

COURSE STRUCTURE
(APPLICABLE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR: 2021-22)
TYBA (SEMESTER –VI)

COURSE CODE		REVISED PAPER	CREDIT	MARKS
GROUP - I : CORE PAPERS				
ECOAME601	XIII	ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS – III	4	100
ECOIE602	VIV	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS	4	100
GROUP-II :ELECTIVE PAPERS				
ECOIFSA603	XV	INDIAN FINANIAL SYSTEM-II	3	80
OR				
ECOACB603	XV	ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE AND CO - OPERATION – II	3	80
OR				
ECOILC603	XV	INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR ECONOMICS – II	3	80
ECORMA604	XVI	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY - II	4	100
OR				
ECOQEB604	XVI	QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS - II	4	100
OR				
ECORDC604	XVI	RURAL DEVLOPMENT	4	100
ECOEAA605	XVII	ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS - II	4	100
OR				
ECOEIB605	XVII	ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE - II	4	100
OR				
ECOBEC505	XVII	BASIC ECONOMETRICS	4	100
ECOEMA606	XVIII	ECONOMY OF MAHARASHTRA –II	3	80
OR				
ECOHETB606	XVIII	HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHTS – II	3	80
OR				
ECOIBFC606	XVIII	INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE – II	3	80

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-I : CORE PAPER PAPER NO –XIII	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOAME601	ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS - III	4	100

Course Objectives

This course introduces the students to formal modeling of a macro economic theory with analytical tools. Since students have been taught Keynesian Synthesis, this course focuses on four aspects which are the study of Post Keynesian Synthesis, Trade Cycles, Exchange Rate Regimes and International Monetary System.

Course Outcomes

- To make students aware about Post Keynesian Synthesis and understand various aspects of Trade Cycles.
- Students will be able to describe the contemporary Exchange Rate Regimes and International Monetary System.

Module 1: Post Keynesian Synthesis

(14 Lectures)

Derivation of Aggregate Demand Curve with IS-LM - Aggregate Supply Curve - Determination of Equilibrium National Income and Price Level under Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Model - Extension of IS-LM Model with Labour Market and Flexible Prices - Natural Rate of Unemployment- Long run Philips Curve - Friedman's Expectation Model - Tobin's Modified Philips Curve - Adaptive Expectations and Rational Expectations.

Module 2: Trade Cycles

(12 Lectures)

Meaning- Nature- Features and Types of Trade Cycles - Phases of Trade Cycles - Theories of Trade Cycles- Hawtrey's, Kaldor, Paul Samuelson and Hicks - Measures to Control Trade Cycles.

Module 3: Exchange Rate Regimes and Currency Crises

(12 Lectures)

Managed Exchange Rate- Advantage and Disadvantage - Policy of Managed Flexibility-Adjustable Peg System, Crawling Peg System, Managed Floating System, Clean and Dirty Float System - Balance of Payment and Exchange Rate - Is Balance of Payments Always in Balance? – Convertibility of Currency- Currency Crisis-Causes, Impact and Measures.

Module 4: International Monetary System

(12 Lectures)

Rise and Fall of International Gold Standard - Bretton Woods System- Breakdown of the Bretton Woods System - Monetary System after the Collapse of Bretton Woods System - Maastricht Treaty, Features, Effects and Importance of Euro- Currency Market - Causes and Consequences of Global Economic Crisis - Impact of Global Recession on the Indian Economy - Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) - New Development Bank (NDB): Asian Development Bank (ADB).

References:

1. Blanchard, Oliver (2008), Macroeconomics, Pearson education, New Delhi, India.
2. Dornbusch, Fisher and Startz (2018): Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill Education (India) Pvt. Ltd.
3. Mankiw N Gregory (2003), Macroeconomics, 6" edition, Worth Publishers, New York.
4. Patil J. F (2005, Marathi Edition), Macroeconomic Analysis, Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur.
5. Rana K. C. & Verma K.N (2017), International Economics, Vishal Publishing CO. Jalandhar.
6. Salvatore D. (1997), International Economics, Printice Hall, New York.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-I : CORE PAPER PAPER NO – XIV	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOIE602	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS	4	100

Course Objectives

The course is designed to provide a general understanding of the fundamentals of International Trade Theories along with the balance of payment concepts, crisis and various policy measures to correct the same. It also provides overview of the working of foreign exchange market, determination of exchange rate and different terms related with the foreign exchange market. The course introduces the main features of the international economic institutions and enables them to critically understand role and functions of those institutions.

