UNIVERSITY OF KOTA, KOTA

SYLLABUS

2016-2017

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSE OF STUDY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

M.A. in Development Studies.

(Four Semesters Course)

M.A. in Development Studies:

The Master of Arts in Development Studies is a two years full time course. The course has been organized in IV semesters over two years. That means two semesters per year.

Scheme of Examination:

The Scheme of examination and Question paper pattern is as per the common scheme recommended in the recommendations of meeting dt.1.6.15 and 10.06.15 as notified in agenda item no.2 of the meeting notice.

Each semester shall be regarded as a unit for working out the result of the candidates. The result of each semester examination shall be worked out separately (even if the candidate has appeared at the paper(s) of the lower semester examination along with the papers of higher semester examination) in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) A candidate, for a semester examination, shall be offered all the papers prescribed for that semester examination and besides he/she also shall be offered paper(s) not cleared by him/her at any of the lower semester examination subject to the limitation that the number of un-cleared papers of the lower semester examinations shall not be exceed the total number of the papers prescribed for any one semester.

(b) The candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination, if the candidate secures at least 40% marks in each theory paper separately in continuous or internal or mid-term examination & semester or external or end-term examination and 50% marks in each practical / project / seminar with 50% aggregate marks of the maximum marks prescribed for each semester examination. There is no minimum pass marks for the practical record / notebook. However, submission of a practical record / notebook is a mandatory during the practical examination. The candidate should compulsorily attend viva-voce / presentation examination to secure pass in practical / project / seminar.

(c) A candidate, who has been declared as failed/absent in one or more theory paper(s) at any odd semester examination shall be permitted to join the courses of study for the next higher semester *i.e.* permitted to join the course of second semester after first semester examinations, permitted to join the course of fourth semester after third semester examination, permitted to join the course of sixth semester after fifth semester

examinations and so on and eligible to re-appear in that paper(s) as due paper(s) along with next higher semester (next year) examinations provided that he/she must have cleared at least 50% of the papers (including practical / project / seminar as one paper) collectively prescribed for the first and second semester examinations taken together for promotion to the third semester examination.

(d) A candidate may be promoted in the next semester (odd semester) if he/she has cleared collectively at least 50% of the papers of both semesters of previous academic session with 50% of the aggregate marks. The candidate who does not fulfill the this condition will remain in the same semester as an ex-student and will re-appear in the due papers examination along with next odd/even semester examinations.

(e) If any student who is provisionally admitted in higher odd semester but could not secure prescribed minimum marks in previous semesters will be treated as ex-student and his/her admission fee will be carry forwarded to the next odd semester of forthcoming academic session.

(f) A candidate declared as failed in that particular paper he/she can re-appear for that paper in the next year examination as a due paper. However, the internal marks shall be carried forward for the total marks of the due examination.

(g) A candidate may be given only two additional chances for passing the semester thus maximum tenure for completing the two years' postgraduate M.A. Development Studies course will be limited to four years.

(h) If the number of papers prescribed at the first and second or third and fourth semester examination is an odd number, it shall be increased by one for the purpose of reckoning 50% of the papers.

(i) A candidate who passes in 50% or more papers of the first and second semester examination, and thereby becomes eligible for admission to the third semester examination, but chooses not to do so and desires to appear in the remaining papers of first and second semester examination only or to re-appear in all the prescribed papers and practical/seminar of the M.A. Development Studies first and second semester examination will be permitted to do so on the condition that in the latter case his previous performance will be treated as cancelled.

(j) If a candidate, who has been promoted to the next semester and wishes to improve his/ her performance in the theory paper(s) of previous semester, can be permitted to do so in case of the theory papers only, not in practical/ project/ seminar, belonging to the immediately preceding semester only for one time in these papers in next odd/even semester examinations. In such a case, he/she shall have to appear in these papers along with the papers of his/ her own semester.

(k) A candidate shall be declared as passed after the result of the fourth semester examination, if he/she cleared all papers of the all the four semesters and secure minimum 40% of the aggregate marks of the maximum marks in theory papers and 50% of the aggregate marks of the maximum marks for practical / presentation / seminar prescribed for four semesters Master's programme.

(l) In the case of an ex-student, the marks secured by him/her at his/her last examination as a regular candidate shall be taken into account except in cases where a candidate is re-appearing at the examination as a regular student and in that event he/she shall have to repeat the internal assessment test which will be finally accounted for working out his result.

(m) A candidate who has failed at the M.A. Development Studies third and fourth semester examination but has passed in at least 50% of the papers prescribed for the examination shall be exempted from re-appearing in a subsequent year in the papers in which he/she has passed.

(n) If a candidate clears any paper(s) prescribed at the first and second semester (previous) and/or third and fourth semester (final) examination after a continuous period of three years, then for the purpose of working out his/her division, only the minimum pass marks shall be taken into account in respect of such paper(s) as are cleared after the aforesaid period provided that in case where a candidate requires more than 40% marks in order to reach the requisite minimum aggregate, as many marks out of those secured by him/her will be taken in to account as would enable him/her to make up the deficiency in the requisite minimum aggregate.

(o) In case the candidate is not able to clear his/her due paper(s) in the stipulated period as mentioned above (continuous period of three years), he/she may be given last one mercy attempt to clear due paper(s) subjected to approval of the Vice Chancellor or Board of Management.

(p) The grace marks scheme shall be applicable as per University norms.

Classification of Successful Candidates:

The classification of successful candidates after last semester examination shall be as:

Description of Marks Obtained	**Division / Result**
• 80% and above marks in a paper.	Distinction in that paper.
• A candidate who has secured aggregate 60% and above marks	First Division
• A candidate who has secured aggregate 50% and above but less than 60% marks	Second Division

Candidates who pass all the examinations prescribed for the course in the first instance and within a period two academic years in four semesters from the year / semester of admission to the course only are eligible for University Ranking. A candidate is deemed to have secured first rank provided he/she

(i) Should have passed all the papers in first attempt itself.

(ii) Should have secured the highest marks in the whole examination of the programme / course, or should have secured the highest cumulative grade point average (CGPA).

Following rules have been recommended for internal assessment:

(a) The internal assessment for each theory paper shall be taken by the teacher concerned in the department during each semester. There will be two internal assessment tests each of 15% weightage, for theory papers in each semester. Each internal assessment test shall be of one hour duration for each paper and shall be taken according to academic calendar notified by the University. **There will be no internal examination in the practical paper.**

(b) A student, who remains absent (defaulter) or fails or wants to improve the marks in the internal assessment, may be permitted to appear in the desired paper(s) (only one time) in the same semester with the permission of the concerned Head of the Department. A defaulter / improvement fee of Rupees 250/- per paper shall be charged from such candidates. Duly forwarded application of such candidates by the teacher concerned shall be submitted to HOD who may permit the candidate to appear in the internal assessment after depositing the defaulter/ improvement fee. A record of such candidates shall be kept in the department.

