic Surveys – National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), District	
	level Household Surveys (DLHS) - Quality of Demographic data .	
Unit 2	2.Population Size and Growth:	
	Population Size and Trends in the World population-Trends in population	
	in India, states in India	08
	Components of Population Growth-Demographic Balancing Equation -	
	Natural Growth - Net Migration	
	Population Growth Rate: Ratios and rates- Linear Growth Rate, Geometric	
	Growth Rate, Exponential Growth Rate	
Unit 3	3.Population Processes	
	Basic Measures of Mortality - Crude Death Rate, Age Specific Death Rate,	
	Standardization of Death Rates, Life Table- Life Expectancy, Special	
	measures- Infant Mortality Rates, Maternal Mortality Rates, Trends in	
	Mortality and Infant mortality and Maternal Mortality Rates in India-	
	factors influencing Mortality	25
	Basic Measures of Fertility – Period and Cohort Measures – Child Woman	

	Ratio, Crude Birth Rate, General Fertility Rate, Age Specific Fertility Rate,	
	Total Fertility Rate, Gross Reproduction Rate, Net Reproduction Rates-	
	Cohort Rates – Trends in Fertility in India- Bongaart's models of fertility-	
	socio economic determinants of fertility	
	Nuptiality Analysis –Mean Age at Marriage, Singulate Mean Age at	
	Marriage – Indian Experience	
	Migration- Types of Migration, Measures of Migration-Trends of	
	Migration	
	Theories of migration Demographic transition- India's experience	
Unit 4.	4. Composition and characteristics of population	
	Population Composition by age and sex- mean age, median age,	
	dependency ratio, child dependency ratio, old age dependency ratio,	
	population ageing	
	Age pyramids- determinants of age structure,	
	Age pyramids in India- demographic dividend- demographic social and	
	economic implications of changing age structure	
	Population Ageing and its socio-economic consequences	22
	Sex structure- sex ratio- sex ratio of child population - factors determining	
	sex ratio Sex ratio imbalance in India and future scenario-	
	Factors responsible for declining sex ratio in India	
	Characteristics of population Religion, marital status, education, economic	
	status- employments and occupation	
Unit 5	5.Population Distribution and Urbanization:	
	Geographic Distribution of the World Population – Urbanization – Growth	
	and distribution of rural and urban population in developed and developing	
	countries, level of urbanization and rate of urbanization – Urbanization in	07
	India, components of urban growth - determents and consequences of	
	urbanization.	
Unit 6	6.Population and Development	
	Theories of population: Malthusian theory, Marx's views on population,	
	Boserup's thesis	
	Contemporary debates on population, environment and development-	13
	population and sustainable development	
1		

Gender issues in the population, environment, development	
Demographic dimension of well being	
7.Population Policy and programmes in India	
Evolution of Population Policies in India – The shift in population control	
to family welfare, to women empowerment: Role of ICPD	
Evolution of population programmes-Family planning programmes,	
Reproductive Health Programme, National Rural Health Programme	07
Family Planning Strategies and their outcomes : Reproductive Health,	
maternal nutrition and child health policies, population and strategies for	
human development of different social groups: Social impact of new	
reproductive technologies and their regulation -The New Population	
Policy, Tasks before the National Population Commission.	
	Demographic dimension of well being <b>7.Population Policy and programmes in India</b> Evolution of Population Policies in India – The shift in population control to family welfare, to women empowerment: Role of ICPD Evolution of population programmes-Family planning programmes, Reproductive Health Programme, National Rural Health Programme Family Planning Strategies and their outcomes : Reproductive Health, maternal nutrition and child health policies, population and strategies for human development of different social groups: Social impact of new reproductive technologies and their regulation –The New Population

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Simmons Memorial Lecture November 2011
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## 5. Economics of Gender and Development (506107)