Course Outcomes

- Students will be able to understand the trade theories and determinants of trade which helps them to analyze the international trade policies.
- Students will be able to understand the role of various international institutions and trade blocks and their approaches in framing the policies for trade.

Module 1: Introduction to Trade Theories

(12 Lectures)

Meaning, scope and importance of International Trade- Difference between Internal and International Trade - Adam Smith's Theory of International Trade - Ricardian theory of comparative cost difference Heckscher- Ohlin Theory-Leontief's Paradox- Krugman's Model

Module 2: Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment

(12 Lectures)

Concepts of Terms of Trade(Net barter, Gross barter and Income terms of trade)-Meaning and difference between Balance of Trade (BOT) and Balance of Payment (BOP)-Purchasing Power Parity theory, Law of Reciprocal Demand-Marshall-Edgeworth Offer curves, Gains from trade-Case for and against Free Trade and Protection policy

Module 3: Foreign Exchange Market

(12 Lectures)

Meaning and Functions of Foreign Exchange Market-Exchange rate determination, Factors influencing foreign exchange rate-Managed Flexibility-SWAP Market, Components of foreign exchange reserves Foreign Aid Vs Foreign Trade, FDI and MNCs

Module 4: International Economic Institutions and Economic Integration

(12 Lectures)

IMF, World Bank - Role and functions-WTO-Objectives, Functions and Agreements with respect to TRIPS, TRIMS, GATS, AoA - Forms and objectives of Economic Integration-Cartels-Trade Blocs, ASEAN- European Union (EU)- NAFTA and SAARC.

References:

1. Appleyard Dennis and Alfred j Field, Jr, International Economics, 2001, 4th Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Education Private Limited.
2. Cherunilam Francis, International Economics, 2009, 5th Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi.
3. Krugman R Paul, Maurice Obstfeld, International Economics Theory and Policy, 2009, 8th Edition, Pearson.
4. Melitz M. and Trefler D., Gains from Trade When Firms Matter, Journal of Economic Perspectives, Spring 2012.
5. Salvatore, Dominick, International Economics, 2008, 8th Edition, Wiley India.
6. Sodersten, Bo and Geoffery Reed, International Economics, 2006, 3rd Edition.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XV	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOIFSA603	INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM-II	3	80

Course Objectives

The paper is framed to provide information on various financial markets including the participants, regulators of the respective markets and role of intermediaries. The syllabus also provides students with an overview of the features of the markets in India and the reforms that have been carried out in them over a period of time. Certain topics have been also incorporated to facilitate the students with practical exposure to the functioning of these markets and they indicate potential topics for case studies and taking up small research projects.

Course outcomes

- Focuses on features and functioning of financial markets as well as reforms therein.
- Empowers students about the evolution and significance of financial services, overview of new products and practices in the provision of financial services.
- Project work based on empirical case studies involving data analysis; suggestive examples: equity research, derivative pricing, analysis of financial performance of corporates, study of capital structure of corporates, mapping the trends in stock market indices, CIBIL score & lending practices of banks.

Module 1: Money Market and Debt Market

(12 Lectures)

Money market: meaning and functions- Structure of money market in India (dichotomous & heterogeneous) - Participants and instruments in Indian money market- Features of Indian money market- Reforms in Indian money market - Role of the RBI.

Debt market: meaning & functions - Segments in debt market- Participants & instruments in debt market- Role of intermediaries and the government in debt market - Recent trends in India's debt market.

Module 2: Capital market

(12 Lectures)

Capital market: meaning, role and factors affecting growth of capital market - Structure of capital market- New issues or primary market: features, participants & intermediaries - Overview of issue mechanisms or methods of raising primary issues- Reforms in primary segment of Indian capital market & role of the SEBI.

Secondary market: features, participants & intermediaries - Listing of securities: types, advantages, requisites of listing - Basic mechanism of trading in securities - DEMAT- introduction to major stock exchanges in India: BSE, NSE and OTCEI- Reforms in secondary segment of Indian capital market.

Module 3: Derivatives Market

(12 Lectures)

Derivatives: Need and significance - Participants in derivative markets- Types of derivatives (a. based on the underlying entity- financial, commodity, foreign currency, credit & interest rates and b. based on instruments- forwards, futures, options, swaps) - Pricing of derivatives: futures pricing, cost-of-carry model, options pricing -Derivative markets in India: evolution & growth, NCDEX, MCX, regulation of derivatives trading in India.

Module 4: Financial Services in India

(12 Lectures)

Insurance: meaning, types, evolution and growth, E-portal for insurance policies, IRDA and PFRDA- Mutual Funds: meaning, composition, advantages, types of schemes-Evolution & growth, AMFI- Merchant banking: Evolution & growth, scope and recent developments in India - Credit rating: meaning, role and significance, agencies- depository services.