Following rules are recommended for Semester Assessment or External Assessment:

(a) The external assessment shall be of three hours duration for each theory paper and the duration of field work will be at least two hours per week for practicum. The practicum examination shall be taken by the panel of at least one external and one internal examiner at the end of each semester.

(b) The syllabus for each theory paper is divided into five independent units and the **Pattern of question paper** for each theory question paper will be divided into three sections as mentioned below:

- ***Section-A*** *shall have 01 compulsory question comprising 10 questions (maximum 20 words answer) taking two questions from each unit. Each question shall be of one mark and total marks of this section will be 10. This section will be compulsory in the paper.*

- ***Section-B*** *will carry 25 marks with equally divided in to five long answer type questions (answer about in 250 words) and examiners are advised to set two questions from each unit and students are instructed to attempt five questions by selecting one question from each unit.*
- ***Section-C*** *will contain five long answer type questions. One compulsory question of 15 marks and four questions of 10 marks each. Students are instructed to attempt total three questions with one compulsory question (answer about in 500 words) of and any two more questions (answer about in 400 words) out of remaining four questions. Paper setter shall be instructed to design question paper covering from all five units.*

Course Structure

Semester	Paper Code	Nomenclature	Maximum Marks	
			Internal	External
First Semester	101	Introduction to Development Studies	30	70
	102	Civil Society and Development	30	70
	103	Micro Analysis in Development Studies	30	70
	104	Quantitative Analysis	30	70
	105	Information Technology & Development	30	70 (35+35)
Second Semester	201	Indian Economic Development and Policy	30	70
	202	Development & Human Rights	30	70
	203	Research Methodology in Development Studies	30	70
	204	Natural Resources & Sustainable Development	30	70
	205	Agriculture & Rural Development	30	70
Third Semester	301	Theories of Development & Planning	30	70
	302	Gender & Development	30	70
	303	Development Administration	30	70
	304	Project		100
	305	*Elective- I	30	70
Fourth Semester	401	Political Economy of International Trade & Development	30	70
	402	Macro Analysis in Development Studies	30	70
	403	Public Finance & Development	30	70
	404	Development and International Finance	30	70
	405	*Elective- II	30	70

*Electives

Elective	Paper Code	Nomenclature	Maximum Marks	
			Internal	External
Elective First	305 A	Social Administration	30	70
	305 B	Population and Development	30	70
	305 C	Social Movements and Social Change	30	70
	305 D	Development Issues in India	30	70
	305 E	Development Initiative- Policy, Plans & Project	30	70
Elective Second	405 A	Dissertation		100
	405 B	Project Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	30	70
	405 C	Urban and Regional Development	30	70
	405 D	Human Development: Theory and Practice	30	70
	405 E	Tribes, Denotified Tribes & Their Development	30	70

Semester First

101: Introduction to Development Studies

Unit 1.

Nature and scope of development studies - Traditional and Modern perspective of development ; Meaning and definition of the concept of growth, development, progress and welfare; Socio cultural dimensions of development.

Unit 2.

Characteristics of Modern Economic Growth – Its Unequal Spread and Global Disparities. Common Characteristics and Dissimilarities among Developing Countries.

Unit 3.

Measuring Development- Social and Economic Indicators, Physical Quality of Life Index-PQLI, The Human Development Index-HDI, Three New Multi Dimensional Measures- Adjusted HDI, GII, MPI. India and HDI (Human Development Report- Latest edt.)

Unit 4.

Obstacles to Economic Development- Non Economic Factors and Economic Factor.

Determinants of Development- Non Economic Factors and Economic Factor.

Unit 5.

Poverty, Inequality and Development- Measuring Inequality, Dualistic Development and Lorenz Curves. Exploring the Relationship Between Economic Development & Income Distribution (Kuznets' Inverted U –Shaped Curve and Augmented Kuznets' Curve).

Suggested Reading:

1.Meier, Gerald M. and James E. Raunch (2006) : Leading Issues in Economic Development, Eighth Edition, Oxford University Press, New York.

2. Ray, Debraj (2004) : Development Economics, Seventh Impression, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

3. Thirlwall, A. P. (2006) : Growth and Development, Eighth Edition, Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

4. Todaro, Michael P. and Stephen Smith, C. (2007) : Economic Development, Eighth Edition, Second Impression, Pearson Education, (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Indian Branch, Delhi.

5. Yotopoulos, Pan A. and Nugent Jeffery B. (1976) : Economics of Development : Empirical Investigations, Harper and Row Publishers, New York

6. Myrdel, :Asian Drama (Specially Volume III)

7. Kuznets, S. :Modern Economic Growth, Rate Structure and Spread, Vakils, SFeffer and Simons Private Limited, Bombay.

8.Jhigan, M.L. (2009): The Economics of Development and Planning , Fourth Edition, Vrinda Publication, Delhi-91. (Hindi & English).

9. S.C. Dubey (1919) : Tradition and Development , Vikas publication, New Delhi (paper back edition).

10. S.C. Dubey : Vikas ka Samajshastra Delhi. (paper back edition).

11. S.L. Sharma; "The concept of Social development " in development and transformation edited by B.K.Nagla, Rawat publication Jaipur.

102: Civil Society and Development

Unit-1

Civil Society: Concept, Characteristics, types, Historical and theoretical Analysis of the emergence of idea of Civil Society in liberal and Marxist political traditions. Discourses of Civil Society and Development in Post-Independence India; History of civil society in India.

Unit-2

Linkages between civil society, state and market and their implications for people's development. Nature, forms and patterns of organization, leadership and participation in civil society based development processes.

Unit-3

Classification and Types of Civil Society Groups/ Organization: NGOs, Community based organizations, Grass-roots organizations, philanthropic organizations, faith-based foundations, self-help groups, business associations, advocacy groups, etc.

Unit-4

Dilemmas of Civil Society and Development (Un)-civil-society groups, International Aid, Donor Agencies, multilateral NGOs, and politicization of development. Civil Society Research and search for Inclusive Development

Unit-5

Voluntary action in India, history of Voluntarism, the role of Voluntary Organization in India's Development Processes;NGO's and paradigm shifts-their implication on Education, Women Empowerment, Health, Disaster management, Girl Child and Weaker Section.