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

This course would provide students an understanding of the nature of the economic role of women and their contribution to the national economy on the basis of a scientific and non-sexist analysis. The modules incorporated in this course provide an analysis of issues at the theoretical level and also with regard to specificity of issues prevailing in the Indian context.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1.	1.Introduction to Gender Studies:	
	Importance of Women's Studies	
	Concepts- 'Sex' Versus 'Gender', Oppression and Exploitation, Socialisation,	
	Social Construction, Deconstruction, Patriarchy, Trends in Feminism, Gender	
	Based Division of labour	17
	Economic Basis and Functioning of Patriarchy and Matrilineal societies,	
	structures and systems	
	Gender and the Process of Economic Development: Feminist Criticism of	
	Development Indices and WID-WAD-GAD,	
	Human Development Approach, Gender and Development Indices-	
	Mainstreaming Gender into Development Policies,	
	Gender Planning Techniques and Gender Sensitive Governance, Paradigm Shifts	
	from 'Women's Wellbeing' to 'Women's Empowerment'- Addressing Practical	
	Gender Needs and Strategic Gender Needs of Women	
Unit 2.	2.Women: Demographic Aspects:	
	Age structure, Mortality rates and Sex ratio.	
	Causes of Declining Sex Ratios and Fertility Rates in LDCs with Special	
	Reference to India	
	Theories and Measurement of Fertility and Its Control.	17
	Gender and Population Control Policy with Special Reference to India.	
	Reproductive Rights	
	Women, Health and Nutrition	
	Women and Education	

	Economic Status of Women- Work Participation Rate of women	
Unit 3.	3.Women in Decision Making:	
	Factors Affecting Decision-making by Women	
	Role of Voluntary Organizations, Self-help Groups-Women's Leadership inMicro	
	Finance	
	Review of Legislation for Women's Entitlements, Protection of Property Rights and	
	Social Security.	
	Schemes for Safety-net for Women.	
	Social Structure and Social Security of Women - Entitlements, Access to Control over	17
	Economic Resources, Ensuring Economic Independence and Risk Coverage.	
	Power of Decision-Making at Household Levels, Class and Community Levels- Role of	
	Kinship in Allocation of Domestic and Social Resources	
	Economic Status of women and its Effect on work Participation Rate, Income Level,	
	Health and Education in Developing Countries and India.	
	Democratic decentralization and Women's Empowerment in India	
Unit 4.	4.Conceptualization of Women's Work:	
	Concept and Analysis of Women's Work-Paid and Unpaid Work-Valuation of	
	Productive and Unproductive Work Visible and Invisible Works: Visibility of Women	
	in Statistics and Indicators- Economically Productive and Socially Productive Work	
	Economic Status, Private Property and Participation of Women in Pre-industrial and	
	Industrial societies, Women's Contribution to National Income.	16
	Women and Labour Markets- Factors Affecting Women's Entry in Labour Market-	10
	Supply and Demand of Women's Labour in the Developed and Developing Countries	
	Work participation of women in agriculture and non-agricultural activities (with	
	reference to India) - Work Efficiency and Women	
	Women in the Informal Sector, Small Scale and Cottage Industries-Women in the	
	Organised and Service Sector	
	Wage Differentials in Female Activities- Determinants of Wage Differentials: Gender,	
	Education, Skill, Productivity, Efficiency, Opportunities.	
	Structures of Wages Across Regions and Economic Sectors	
Unit 5.	5.Women, Technology and Environment	
	Impact of Technological Development and Modernisation on Women's Work	
	Participation	
	Industrial Technologies and Women	
	Agricultural Technologies-Mechanisation, High Yielding Varieties-Green	

	Revolution	
	Horticulture and Floriculture	
	Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development	
	Poultry Development	
	Women in Sericulture	17
	Women in the Fisheries	
	Female Activities and Ecological and Environmental Concerns-The Two Way	
	Relationships	
	Role of New Technologies for Helping women	
	Provision of Information and training for Simple Harvesting of Economic	
	Services	
Unit 6.	6.Social Security and Social Protection for Women	
	Social Security of Women	
	Entitlements, Ensuring Economic Independence and Risk Coverage	
	Access to Credit and Insurance Markets	
	Role of Voluntary Organisations and SHGs in Providing Social Security.	
	Labour Market Biases and Gender Discrimination	
	Effectiveness of Collective Bargaining	16
	Review of Legislations for women's Entitlements	
	Protection of Property Rights and Social Security	
	Schemes for Safety Net for Women	
	Need for Women Workers' Union	
	Affirmative Action for women and Improvement in Their Economic and Social	
	Status	

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## Semester II

## 1. Microeconomics-II (206003)

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

This paper analyses the economic behavior of individuals, firms and markets. It is mainly concerned with objectives of equipping the students in 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 welfare economics and general equilibrium in closed and open systems and analysis of economic behaviour under uncertainty