References:

1. Bhole, L. M. (2008): Financial Institutions and Markets, Growth and Innovation, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
2. Khan, M.Y. (2007): Financial Services, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
3. M.Y. Khan, Indian Financial System
4. Pathak, Bharati (2008): The Indian Financial System –Markets, Institutions, and Services, (2nd Edition), Pearson Education, New Delhi.
5. Rajesh Kothari, Financial Services in India: Concept and Application
6. Vasant Desai, Indian Financial system.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XV	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOACB603	ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION-II	3	80

Course Objectives

The paper is designed to provide various aspects related to the Principles of cooperation and cooperative organizations in the globalized economy. The essentials of cooperative finance are dealt in with reference to the latest trends. The cooperative movement has a long history of more than hundred years. Indian Cooperatives Structure is one of the largest networks in the world. Under this backdrop the student should study the principles and role of cooperation in the modern era.

Course Outcomes

- Students can understand the basic Principles of Cooperation, Globalization and Cooperation.
- Provides information about co-operative Movement in India and its performance and role in rural development.
- Students get introduced to the problems and measures of agro industries and Cooperative farming and Leadership in cooperative development.

Module 1: Co-operation

(12 Lectures)

Meaning and features of Co-operation- Principles of Co-operation (Manchester-1995) - Role of Co-operation in Economic development - Globalization and Co-operation-Importance and Benefits of Co-operation - Co-operative Movement in foreign Countries - Consumer Cooperative Movement in U.K- Agricultural Cooperative Movement in Israel.

Module 2: Co-operative Finance in India

(12 Lectures)

Co-Operative Finance: Need, Structure. Progress and Problems - National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) - Farmers service societies - Urban Co-operative banks,

Module 3: Agricultural Co-operatives**(12 Lectures)**

Role and Types of Agro-Industries - Problems and Measures of Agro-Industries - Sugar and Dairy Co-operatives - Food and Fruits Processing Industry - Co-Operative Farming.

Module 4: Co-operative Organizations in India**(12 Lectures)**

Consumer Co-operatives - Co-operative Marketing - NAFED - Housing Co-operative societies Labour Co-operative societies - Leadership in Cooperative development - Concept of Co-Operatives Audit.

References:

1. Bedi R. D. (2001), Theory, History and Practice of Co-Operation, International Publishing House, Meerut (U.P.).
2. Government of Maharashtra - Co-operative movement at a Glance (latest annual report).
3. Hajela T.N, (2000), principles, problem and practice of Co-operation, Agarwal Publication, New Delhi.
4. Mathur B. S, (2000), Co-Operation in India, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
5. Matthai John, (1996), Agricultural Co-Operation in India, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Swami Krishna, (1985), Fundamentals of Co-Operation, S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XV	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOILC603	INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR ECONOMICS-I	3	80

Course Objectives

Issues pertaining to the labour market, wage policy, trade unions and amicable solutions to industrial disputes have become vital for developing countries, especially for India, where the bulk of the labour force is employed in the unorganised sector, and the organized sector is witnessing a phenomenon of

jobless' growth. This paper intends to provide knowledge of the same and also discusses the importance of labour welfare and social security measures for the growing labour force in India.

Course outcomes

- Learners become aware about different problems and policies of labour.
- Learners will get intoned about trade unions and industrial relation in contemporary world.
- Learned will know the different policies of labour welfare.

Module 1: Introduction - Indian Labour Market

(12 Lectures)

Characteristics of the Indian Labour Market, Child Labour and Women Labour -Problems and Measures, Labour Market Reforms - Exit Policy and Need for Safety Nets, Second National Commission on Labour, Globalization and its impact on Indian Labours.

Module 2: Trade Unionism

(12 Lectures)

Definition and Functions of Trade Unions, Historical Evolution of Trade Unions in India and their Present Status- Problems of Trade Unions in India- Role of Outside Leadership- International Labour Organization.

Module 3: Industrial Relations

(12 Lectures)

Causes of Industrial Disputes and Their Settlement Mechanism- Collective Bargaining - Concept, Features - Importance and Pre-requisites for Successful Collective Bargaining - Collective Bargaining in India -Workers' Participation in Management- Concept, Objectives and Forms of Workers'Participation in India -Working Conditions and life style of Indian workers.