Suggested Reading:

1. Neera Chandhoke; State and Civil Society, Sage Publication, New Delhi.

2. Ashok Basu(2012); Rise of Civil Society in Bengal, Asiatic Society, Kolkata.

3.Mukerjee - A Study of Voluntary Organization in Rural Development.

4. Narayan . E A - Voluntary Organization in Rural Development.

5. Pandy Shashi Rajan – Community Action for Social Justice: Grass roots Organizations in India.

6. R. Soory Moorthy- NGOs in India A Cross Sectional Study.

7. Hall Antony- Community Participation and Rural Development, Social Development and State.

8. Dberoy,J.P.S.; (1996), Religion, Civil Society and the State; Oxford University Press, Delhi.

9. Dberoy,J.P.S.; (1999), "On Civil Society" in Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 48.

10. Dengil Saldanha (2010); Civil Society, Processes and State, Rawat Publication, New Delhi.

11. Singh, B. and Parthasarthy, (2010); "Civil Society Organization Partnership in urban Government " in sociological Bulletin, Vol. 59.

103: Micro Analysis in Development Studies.

Unit 1

Theory of Consumer behavior – cardinal and ordinal utility approaches, Price, Income and Substitution Effects, Normal, Inferior and Giffen goods, Derivation of demand curves, Determinants of Demand, Different elasticity's of Demand, Complementary and Substitute goods, Consumer Surplus, Revealed preference hypothesis, Consumer behavior under Uncertainty and risk.

Unit 2

Production Function: short and long run. Law of Variable Proportions, Three stages of Production, Ridge lines, Law of Returns and Returns to Scale, Isoquants and optimum factor combination, Expansion Path, Capital deepening and Labour deepening technology through Isoquants, Euler's theorem, Elasticity of Substitution, Cob-Douglas Production function.

Unit 3

Cost concept, cost curves – short and long run cost curves, Modern theory of cost curves, Economies of scale.

Unit 4

Price and output determination under Perfect competition, Monopoly and Monopolistic competition; concept of excess capacity, selling cost and group equilibrium under monopolistic competition. Oligopoly – non –collusive models of Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth, Chamberlin, Paul M. Sweezy (kinked demand curve) and Stakelberg. Collusive oligopoly- Cartels and Price Leadership.

Unit 5

Theory of Distribution: Marginal productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; Elasticity of technical substitution, technical progress and factor shares; Factor pricing in competitive and imperfect competitive markets; Welfare Economics – Pigovian Welfare Economics, Pareto Optimal conditions, Kaldor – Hicks Compensation criterion, Bergson Social Welfare Function, Maximization of Social Welfare and the point of Bliss, Welfare maximization, Externalities, Theory of Second Best.

Suggested Reading:

1. Koutsoyiannis: Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan, London.

2. H. L. Ahuja: Advanced Economic Theory, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.

3. D. Salvatore: Microeconomics Theory, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

4. Robert S. Pindyck and Daniel L. Rubinfeld: Microeconomics, Pearson Education

Inc., New Delhi.

104: Quantitative Analysis

Unit-1

Introduction – Definition of Statistics. Measurement – Normal Ordinal and Internal Scale of Measurement. Tables – Textual, Semi-Tabular Tables, Frequency Distribution – Construction Frequency Distribution Table for Discrete and Continuous Variable. Graphical and Diagrammatic Representations of the Data. Bar Diagram, Histograms, Frequency Polygon, Frequency Curve, A give Pie Diagrams.

Unit-2

Measurement of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean, Median. Mode and Geometric Mean. – Definitions, Characteristics and Uses. Measure of Dispersion – Range, Mean Deviation, Quartile Deviation and Standard Deviation – Definitions, Characteristics Uses.

Unit-3

Coefficient of Variations Correlation – Simple correlation Coefficient, Rank Correlation coefficient. Linear Regressions; Constants of Regression Equation.

Unit-4

Index Number, Analysis of Time Series and Curve Fitting, Probability, Mathematical Expectation and Probability distributions (Binomial, Poisson, and Normal).

Unit-5

Sampling Techniques, Sampling Errors- Type I and II, Applications of Z, t, F & x2 (Chi-square test) Tests, Testing of Hypothesis.

Suggested Readings:

1. S.P.Gupta: Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons,New Delhi.

2. Kailash Nath Nagar: Sankhyiki Ke Mool Tatva (Hindi) Meenakshi Prakashan,Meerut.

3. A.L. Nagar & R.K.Das: Basic Statistics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

4. J.H. Muller and K.F. Schuessler. Statistical Reaming in Sociology, New Delhi; Oxford & IBH publication.

5. D.N. Elhance . Practical Problems in Statistics.

6. Sidney Siegel Non parametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences.

Note: The students are expected to learn both theoretical as well as practical aspects of the above statistics.

105: Information Technology and Development

Unit.1

Introduction, Meaning, Historical aspect of Information Technology, Postal Services, Radio, Television, Print media, Public undertaking in Communication Area (BSNL, MTNL, VSNLITI)

Unit.2

Basic and Important tool of intonation Technology: Computers. Its Generation, evaluation of Computers net works and networking Data Communication. INTERNET and INTERNETS EVELUATION, ROLE AND INPACT OF Intonation super Highway on development Identifying Websites and Web resources

Unit.3

INFI/BNET, Social NET Working: face Book, Twitters, v- Tube, Impact over Society Communication meaning, Human Communication model, Communication Networking in organization How to over communication.

Unit.4

I.T. and Development the social impact of I.T. evolution of information society the nexus between I.T. and Development.

Unit.5

The potential for I.T. in India. The need for national Information Technology Strategy. Towards a workable strategy. Social Legitimating: Interests, Meanings and Values, Reception of Modern Science and Technology in India.

Suggested Reading:

1.Donald Sanders : Computer Concepts and Applications, New York, MC Graw Hill, 1992.

2.Donald Sanders : Computers in Business, New York, Mc Graw Hill, 1991.

3.Gore Stubbe – Computer and Information Systems, New York, Mc-Graw Hill, 1989.

4. D. Mackenzie and J. Wajcman (eds.), The Social Shaping of Technology, 2nd Ed., McGraw Hill Education.

5. S.I. Habib and D. Raina (eds.), Social History of Science in Colonial India, Oxford University Press, 2007.

SPECIAL RULES AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR PAPER CODE 105:

- The examination in this paper shall consist of two parts:
  1. Theory Examination 02hrs. Max. Marks 40
  2. Practical Examination 02hrs. Max. Marks 40

  Candidate shall have to pass separately in both the parts.

- In theory examination, pattern of question paper shall be as follows:

The theory question paper consist 35 multiple choice type questions, taking seven questions from each unit. Each question shall be one mark.