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1.	1.Game theoretic approach:	
	Basic concepts, Zero sum game, pure strategy – pay off matrix – Nash Equilibrium.	13
Unit 2.	2.Price output determination:	
	Price-output determination under different market structures - Monopoly - price	
	discrimination under monopoly - welfare aspects of monopoly - monopolistic	
	competition - short run and long run equilibrium - excess capacity, Chamberlin's	25
	approach - Oligopoly - Non-collusive models (Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth,	
	Chamberlin, kinked demand curve and Stackelberg's solution) Collusive Models	
	(Cartels, Price Leadership).	
Unit 3.	3.Alternative Theories of Firm:	
	Critical evaluation of marginal analysis; Baumol's Sales revenue maximization	17
	model – full cost pricing rule, Bain's limit pricing – Sylos-Labini model.	
Unit 4.	4.Markets for factor input:	
	Factor pricing with perfect competition and imperfect competition in both the	16
	markets; Monopsony power and monopoly power, product exhaustion theorem.	
Unit 5.	5.Market with asymmetric information: Markets for lemons, market signaling,	
	moral hazards, principal agent problem.	12
Unit 6.	6.Choice under uncertainty:	
	Describing risk - expected value, decision making under uncertainty, Neumann-	
	Morgenstern Index, preferences towards risk - reducing risk-diversification-	17
	insurance. The demand for risky assets-the trade off between risk and return-mean	
	variance model of asset choice.	

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Sen , A. (1999), <u>Microeconomics : Theory and Applications</u>, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.

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## 2. Economics of Growth and Development-II (206004)

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

The study of economic development has gained importance because of sustained interest of the development countries in uplifting their economic conditions by restructuring their economies to acquire greater diversity, efficiency and equity in consonance with their priorities. While few success stories can be counted, many have grappled with chronic problems of narrow economic base, inefficiency and low standard of living. For this and other reasons, there have been many approaches to economic development. This paper exposes the students to diverse theories, models and views on development.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1.	1.Social ,Institutional and Infrastructure Aspects:	
	Role of Infrastructure in economic development and its importance-	
	Population as limits of growth and as ultimate resource- Population, Poverty	25
	and Environment, Human Resource Development (HRD)- Development and	
	Quality of Life- Education, Health, Nutrition Development and	
	Underdevelopment - Perpetuation of Underdevelopment- Poverty, Absolute	
	and Relative.	
Unit 2	2.Sectoral Aspects of Development:	
	Agriculture- Role of agriculture in economic development, Productivity in	
	Agriculture, New technology and sustainable agriculture. Industry- Rationale	25
	and pattern of industrialization in developing countries, The choice of	
	techniques and appropriate technology. Labour- Labour markets and their	
	functioning in developing countries.	
Unit 3	3.Trade and Economic Development:	
	International trade as engine of growth- Prebisch, Singer and Myrdal thesis-	17
	Free vs. Protective trade- Export-led growth, Dual Gap analysis- Balance of	17
	Payments – Protective policies- WTO and developing countries.	
Unit 4	4.Macro Policies and Development:	
	Monetary and fiscal policy- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – Multi-National	17
	Corporations (MNCs)- IMF and World Bank and Developing Countries.	
Unit 5	5.Planning and Development:	16
	Role of planning – Types of planning – Review of Indian Plans.	10

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## **3.** Agricultural Economics (506106)

#### PREAMBLE

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

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 with policy issues that are relevant to Indian agricultural economics and enable them to analyze the issues, using basic micro-economic concepts.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	<b>1.Agriculture and Economic Development:</b> Nature and Scope of agriculture economics, Role of agriculture in economic development, Interdependences between agriculture and Industry, Models of interaction between agriculture and rest of the economy.	25
Unit 2	2.Agriculture Production and productivity: Economics of agriculture production, Production function analysis in agriculture, Size of farms and productivity, Size of the farm and profitability, Farm budgeting and cost concepts, ; Land reform measure and performance; Women and land reforms, Problems of marginal and small farmers.	25
Unit 3	<b>3.Agriculture Finance and agriculture prices</b> Characteristics and sources of agricultural credit- Institutional and non institutional, Reorganization of agriculture credit- Co-operative, Regional rural banks, and NABARD. Behavior of agricultural prices- Cobweb Model, Term of trade between agriculture and non agriculture. Agricultural price policy-\ and evaluation.	25
Unit 4	<b>4.Agricultural Growth and External sector</b> Agricultural development in India under the plans,Recent trends in agricultural growth in India, Inter regional variations in growth of output and productivity; Cropping pattern shifts, Role of public investment and capital formation in Indian agriculture; Strategy of agricultural development.New economic policy and Indian agriculture.Role of MNCs, Globalization of Indian economy and problems and prospects of Indian agriculture. WTO and Indian agriculture	25