Module 4: Labour Welfare and Social Security

(12 Lectures)

Concept -Theories and Principles of Labour Welfare- Agencies for Labour Welfare, Role of the Labour Welfare Officer - Social Security-Concept; Social Assistance and Social Insurance – Social Security Measures in India - Indian Labour Legislations.

References:

1. Agrawal A.N. (2011), Indian Economy, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
2. CO Monappa A, (2006), Industrial Relations, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Datt R. and Sundaram K.P.M. (2009), Indian Economy, S.Chand & Co., New Delhi.
4. Mamoria C.B. and Mamoria S. (2002), Dynamics of Industrial Relations, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. U. Mishra S.K. and Puri V.K.(2008), Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
6. U. Ratna Sen, Industrial Relations in India - Shifting Paradigms (2005), Macmillan, New Delhi.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVI	CREDIT	MARKS
ECORMA604	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY - II	4	100

Course Objectives

This paper has various objectives, like to enable students in understanding application of statistics in research, to prepare learners to realize about various analytical tools and methods in research, to orient the students to know index numbers, hypothesis formulations and testing and to make student understand about the research report writing.

Course Outcomes

- The learners get assimilated to the research culture in Economics through application of Statistics.
- The learners will understand the concept of index number with its use and applications.
- The course will help in formulation of hypotheses and its testing in social science research.
- The students will understand the writing of social science research reports with its various types, organization and styles.

Module 1: Application of Statistics in Research

(10 Lectures)

Methods of studying correlation- measurement of simple correlation: graphic method- Scatter diagram- Coefficient of correlation- Karl Pearson and rank correlation- Interpretation of $r = +1$. Linear regression analysis: Meaning, regression lines, regression equation, regression equation relationship between correlation and regression- Analysis of time series- Components- Trend analysis- Moving averages (3, 4 and 5 Yearly) - Method of least square.

Module 2: Index Number:

(14 Lectures)

Meaning and classification of index number - Problems encountered while constructing index numbers- Uses and limitation of index numbers - Methods of constructing index numbers: Simple index:
i) Aggregate method ii) Simple average of Relative method - Weighted index: Laspeyres's, Paasche's, Fisher's and Marshall- Edgeworth - Base shifting - Deflating and Cost of living index number: Weighted average of Relative method - Aggregate Expenditure method- Chain based index - Concepts of base shifting, splicing, and deflating - Consumer price index- Meaning, need and construction.

Module 3: Hypothesis Formulation and Testing

(10 Lectures)

Definition and functions of Hypothesis - Criteria of workable Hypothesis - Forms and sources of hypothesis- Concepts in testing of hypothesis: Universe / Population parameter and sample statistics- Types of hypotheses: Null and Alternative Hypotheses-Levels of significance-Critical region -Type I and Type II Errors -Student t- test.

Module 4: Research Report Writing

(14 Lectures)

Types of research reports: Technical, Popular, Interim, Summary, Article- Format of a research report- Principles of writing the research report: Organization and style - Contents- Styles of reporting- Steps in drafting reports- Editing the final draft-Evaluating the final draft -Organization of the research report: Preliminaries, Contents of report, Structuring the report: Chapter format- Pagination- Identification- Using quotations, Presenting footnotes- Abbreviations- Presentation of tables and figures- Referencing documentation-Use and format of appendices- Indexing - Bibliography, Appendices.

References:

1. Allen, T. Harrell (1978), New methods in social science research, Praeges Publishes, New York
2. Bhandarkar P.L.,(1994), Samajik Sanshodhan Padhati, Himalaya Publication, New Delhi, (Marathi)
3. Ghosh, B.N, (1992). Scientific methods and social research, Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Gupta S. P, (1987), Statistical methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi
5. Kothari R.C. (2008), Research methodology, methods and techniques, New Age International Publishers, 2nd revised edition, New Delhi.
6. Krishnaswamy O.R. (1993), Methodology of research in social sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVI	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOQEB604	QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS – II	4	100

Course Objectives

This paper proposes to equip the students with the idea of derivatives and integration along with its application in economic theory. The aim is to empower students with quantitative techniques such as correlation, regression and time-series, which will aid in for data analysis.

Course Outcomes

- Upon the completion of course students will be able to apply the techniques of derivatives and integration to economic theory
- Students can handle time series data and interpret the results.

Module 1: Techniques and applications of partial derivatives

(12 Lectures)

Functions of several variables and partial derivatives - Second order partial derivatives - Optimization of multivariable functions-Constrained optimization with Lagrange multiplier and its economic

interpretation -Marginal productivity, Income and cross price elasticity of demand - Homogeneous production functions and returns to scale - Cobb- Douglas production function

Module 2: Integral Calculus

(12 Lectures)

Integration and Definite integral; area under the curve - Economic applications - Present value of cash flows (present value of a sum to be received in future and present value of a stream of future income) - Consumer's and Producer's Surplus.