- Practical examination shall consist of one practical and shall be conducted by a board of examiners having one External (to be appointed by the university) and one internal examiner.

Semester Second

201: Indian Economic Development and Policy

Unit.1

The Economy at Independence, Basic Economic Indicators- National income , Performance of Different Sectors, Natural Resources of India and Human Resources.

Unit.2

Agricultural Development in India: Institutional aspects – Land Reforms, green revolution, Technological Aspects – agricultural inputs and shifts in production function, Agricultural cost and price policy, Agricultural marketing and credit, Food policy and security, Subsidy and public distribution system, Capital formation in Indian Agriculture, problems in Agriculture- a need for second green revolution.

Unit.3

Industry - Strategy of Industrial Development and Industrial policy reforms, Small scale and Cottage industries, Reservation policy relating to small scale industries, Sources of Industrial Finance – Banks, share market, insurance companies, pension funds, non-banking sources and FDI; Public sector Reforms, privatization and disinvestment.

Unit.4

New economic policy – LPG and second phase of economic reforms Infrastructure development in India – physical infrastructure (power, transport, Communication and irrigation) and social infrastructure (health and education), SEZs.

Unit.5

Foreign trade: Salient features, trends, composition, direction and organization, Trade Reforms, liberalization and recent changes in trade policy, MNCs and their impact on Indian Economy, WTO – issues and its impact on Indian economy, India's balance of payment Position in recent years.

Suggested Reading:

1. Rudradutt and Sundram : Indian Economy (Latest Ed.) (Hindi and English)

2. Mishra & puri: Indian Economy (Latest Ed.) (Hindi and English)

3. A. N. Agrawal : Indian Economy (Latest Ed.) (Hindi and English).

4. Laxmi Narayan Nathuramka : Bhartiya Arthshastra (Latest Ed.)

5. Government of India: Indian Economic Survey (Latest Edition).

6. Arvind Panagariya: India - The Emerging Giant

7. Amartya Sen(1993); Bharat: Vikas ki Dishayen (in Hindi).

202: Development and Human Rights

Unit.1

Human rights, development, linkages between human rights and development;

Unit.2

Perspectives: right to development - UN Declaration, Rights based approach to development; International convention on rights: Magna Charta, migration and trafficking;

Unit.3

Indian Constitution and Human Rights: right to food, shelter, education and health, fulfillment of universal social and economic rights;

Unit.4

Issues in India: right to food, employment, education, health, environment, child rights, women's rights, development and displacement,

Unit.5

Development and human trafficking, impact of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs); Role of NGOs.

Suggested Reading:

1. A. Clapham, *Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, 2007.

2. R. Bhargava, *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution* Oxford University Press, 2009.

3. S. Hickey and D. Mitlin (eds.), *Rights Based Approaches to Development: Exploring the Potentials and Pitfalls*, Kumarian Press, 2009.

203: Research Methodology in Development Studies

Unit.1

Research – Its aims and objectives, nature of scientific knowledge characteristics of scientific method, development research elements of research design – selection of problem, unit selection for analysis. Variables, their choices and relationship

Unit.2

Meaning and Definition of Facts, hypothesis and Concept; Types of hypothesis, working hypothesis, Null hypothesis, Alternative hypothesis, Scientific hypothesis; Conceptualization and Re-Conceptualization (operationalization)

Unit.3

Types of research design, explanatory studies, descriptive studies, diagnostic studies and experimental studies; Sampling – Meaning and significance, Type : SRS, stratified, systematic, cluster, purposive and quota sampling.

Unit.4

Tools of data collection – Main tools of data collection, primary data, questionnaire, schedules interviews, observations, secondary data sources, strengths and weakness of tools for different situation, selection of tools in relation of research objectives.

Unit.5

Writing a Research Report Scientific writing style, drafting, use of language, preface and acknowledgements, table of contents, list of illustration, text cauterization headings and sub-headings, quotation, footnotes, pagination, appendix, bibliography.

Suggested Reading:

1. Goods W.T. and Mati P.R. – Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, London, 1952.

2. Jahoda M. Maron D. and Stuart W.C. – Research Methods in Social Relations, Dryden, New York, 1954.

3. Young P.V. and Schmid Cr. – Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1977.

4. Misra R.P. Research Methodology – A Hand Book, Concept Publishers, New Delhi, 1989.

5. Gopal M.H. – Research Reporting in Social Sciences, Karnataka University, Dharwar, 1965.

6. Berry, R. – How to Write a Reseach Paper – Pegamen, London.

7.David Dooley(1997) ; Social Research Methods, Prentice Hall of India ,New Delhi.

8. Jaspal Singh(2001); Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, New Delhi; Kanishka.

204: Natural Resources & Sustainable Development:

Unit.1

Natural Resources: Water and land resources: Forests, water resources, land resources, food resources, mineral resources, forest resources: use and over-exploitation, deforestation, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems, landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

Unit.2

Mineral and ore resources- Mineral resources-use and exploitation, environmental impacts of extracting and using mineral resources; Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems.

Unit.3

Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources; Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification; Role of organization and an individual in conservation of natural resources, natural resource accounting.

Unit.4

Sustainable development: Sustainable development, principles and scope of sustainability, strategies for promoting sustainable development and consumption, current issues and areas of debate in relation to sustainable development, carrying capacity based planning process.

Unit.5

Sustainable Energy Resources: Renewable energy for sustainable development, natural resources and sustainable development; International efforts for conservation of resources. Conservation and sustainable use of India's natural and Forest resources Sustainable agriculture: Organic farming, biological farming, ecological farming system, integrated pest management. Sustainable hebetate: ecovillage, ecocity, ecoindustry estate.

Suggested Reading:

1. Agarwal KC, 2001. Environmental Biology, Nidi Publishers Ltd. Bikaner.

2. Bharucha Erach, 2003. The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad – 380013,

3. Brunner RC, 1989, Hazardous Waste Incineration, McGraw Hill Inc. 480pgs.

4. Clark RS, Marine Pollution, Clanderson Press, Oxofrd (TB).

5. Cunningham WP, Cooper TH, Gorhani E & Hepworth MT, 2001. Environmental Encyclopaedia,

Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai, 1196pgs.

6. Down to Earth, Center for Science and Environment (R)

8. Gleick HP, 1993. Water in Crisis, Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment and Security. Stockholm Environmental Institute, Oxford University Press, 473pgs.

9. Hawkins RE, Encyclopedia of Indian Natural History, Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay

(R)

10. Heywood VH, and Watson RT, 1995. global Biodiversity Assessment. Cambridge University

Press 1140pgs.