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➢ Wanmali S. and C. Ramasamy (Eds.) (1995), <u>Developing Rural Infrastructure</u>, Macmillan New Delhi.

## 4. Financial Institution and Market (506108)

#### PREAMBLE

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

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.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	1.Nature and Role of Financial System :	
	Money and finance – Money and near-money – Financial intermediation and	
	financial intermediaries – The structure of the financial system – Functions of the	25
	financial sector – Role of financial system in economic development, Indicators of	
	financial development – Criteria to evaluate assets; Risk and financial assets, types	
	of risk - Valuation of Securities, Financial development Ratios ;( Finance ratio,	
	Financial Inter-relation Ratio, Intermediation Ratio)	
Unit 2	2. Financial institutions	
	Financial institutions- Banks- Central and commercial banks, non-bank financial	
	institutions-financial intermediaries and non-intermediaries- Development banks -	
	role and functions Regulatory role of central bank- Function of Central Bank – The	
	aims and objectives of the monetary policy in developed and developing countries	
	- Instruments of monetary policy- relationship between monetary policy and	25
	financial markets Productivity and efficiency of banking system-Financial sector	
	reforms in India	
Unit 3	3. Financial Markets:	
	Role and Structure of money market and capital market - Call money market,	
	Treasury bill market, Commercial bill market including commercial paper and	
	certificate of deposits, Discount market – Government securities market – Markets	
	for derivatives : futures and options, and other derivatives: types, uses and pricing	25
	of derivatives, SEBI: its impact on the working of capital market in India.	

Unit 4	4. International Financial Markets:	
	Nature, organization and participants - Exchange rates - devaluation, and	
	depreciation - Risk hedging and futures in exchange rates -Lending operation of	
	World bank and its affiliates – Working of IDA and IFC. Asian Development bank	25
	and its lending activities; Asian Development Bank and India. Euro-dollar and	
	Euro-Currency markets: their developmental role and regulation at the International	
	level.	

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## 5. Public Economics (506110)

## Marks: 100 (4 credits)

#### PREAMBLE

Role and functions of the Government in an economy have been changing with the passage of time. The term 'Public Finance' has traditionally been applied to the package of those policies and operations which involve the use of tax and expenditure measures while budgetary policy is an important part to understand the basic problems of use of resources, distribution of income, etc. There are vast array of fiscal institutions – tax systems, expenditure programmes, budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues, levels of government, etc., which raise a spectrum of issues arising from the operation of these institutions. Further, the existence of externalities, concern for adjustment in the distribution of income and wealth, etc. require political processes for their solution in a manner which combines individual freedom and justice. This paper combines a thorough understanding of fiscal institutions with a careful analysis of the issues which underline budgetary policies in general and Indian experience in particular.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Nature and scope of public economics. Role of government in mixed economy, private, merit and public goods, structure and growth of public expenditure, reforms in expenditure, public goods and market failure	20
Unit 2	Theory of incidence and its types, division of incidence of tax in proportion to elasticity of demand and supply, Benefit principle and ability to pay approaches to taxation, meaning of optimal taxation, excess burden of indirect taxes over direct tax.	20
Unit 3	Public debt: meaning, sources of public debt, effects of public debt, burden of debt, principles of debt repayment and management. Objectives of fiscal policy: full-employment, anti-inflation and economic growth, redistribution of income and wealth, Compensatory finance, measures of resource mobilization and their impact	20
Unit 4	Public budget: kinds of Public budget, zero-base budgeting, different concepts of budget deficits, trends in revenue and expenditure of government of India	20
Unit 5	Fiscal federalism in India, vertical and horizontal imbalance, constitutional provisions of transfer of resources through Finance Commission, direct and indirect taxes and non-tax revenues, reforms in direct and indirect taxes, fiscal crisis and fiscal reforms in India.	20

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