Module 3: Correlation and Regression Analysis

(12 Lectures)

The meaning and significance of Correlation; Scatter plot of Bivariate Distributions; Correlation and Causation - Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation: Spearman's rank correlation coefficient - Simple regression analysis- Method of Least Squares and Regression Lines, Regression Coefficients, Relationship between correlation coefficients and regression coefficients, Estimation and forecasting of trend by the Least Squares Method.

Module 4: Index Numbers and Sampling Methods

(12 Lectures)

Simple and composite index numbers- Construction, uses and problems of index numbers- Laspeyre's, Paasche's and Fisher's Index numbers- Cost of living index numbers-real income - wholesale price index number- Splicing of index numbers, Sampling -Principal steps in a sample survey, methods of sampling, the role of sampling theory.

References:

1. Chiang A.C (1984). Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, 3rd ed., McGraw-Hill.
2. Dowling Edward T. (1993). Theory and Problems of Mathematical methods for Business and Economics. McGraw - Hill.
3. Dowling Edward T. (2004). Introduction to Mathematical Economics Schaum's Outline Series in Economics, Tata McGraw Hill.
4. Gupta S.P. (2014). Statistical Methods, S. Chand publishing.
5. Lerner Joel J and P. Zima (1986). Theory and Problems of Business Mathematics. McGraw Hill.
6. Sancheti D.C. and V.K. Kapoor (2014). Statistics-Theory Methods and Applications, S. Chand.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVI	CREDIT	MARKS
ECORDC604	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4	100

Course Objectives

This course would be helpful to understand the various types of relationships in rural area. The learners will understand the basic issues in rural development. The course sheds light on a range of new developments and a host of issues studied by generations of rural area experts. The course is constructed from the point of rural development arrangement.

Course Outcomes

- On the completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the basic Concept of rural development.
- Learners will also be understanding objectives and importance of rural development.
- Learners will have good understanding of problems in relation of rural development.
- Learners will come to know what rural development programmes have initiated by the government to overcome the problems of rural development

Module 1: Rural Development: Introductory Aspects

(12 Lectures)

Concept, Nature and Scope of Rural Development, Characteristics of the Rural Economy, Objectives and Importance of Rural Development, The problems of Rural Development in India

Module 2: Approaches to Rural Development

(12 Lectures)

Gandhian Approach, Rural Reconstruction Approach, Community Development Approach, Sectoral Approach, Participatory Approach, Area- Specific and Target Group Oriented Approach, Integrated Rural Development and Economic Development with Social Justice Approach

Module 3: Diversification of Rural Economy

(12 Lectures)

Livestock economics, Dairy Development, Social Forestry, Agro-Based Industries: Problems & Remedial Measures, Role of KVIC in Rural Development, Recent Development of Science & Technology in Rural Development.

Module 4: Rural Empowerment Programmes

(12 Lectures)

An Overview of Rural Development Programmes, Provisions of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA), Rural Employment: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005 (MGNREGA), Rural Livelihoods: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Microfinance and Self-help Groups

References:

1. Thomas William and A.J. Christopher (2011), Rural Development: Concept and Recent Approaches, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
2. Annual Report 2019-20, 2018-19 & State performance report-2018-19 and Action plan 2019-20, Volume-I, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Animal Husbandary & Dairying, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Datt & Sundharam (2012), Indian Economy, S. Chand & Company LTD. Mumbai.
4. Desai Vasant (2012), Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Dr. I. Satya Sundaram (2002), Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai. Page No. 3 to 24
6. Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVII	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOEAA605	ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS - II	4	100

Course Objectives

This paper introduces vital aspects related to environmental degradation and advocates the need for environmental accounting. The paper also focuses on the attainment of SDGs

Course Outcomes

- Students are empowered about the environmental challenges and the need for environmental accounting
- Develop understanding on the policy measures to attain SDGs.

Module1: Environmental Degradation

(12 Lectures)

Concept and types of Environmental Degradation; Renewable and Non-renewable natural resources: Land, Air, Water and Noise Pollution: Causes, effects and measures.

Module 2: Environmental Accounting

(12 Lectures)

Accounting for environmental and natural resources: Meaning and importance; System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting (ENRA); Integration of Environmental Accounts with System of National Accounts: Green GDP; Concept of Green Growth and its Indicators; Concepts of Green Consumer and Green Business.