11. Jadhav H and Bhosale VM, 1995. Environmental Protection and Laws. Himalaya Publishing

House, Delhi 284pgs.

12. Mckinney ML and Schoch RM, 1996. Environmental Science Systems and Solutions. Web enhanced edition, 639pgs.

13. Mhaskar AK, Matter Hazardous, Techno-Science Publications (TB)

14. Miller TG, Jr. Environmental Science, Wadsworth Publishing CO. (TB)

15. Odum EP, 1971. Fundamentals of Ecology. WB Saunders Co. USA, 574pgs.

16. Rao MN and Datta AK, 1987. Waste Water Treatment. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

205: Agriculture & Rural Development

Unit.1

Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy – Share of Agriculture, interrelationship between agriculture and industry; Measurement of Land Settlement (Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari and Mahalwari).

Unit.2

Growth of Infrastructure (Roads, Irrigation, Railways, Navigation, Market,etc.); Institutional aspects- Land reforms and agrarian structure, Green revolution- agricultural productivity and the marginalized groups; Growth and productivity trends in Indian agriculture, Regional disparities in Indian agriculture.

Unit.3

Cooperative movement in India- Organization, structure, and development of different types of cooperatives in India; Strategies for rural development; Institutional and technological changes, Production functions in agriculture, resource use efficiency factors of production.

Unit.4

Agriculture productivity; real wage and labour migration; Agricultural diversification, Agricultural marketing and credit; costs and price policies, Food security; Commercialization of Agricultural. Reforms in Indian agriculture; Globalization, WTO and Impact on agriculture.

Unit.5

Growth of 'Panchyati Raj' Institutions in India, MGNEREGA and other Rural Development Schemes. Role of 'Panchyati Raj' Institutions in Rural Development.

Suggested Reading:

1. E.D.Heady and J.l. Dillon: Agricultural production Functions.

2. T.W.Shultz: Transforming Traditional Agriculture.

3. Pranab K.Bardhan: Land, Labour and Rural Poverty in India.

4. Krishna Bhardwaj: Production and conditions in Indian Agriculture.

5. C.H.H.Rao: Agricultural Production, costs and Returns in India.

6. D.S.Tyagi and G.S.Bhalla:Agricultural Development in India

7. Rudradutt and Sundram : Indian Economy (Latest Ed.) (Hindi and English)

8. Mishra & puri: Indian Economy (Latest Ed.) (Hindi and English).

9. NREGA - Govt. of India 2005.

10. Ashok Sharma- Bharat me Panchyati Raj.

Semester Third

301: Theories of Development & Planning

Unit.1

Perpetuation of Underdevelopment- Vicious Circle of Poverty, Circular Causation. State and Economic Development. Migration and Development. Unlimited Supply of Labour- Lewis, Fei and Ranis Theory.

Unit.2

Theories of Development- Classical, Marx and Schumpeter. Rostow's Growth Theory, Balanced and Unbalanced Growth, Big Push, Critical Minimum Effort and Low Level Equilibrium.

Unit.3

Growth Models- Harrod-Domar Model (Capital Expansion and Growth), Golden Age Model, Steady Growth Model, Solow Model, Production Function Model.

Unit.4

Development Planning- Meaning, Process of Plan Formulation, its Objective, Limitions. Optimization in Planning (Linear Programming), Input-Output Analysis, Shadow Prices, Planning Models.

Unit.5

Goals and Strategy of Indian Planning, Review of Indian Planning, 12^{th} Five Year Plan.

Suggested Reading:

1. Meier, Gerald M. and James E. Raunch (2006) : Leading Issues in Economic Development, Eighth Edition, Oxford University Press, New York.

2. Ray, Debraj (2004) : Development Economics, Seventh Impression, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

3. Thirlwall, A. P. (2006) : Growth and Development, Eighth Edition, Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

4. Todaro, Michael P. and Stephen Smith, C. (2007) : Economic Development, Eighth Edition, Second Impression, Pearson Education, (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Indian Branch, Delhi.

5. Yotopoulos, Pan A. and Nugent Jeffery B. (1976) : Economics of Development : Empirical Investigations, Harper and Row Publishers, New York

302: Gender and Development

Unit.1

Gender – the concept, the difference between sex and gender, key concepts in gender studies, gender equality, gender justice, gender bias, gender roles, gender relations, gender blindness, gender division and labour, gender perspective.

Unit.2

The construction of gender in major social institutions: family, religion, economy, education, politics and media development – The concept, major theoretical formulations, changing concept of development, the shift from the growth model to the social justice model.

Unit.3

The gender dimension in development thought, a critique of existing theories with special reference to the third world. Emergence of gender concerns in development – Review of some theoretical approaches : Women and work: The definitions of women's work, gender biases the case of census definitions, and distinctions drawn between women's work 'within' and 'outside'

the home, globalization and its impact on opportunities for women's economic participation.

Unit.4

Obstacles to women's development in India – Gender discrimination in allocation of familial resources (food, education, health, care, employment) violence against women (female foetcide and infanticide, marriages related atrocities, harassment at work place).

Unit.5

Case studies of programmes of women's and child development, COI and GOK, Central and State Social Welfare Boards, IRDP and some of the UN agencies may be chosen for evaluation.

Suggested Reading:

1.Ester Boserup : Women's Role in Economic Development.

2. Sardamoni K. (Ed) : Women, Work and Society.

3. Neera Desai and M. Krishnaraj : Women and Society in India.

4. Leelamma Devasia : Women in India and quality, social justice and development.

5. Maitreyi Krishnaraj : Women and Development – The Indian Experience.

6. Chatana Kalbagh (Ed) : Women and Development.

7. Alwa Myrdal and Viola Klein : Women's Two Roles – Home and the Family.

8. Chandrashekar Raj Kumari (Ed) : Women's Resources and National Development – a perspective.

303 Development Administrations

Unit.1

The concept of Development Administration : Nature and Scope, Development- on-Development Dichotomy. concept of Administrative Development.

Unit.2

Ecology of Development Administration - Interaction of the Administrative System with Political, Cultural and Economic System. Interaction between political system and bureaucracy.

Unit.3

The structure of Bureaucracy : Personnel Administration, Recruitment & Training.

Role of Bureaucracy in the Socio-Economic Development.

Unit.4

Role of self help groups and role of international funding agencies in development (eg.UNDP, ADB & World Bank) Role of NGOS in development.

Unit.5

Machinery of the Government at the National level with particular reference to the pattern of Departmentalization of Developming Nations in General. India and Thailand in particular.

Responsive Administration People's Participation in Development process, Human Development Index and Capacity Building for Development. Role of new administrative changes (eg. Right to Information, Citizen charter, Public Service Guarantee act.

Core Readings:

1. Fasical Al-Salem : The Ecology of Development Administration.
2. Fred W. Riggs (ed) : Frontiers of Development Administration.
3. Edward Weidner (ed)/: Development Administration.
4. John D. Montogmery & William J Siffin : Approaches to Development Politics, Administration and Chance.
5. Irrving Swedlow (ed.): Public Administration.
6. Edward Weidner (ed) : Public Administration and Technical Assistance.
7. Joseph La Palombara (ed.) : Bureucracy and Political Development.
8. Nimord Rahaeli : Reading in Comparative Public Administration.
9. Fed Riggs : Thailand : Modernization of Bureaucratic Polity.
10. Williams Siffin : Thai Bureaucracy.
11. R.S. Chauhan : The Political Development of Nepal.
12. Gunner Myrdal : Asian Drama.
13. Fred Riggs : Administration of Developing Countries.
14. A.R. Tyagi : The Civil Service in a Developing Society.
15. V.A Pai Panandikar : Personnel System for Development Admn.
16. Preeta Joshi : Vikas Prakashan (Hindi)

Journals:

1. Indian Journal of Public Administration (New Delhi)

2. Administrative Change (Jaipur).

3. Public Administration Review (U.S.A.).

4. Administrative Science Quarterly (U.S.A.).

5. Political Science Review (Jaipur).

6. Europe Review (Vietnam)

304: Project

The project will be carried out on any subject/ topic related to economic, social, administration and development themes. No supervision will be allotted by the university to complete the project report.

305: Elective-I

Please choose any one of the following papers as a paper 305.

Paper Code	Nomenclature
305 A	Social Administration
305 B	Population and Development
305 C	Social Movements and Social Change
305 D	Development Issues in India
305 E	Development Initiative- Policy, Plans & Project

Elective First

305 (A) Social Administrations

Unit.1

Concepts : Meaning, Nature, Scope and principles of Social Administration. Methods of Social Administration. Social Case Work, Group work and community organisation.

Unit.2

Social policy in India : Need for a Social Policy Resolution. Social Legislation in India and its inadequacies, Social Planning in India : Social Development.

Unit.3

Organisation : Social Administration at the Central Level. The department of Social Welfare. The scatter nature of Social affairs at Central level and a case for the creation of an integrated ministry of social affairs. Central Social Welfare Board: Its composition, function and status.

Unit.4

Socail Administartion at the State Level. The State department/Directorate of Social Welfare-the controversy. State Social Welfare Board, SC/ST development and Finance co-operative corporation Ltd., Social Administartion at the Local level i.e. District and Panchayat levels.

Unit.5

Role of voluntary organisation in India and their relationship with State. Personnel system for Social Administration. Need for the creation of a special cadre of Social Administration Personnel at the central, State and Local levels and determination of their conditions of service. Problems of Social Administration in India:

(a) Co-ordination

(b) Human Relations

(c) Grants-in-aid

(d) Common Civil Code

(e) Gender Justice

Core Readings:

1. David C. Marsh : An Introduction to Social Administration.

2. Friendlander : Introduction to Social Welfare

3. G.B. Sharma : Social Administration in India

4. D.K. Mishra : Samajik Prashaan (Hindi)

5. A.R.C. Report on personnel administration

Reference Books :

1. Indian Encylopedia of Social Work (Publication Division New Delhi 1968)

2. American Social Work year book.

3. India, Committee on plan projects, Planning commission report of the study team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes (1968)
4. C.R. White : Public Welfare Adminsitration
5. T.H. Marshall : Social Policy
6. Surendra Kataria; Samajik Prashashan

Journals:

1. Indian Journal of Social work
2. Indian Journal of Public Administration
3. Political Science Reniew.

305 (B): Population and Development

Unit.1

Population and Development- Interrelation between population, development and environment, sustainable development.

Unit.2

Malthusian theory of population, Optimum theory of population, theory of demographic transition, population as 'Lmits to Growth' and as 'Ultimate Source'.

Unit.3

Concept of Demography-Vital rates, Life tables, composition and uses, Measurement of fertility-Total fertility rate, gross and net reproduction rate- Age pyramids, population projection- stable, stationary and quasi-stationary population; characteristics of Indian population through recent census.

Unit.4

Poverty in India- Absolute and relative; analysis of poverty in India; migration, population policy of India.

Unit.5

Environment as necessity- amenity and public goods; causes of environmental and ecosystem degeneration- policies for controlling pollution- economic and persuasive; their relative effectiveness in LDCs; Relation between population, poverty and environmental degradation- micro planning for environment and eco- preservation- water sheds; joint forest management and self help groups.

Suggested Reading:

1. G.W. Barclay: Techniques of population Analysis.

2. D.K. Bogue: Principles of Demography.

3. Coale and Hoover: population Growth and Economic Development in Law Income

Countries.

4. O.S. Srivastava: Arthik Evam Samajik Jananki Shastra (Hindi).

5. Jeevan Chandra Pant: Jananki (Hindi).

6. Mahboob-Ul-Haq: Reflections in Human Development.

7. Human Development Report (Latest).

8. National Family Health Surveys

305 (C): Social Movements and Social Change

Unit.1

Conceptual framework- relation between social structure, social movement and social change. Typology of social movements. Perspectives and theories.Discourse on hegemony, Methodological issues:

Unit.2

Historical overview of social movements with special reference to India social movements during the colonial period; trade union (labour) movements- rise and decline; adivasi (tribal) upsurge;

Unit.3

women's movement, Understanding social movements in response to development of world capital and modernization. Post colonial protest movements agrarian struggles and other type of movements across the world- post World War II movements.

Unit.4

Social movements in post-colonial India- agrarian movement- Naxalite movement: history, contemporary issue and challenges- role of State. Decline of traditional Trade Union movements. new farmer's movement- SEZs and protest from the farm sector – State as facilitator to global corporatism.

Unit.5

Social movement and social change: from mobilization to institutionalization of movement- role of charisma. Voluntary agencies and interventions-challenges of global and corporate capitalism. Ideology, political culture and social movement

Suggested Readings-:

1. Rajendra Singh ; Social Movements: Old and new : A post/- Modenist Critique New Delhi; Sage 2001.

2. T.K. Oommen ; Protests and change; Studies in Social Movements New Delhi. Sage 1990.

3. T.K.Oommen; 'Social Movements' in ICSSR Report .

4. K.S. Singh ; Tribal Movements in India 1982.

5. K.L.Sharma ; Caste, Class and Social Movements. Jaipur; Rawet Pub. 1986.

305 (D) : Development Issues in India

Unit.1

Analysis of India's economic performance through national income accounts since independence – changing sectoral shares and their implications – economic growth, employment and equity review of poverty studies in India.