Module 3: Sustainable Development and India

(12 Lectures)

Concept of Sustainable Development; Characteristics and dimensions of Sustainable Development; Sustainable Development Goals and Measures with special reference to India; Smart Cities Mission in India; National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Objectives, strategy and components.

Module 4: Environmental Policy in India

(12 Lectures)

Overview of laws to improve the environment in India; Central pollution Control Board; Industrial Pollution Control Measures in India; Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY); National Green Tribunal.; Environmental Education in India.

References:

1. Barry Field and Martha k Field: Environmental Economics, McGraw Hill International Edition, 2017.
2. Bhattacharya R.N. (Ed) (2001), Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Charles Kolstad : Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New York, 2000.
4. Hanley Nick, Shogren Jason and White Ben: Introduction to Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, 2001.
5. Kaltschmitt, Martin, Streicher, Wolfgang, Wiese, Andreas, Renewable Energy: Technology, Economics and Environment, Springer, Germany, 2007.
6. V.S. Ganesamurthy: Environmental Economics in India, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2009.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVII	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOEIB605	ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE - II	4	100

Course Objectives

The course is designed to provide an understanding of the fundamentals of insurance. Insurance has a profound impact on the society as it manages, diversifies and absorbs the risk of individuals and organizations. Insurance companies as risk management service providers serve as bulwarks for the development of productive activities fuelling demand, facilitating supply and trade. The important role played by the insurance institutions in mobilizing savings and diverting them for capital formation is well known. In recent years, uncertainties experienced in life have been increasing and this in turn has created demand for insurance. With the opening of the insurance sector to private players, the interest in the

subject has increased. The paper on Economics of Insurance attempts to provide a fairly comprehensive view of the subject to the undergraduate students in Economics.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course students will be able to:

- Identify and define basic terms and concepts of life, health & general insurance
- Assess the role of Insurance Sector regulator
- Understand risk classification, underwriting & premium calculation associated with insurance sector

Module 1: Introduction to Life Insurance

(12 lectures)

Meaning and Definition, Features of Life Insurance, Benefits of Life Insurance - Method of risk classification in Life Insurance - Treatment of Sub-standard risk in Life Insurance - Types of life insurance policies -Term insurance plan, Endowment policy - ULIP plan - Retirement plan - Calculation of net Premium - Calculation of single premium for one year term insurance policy - Calculation of single premium for five year term policy - Calculation of single premium for pure endowment insurance policy and calculation of single premium for ordinary endowment policy.

Module 2: Fundamentals of Life, General and Health Insurance

(12 lectures)

Functions of Health & General Insurance - Underwriting process and methods: Definition - Objectives and Principles of Underwriting - Life insurance; Group Insurance: Meaning - Importance-Types of Group Insurance schemes.

Module 3: IRDAI & Rural Insurance

(12 lectures)

The Insurance Act, 1938 (as amended)-The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 (as amended) -The Regulatory Body- IRDAI duties- functions-powers and role- Rural Insurance: Need and potential of rural insurance - IRDAI provisions on obligations of insurers to rural and social sector- Need and significance of Micro Insurance.

Module 4: Information Technology & Marketing in Insurance

(12 lectures)

Need for Information technology-Technologies for Insurance (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning)- IT application in functional areas - Marketing of Insurance products - Critical success factors for insurance players - Distribution channels - Marketing strategies of insurance players in India.

References:

1. Dr. MJ Mathew (2005), Insurance Principles & Practice, RBSA Publishers.
2. Dr. PK Gupta (2011), Insurance & Risk Management, Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Mahipal Naresh (2017), Insurance Laws, Central Law Publications.
4. Patukale Kshitij (2016), Mediclaim & Health Insurance, Prabhat Prakashan.
5. PK Gupta (2017), Fundamentals of Insurance, Himalaya Publishing House.
6. Zweifel Peter and Roland Eisen (2012), Insurance Economics, Springer Publication.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVII	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOBEC505	BASIC ECONOMETRICS	4	100

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to impart a basic understanding of econometrics. At the same time, it will enhance the student's ability to apply the theoretical techniques to solve the problems of the real world.

Course Outcomes

By the completion of this course student will be able to do

- Testing of hypothesis and interpret the results in research.
- Regression analysis and interpret the results of the same in any discipline.
- Applications of relevant techniques for empirical problems in any discipline.

Module 1: Idea of a random variable & Probability Distribution**(12 lectures)**

Concept of a random variable: Expected values of a random variable - Variance of a random variable – Types of distributions: Bernoulli, Binomial and Poisson, normal distribution. Conditional probability- Conditional mean and variance – Covariance and Correlation -Central limit theorem (without proof).