Unit.2

A brief review of India's planning history - declining importance of planning and the adoption of SAP – its economic and political compulsions. Indian agriculture – review of performance – the transition from a community – centered to a technocratic approach impact of SAP and the new patent regime on agriculture – export promotion and food security.

Unit.3.

Industrial development in India – Mahalambis model and its contribution – comparison with the wage-goods model-small scale industries and their importance in employment generation. Entry of foreign capital and impact on domestic industry – the demand for a level playing field Power; endemic shortages and the reasons – analysis of shortage visa viz opening up the sector to foreign capital and environmental opposition.

Unit.4.

Inflation, money supply and deficits and critique. Tax policy in India - the parallel economy and the Laffer curve. Deficit reduction and implications for the weaker sections, State efforts to protect the weaker sections – subsidies, reservations and their record.

Unit.5

India's debt-internal and external Monetary policy – money, supply and inflation, rate, and its regulatory record. Unemployment and efforts to generate employment review of programmes. Informal sector its growth and importance. The emerging international trade scenario in India.

Suggested Reading:

1. Rudder Datt and Sundharam : Indian Economy.
2. Amartya Ben and Jena Draze : India-economic and Social Opportunity.
3. Chakravarty : Development Planning – The Indian Experience.
4. Deepak Nayyar (ed) – Industrial Growth and Space Stagnation.
5. Krishnaswamy (ed) – Growth and Income Distribution.

6. M.L. Dentwale (ed) – India's Agricultural Development since Independence.

305 (E): Development Initiative – Policy, Plans and Projects

Unit.1

State initiatives for development – relationship between policy and planning. Basic issues in planning – aspirations, goals and targets importance of the political context – multi – level planning and co-ordination.

Unit.2

Principal decisions in Planning – setting priorities, resource mobilization, savings and capital formation, role of external assistance.

Unit.3

Planning models and their utility – analytical and simulation models – uses of capital – out put ratios and accounting prices. Harrod –Domar and Mahalanobies models. Plans, Programmes and projects, Can a shelf of projects replace a Plan.

Unit.4

Divergence between private and social; costs and benefits, Allocative problems due to defective telescopic faculty External efforts and their characteristics – internalizing Externalities – implications of the legal frame work.

Unit.5

Formulating and evaluating projects – principal methods – world bank, UNIQ, Consumer surplus and Little – Mirrless.

Suggested Readings

1. K.B. Griffin and T.L.E. nos – Planning Development
2. J. Tinbergen – Development Planning
3. W. Arthur Lewis – Development Planning

4. W. Arthur Lewis – Principles of Economics Planning

5. G. Sirin – The Visible Hand

6. E.J. Mishan – Cost Benefit Analysis

7. F.M.D. Little and J.A. Mirrian – Project Planning and Appraisal in Developing Countries

8. Das Gupta and Pearce – Cost Benefit Analysis

9. J. Price Bittinger – Economic analysis of Agricultural Projects

Semester Fourth

401: Political Economy of International Trade & Development-

Unit.1

Early Trade Theories: Mercantilism, Classical Theory of Trade, Absolute Advantage and Comparative Advantage - Views of Adam Smith, Ricardo, Mill, Haberler, Empirical Testing of Classical Theory.

Unit.2

Factor Endowments and Heckscher-Ohlin Model-factor Price Equalization Theorem, Stolper-Samuelson theorem, Metzler Paradox and Rybczynski Theorem, Empirical Verification of H-O Theory, Leontief Paradox, Meade's General Equilibrium in trade, International trade under Imperfection Competition in Goods Market: Intra Industry Trade.

Unit.3

Economic Growth and International Trade - Growth of factors of production, Technical Progress, Immiserizing Growth, International Factor Movements - Labour and Capital Movements and their effects, Brain Drain, Multinational Corporations and their role.

Unit.4

Equilibrium/ disequilibrium in Balance of Payment- Traditional, Absorption and Monetary approaches for adjustment in the Balance of Payments, Foreign Trade multiplier; Trade Policy and Reforms in India.

Unit.5

Impact of Tariffs & Quota, Partial and general equilibrium analysis; Political economy of Non-Tariff Barriers; Theory of regionalism at Global level- Collapse of Britton- Wood System.

Suggested Reading:

1. J. Bhagwati: International Trade, Cambridge University Press, London.

2. R. J. Carbough; International Economics

3. D. Salvatore: International Economics, PHI, New York

4. Rana and Verma: International Economics, Vishal Publishing House, Ludhiana (Hindi and English)

402: Macro Analysis in Development Studies.

Unit.1

Macroeconomic variables; National income: concepts, components and measurement, Interrelationship between three measures of national income; Consumption function: Determinants, Consumption function hypotheses – Absolute, Relative, Permanent Income and Life cycle hypothesis.

Unit.2

Determination of output and employment- Classical, Keynesian approach, output- price determination (aggregate supply and aggregate demand curve analysis).

Unit.3

Concept of investment multiplier; Theories of investment and accelerator; Theories of demand for money- Keynesian and post- Keynesian (inventory theory of Baumol and portfolio balance theory of Tobin) , Restatement of quantity theory of money by Milton Friedman, and Patinkin.

Supply of Money – measurement, components, and determinants, High-powered money and Money multiplier, Theories of money supply.

Unit.4

IS-LM model- The interaction of Real and Monetary sectors of the economy , Keynesian version of the IS-LM model , Neo-classical version of the IS-LM model, Fiscal policy and crowding out effect, role and relative effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy; aggregate supply and aggregate demand model- Neo-classical three sector model (Pigou effect) and Keynesian three sector model (Keynes effect).

Unit.5

Phillips curve analysis, Business cycles- Models of Samuelson, Hicks, and Kaldor. Fleming-Mundell open economy model.

Suggested Reading:

1. Errol D; Souza, Macroeconomics, Pearson Education.

2. Richard, T. Froyen, Macro Economics: Theories and Policies, Pearson Education.

3. P. Edgemond, Macroeconomics, PHI, New Delhi.

4. Gregory Mankiv, Macroeconomics, CBS Publishers, New Delhi.

5. Robert J Gorden, Macroeconomics, Harper Collins.

6. Rana & Verma, Macroeconomics, Vishal Publishing House (Hindi and Engilsh medium).

7. H L Ahuja, Macroeconomics, S Chand & Sons. New Delhi (Hindi and Engilsh

medium).

8. Eric Pentacost, Macro Economics: An Open Economy Approach, Macmillan, Indian

Edition, New Delhi, 2000.