Module 2: Elements of Hypothesis Testing**(12 lectures)**

Point and interval estimation - The Z distribution - The Null and Alternate hypotheses and significance testing for mean using Z distribution when population variance is known-The chi-square distribution and testing for sample variance with known population variance - The F distribution and comparing sample variances - The t distribution and hypothesis tests when population variance is unknown.

Module 3: Classical Linear Regression Model: Two Variable Case**(12 lectures)**

Two variable regression model-The concept of the PRF-Classical assumptions of regression - Derivation of the OLS estimators and their variance - Properties of OLS estimators under classical assumptions, Gauss-Markov Theorem (without proof) – Tests of Hypothesis, confidence intervals for OLS estimators - Measures of goodness of fit: R square and its limitations, adjusted R square and its Limitations.

Module 4: Violation of Classical Assumptions and Specification Analysis**(12 lectures)**

Multi-collinearity and its implications - Auto-correlation: Consequences and Durbin- Watson test- Heteroskedasticity: Consequences and the Goldfeld -Quandt test - Omission of a relevant variable - Inclusion of irrelevant variable.

References:

1. Damodar Gujarati (2011). Econometrics by Example. Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Damodar N., Gujarati (2003). Basic Econometrics. McGraw-Hill.
3. Hitekar N. (2010). Principles of Econometrics: An Introduction. Sage publications.
4. Jeffrey M. Wooldridge (2009). Econometrics, Cengage Learning.
5. Murray R. Spiegel (1998). Schaum's Outline of Theory and Problems of Statistics. McGraw- Hill.
6. Stock J. Watson (2003) Introduction to Econometrics. Prentice Hall.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVIII	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOEMA606	ECONOMY OF MAHARASHTRA-II	3	80

Course Objectives

This paper enables the students to get awareness on the infrastructural aspects and policy related issues. The paper also throws light on the regional imbalances within the state.

Course Outcomes

- Provides deep understanding on the infrastructural and imbalances confronting the state.
- Throws light on the skills needed to tackle such issues

Module 1: Infrastructure in the Economy of Maharashtra

(12 Lectures)

Importance of infrastructure in economic development -Types of infrastructure: 1. Economic infrastructure; Energy, Transport & Communication - Sources of energy -Power generation - Existing Capacity - Power crises -Development of roads - Rail transport- Water transport- Civil aviation- Irrigation projects - Communication Network 2. Social Infrastructure: Health and education facilities in Maharashtra.

Module 2: Fiscal Policy of Maharashtra

(12 Lectures)

State Finance Commission, budget of state Government - Revenue Expenditure - Development and non development expenditure- Capital Expenditure- Development and non development expenditure - Trends in state Government expenditure Share in Central Government tax revenue -Taxes collected by state Government- Sources of non-tax revenue- Capital revenue sources- Trends in state Government revenue

Module 3: Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra State

(12 Lectures)

Meaning of regional imbalance -Nature of regional imbalances in Maharashtra - Causes of Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra - Problems Created by Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra -Policy measures by State Government of Maharashtra for Regional Development.

Module 4: Human Development in Maharashtra

(12 Lectures)

Concept and importance - Comparison of HDI with other states in India - Region-wise HDI - Indicators of HDI - District-wise HDI in Maharashtra - Present situation and problems of weaker section in Maharashtra - Schemes of empowerment of weaker section in Maharashtra - Women empowerment in Maharashtra.

References:

1. Government of Maharashtra: Economic Survey of Maharashtra, Various Issues.
2. Jungale Mangala (2008): Maharashtrachi Arthvyavastha (Marathi), Prashant Publications, 17, Stadium Shopping Centre, Opp. State Bank, Jalgaon -age No. 9 to 19.
3. Munagekar Bhalchandra (2003): The Economy of Maharashtra - Changing Structure and Emerging Issues, Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Social and Economic Change, Mumbai.
4. Pansare Govind (2012) :Maharashtra Arthik Pahani — Paryayi Drushtikon (Marathi), Shramik Pratishthan, Red Plug Bldg., Bindu Chowk, Kolhapur, Page No.159 to 195.
5. Patil J. F. (2010): Suvarna Mahotsavi Maharashtrachi Badalati Arthvyavastha yio)) (Marathi), Abhijit Pratap Pawar, Sakal Papers Ltd., 595, Budhwar Peth, Pune- 411002.
6. World Bank (2002) India: Maharashtra Reorienting Govt. to Facilitate Growth and Reduce Poverty.

TYBA (ECONOMIC) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO – XVIII	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOHETB606	HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-II	3	80

Course Objectives

This paper aims to provide the information about the biography and contribution of various economic thinkers. This paper is framed with the objective of making students aware of the varying phases of economic thoughts and development of that into economic science.

Course Outcome

- Students will get information about the genesis of Economics and its modern scenario.
- Students get familiarized with the leading Indian economists who significantly contributed to the stream of Indian economic thought.

Module 1: Indian Economic Thought

(12 Lectures)

Kautilya on welfare state -Dadabhai Naoroji's Thoughts on Drain Theory- Ranade's Case on Protection - R. C. Dutt on Imperialism - Land Tax and Public Finance - Gopal Ganesh Agarkar.

Module 2: Economic Thought of Mahatma Phule and Gandhi

(12 Lectures)

Mahatma Phule's Views on Agriculture - Reasons of Farmer's Poverty - Gandhian Economic Thoughts on Self-Sufficient Village Economy - Dignity of Labour – Trusteeship - and Sarvodaya.

Module 3: Economic Thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, G.K. Gokhale and Dr. Manmohan Singh

(12 Lectures)

Dr. Ambedkar's Case for State Socialism - Problem of Rupee - Public Finance – G.K. Gokhale on Development and Welfare - Dr. Manmohan Singh's ' Three Steps' to Stem India's Economic Crisis.

Module 4: Nobel Prize Winners in Economics

(12 Lectures)

Dr. Amartya Sen (1998) -Robert. A. Mundell (1999) -Joseph Stiglitz(2001) -Dr. Abhijeet Banarjee (2019)

References:

1. B.R.Nanda Gokhale (1977):- The Indian moderates and the British raj, Delhi.
2. Ajit K.Dasgupta,A History of Indian Economic Thought, (1993)Routledge London and New York.
3. Bipin Chandra (ed) (1999) Rande's economic writings, Gyan Publication House, New Delhi.
4. Encyclopaedia of Nobel Laureate, Ed's, (2002) R. Kapila & A. Kapila, Academic Foundation.
5. Gandhi. M. K., (1959), India of my dreams, Navjivan publishing house Ahmadabad.
6. R. P. Mansi, Dadabhai Naoroji, (1960) publication Division, Government of India Delhi.

TYBA (ECONOMICS) (SEMESTER-VI)

COURSE CODE	GROUP-II : ELECTIVE PAPER PAPER NO –XVIII	CREDIT	MARKS
ECOIBFC606	INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE- II	3	80

Course Objectives

This paper introduced to the fundamentals of international Banking to the students. The recent trend in international banking such as Islamic banking, Crypto currencies and their advantages and disadvantages will be familiarized. Role of International banking in foreign trade finance is incorporated to understand the international finance. In this semester, the students will make an in-depth study of international banking, financing and risk management.

Course Outcomes

- Equip students with fundamentals of International Banking.
- Provides an insight on emergence of Crypto currencies and Types of International Banking.
- Awareness on Foreign trade finance and Letter of Credit (L/C) & its types.
- The course will lead to the project work-based on empirical case studies

Module 1: International Banking –I

12 Lectures)

Introduction to International banking- Reasons for growth of international banking- Recent trends in international banking- Emergence of Crypto currency -Advantages and disadvantages of Cryptocurrencies- Bit coins

Module 2: International Banking II

12 Lectures)

Functions of international banking- Correspondent banking- International payment system- NRI accounts- Foreign Trade Finance - International Merchant banking - Offshore banking - International banking investment- Islamic banking.

Module 3: International Bank Financing

12 Lectures)

Financing Export project- International Remittances-Letter of Credit - L/C -Bank guarantee-International lending operations-Loan syndication-Phases of loan syndication-Types of loan syndication-Role of International Credit Rating agencies.

Module 4: Risk Management

12 Lectures)

Risk management and Derivatives- Types of Risks: Transaction risk, Translation risk, Economic risk, Settlement risk - Arbitrage- Hedging-Internal and External hedging- Derivative instruments for Risk Management -Forwards- Futures--Swaps- Options

References:

1. Cheol S. Eun ET. AL., International Finance (2012), McGraw Hill India.
2. Edition by IIBF, International Banking (2011), pan McMillan.

3. Hull John C, Options, Futures and other derivatives, Pearson Education, 2005.
4. Rajiv Srivastava, International Finance (2014) Oxford University Press, India.
5. S. AshokKumar, Global financial and Indian economy' New Century Publications, New Delhi.
6. V.A. Avadhani, International Finance, (2009), Himalaya Publishing House.