403: Public Finance & Development

Unit.1

Role of the Government in Economic activity & Development- Allocation, distribution and stabilization functions; Private, Public and Merit goods.

Unit.2

The Public Budgets- Kinds of Budgets, Zero-base budgeting, different concepts of budget deficits; Budgets of the Union Government in India.

Unit.3

Public Revenue- Different approaches to the division of tax burden, incidence and effects of taxation ; elasticity and buoyancy; taxable capacity. Public Expenditure- Hypotheses; effects and evaluation.

Unit.4

Public Debt – Sources, effects, burden and its management, Theory of public debt, Loans and

Saving as sources of finance for development.

Unit.5

Fiscal Federalism- Theory and problems; Problems of Centre-State Financial relations in India; Fiscal Policy- Neutral and compensatory; functional finance; balanced budget multiplier. State finances of Rajasthan – trend and composition of revenue and expenditure.

Suggested Reading:

1. R.A.Musgrave:Theory of Public Finance.

2. R.A.Musgrave and P.B.Musgrave: Public Finance in Theory and practice.

3. S.Ganguli: Public Finance.

4. H.L.Bhatia: Public Finance (Hindi and English)

5. Raghvendra Jha: Modern Theory of Public Finance.

6. B P Tyagi: Public Finance (Hindi and English)

7. Rudra Dutta & K P M Sundaram: Indian Economy (Hindi and English)

404: Development and International Finance

Unit.1

Development and International Finance – Functions, Sources and Uses, International Capital Flows - Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Portfolio Investment, Effects of investment on host countries and financial instability, India's policy towards foreign capital.

Unit.2

International Financial System and global economy, Principles of International Financial Management ,Foreign Exchange Market -Structure, Kinds, Instruments of payments, Functions, Trading. Eurocurrency markets, Asian Dollar Markets and Stability of foreign exchange market.

Unit.3

Foreign Exchange Rate- meaning, exchange risk, hedging and speculation. Determination of equilibrium exchange rate and exchange rate systems. International Monetary System and alternative international monetary standards, IMF.

Unit.4

The Theory of Optimum currency areas. Reforms in International monetary system for developing countries, Asian Development Bank and its' lending activities, Borrowing from World Bank , Asian Development Bank and Aid India Club nations and its overall impact on Indian economic development.

Unit.5

Open Economy of India - Trends in India's Balance of Payments and growth of foreign exchange reserves since the year 1990, Convertibility of Indian Rupee and its' impact on Indian economy, Exchange rate management in India.

Role of the Regional Blocks - EU, NAFTA, ASEAN, SAFTA etc. in the International Business, WTO and its impact on different sectors of the Indian economy.

Suggested Reading:

1. Grabbe J. Orlin: International Financial markets, Prentice Hall, Inc. Englewood cliffs,

NJ, USA.

2. Daniel R. Kane: Principles of International Finance, Croom Helm Ltd.

3. Harold James: International Monetary Cooperation since Biretton Wood, IMF.

4. Peter B. Kenen (Ed): Managing the World Economy: Fifty Years after Bretton Wood.

5. Pater Kenen: International Economics, Cambridge University Press.

6. Bo Soderster and Geofrey Reed: International Economics MacMillan.

7. Lovi-Maurica: International Finance, McGraw-Hill.

405: Elective-II

Please choose any one of the following papers as a paper 405.

Paper Code	Nomenclature
405 A	Dissertation
405 B	Project Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation
405 C	Urban and Regional Development
405 D	Human Development: Theory and Practice
405 E	Tribes, Denotified Tribes & Their Development

Elective Second

405 (A) Dissertation

Student will have to complete the dissertation under any Research Supervisor approved by the university and he/she will submit the dissertation 21 days before the start of the examination.

405 (B): Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Unit.1

Definition of Project; Types of Project; Elements of the project; Relevance and Need for Project Planning, Implementation and Evaluation.

Unit.2

Project Life Cycle: Conceptualization Phase; Formulation Phase: Operational Phase: Termination Phase.

Unit.3

Project Monitoring: Mid-term Evaluation & Corrective Measures. Methods of Project Evaluation:

Unit.4

Fundamentals of Project Evaluation- Consumer Surplus, Net Benefit, Real Vs Pecuniary Benefits; Shadow Pricing of Market Items;

Unit.5

Efficiency and Equity. Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal. Social Impact Assessment for Project under Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

Suggested Reading:

1. K.B. Griffin and T.L.E. nos – Planning Development

2. J. Tinbergen – Development Planning

3. W. Arthur Lewis – Development Planning

4. W. Arthur Lewis – Principles of Economics Planning

5. G. Sirin – The Visible Hand

6. E.J. Mishan – Cost Benefit Analysis

7. F.M.D. Little and J.A. Mirrian – Project Planning and Appraisal in Developing Countries

8. Das Gupta and Pearce – Cost Benefit Analysis

9. J. Price Bittinger – Economic analysis of Agricultural Projects

405 (C) : Urban and Regional Development

Unit.1

Perspective on urban and regional development and planning in the context of traditional classical school and recent emerging trends.

Unit.2

Introduction to regions, their types and needs for regional planning and their relevance: Growth Pole and Growth centre models.

Unit.3

Agropolitan model, Regional Inequalities and multipliers: methods for measures. Structure and function of cities: Journey from Ghicago School to 'global city'.

Unit.4

Urban Planning in Developed and Developing Countries; Indian Experience of Urban Planning

Unit.5

Regional Development and Inequalities in India in terms of Economic opportunities, Infrastructure, Housing and overall quality of life.

Suggested Reading:

1. Diplab Dasgupta – Urbanization and migration.
2. Govt. of India – Urban statistics, Town and country planning, New Delhi.
3. VLS Prakasa Rao – Urbanisation in India, Concept Publications, New Delhi, 1993.
4. K.V. Sundaram – Urban and Regional Planning in India, 1981.
5. Harvey D – Social Justice and the city, Basil Blackwell London, 1989.
6. A.K. jain – Indian megacity and economic reforms – Management of Public Company, New Delhi, 1996.
7. Ashish Bose: Urbanisation in India – Concept Publishers, 1971.
8. Govt. of India – 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act 1992.
9. I Mohan: Environment and Urban Development – Anmol Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
10. Vibhoot: Shukla – Urbanisation and Economy Growth – Dhari sons New Delhi, 1997.
11. Partha Das Gupta and Kari Goran Mater. The Environment and emerging development issues.
12. Intiaz Alvi. The informal sector in Urban Economy, Oxford University Press, 1977.

13.Ghanshyam Shah – Public Health and Urban Development.

14. Veronique Dupont – Decentralized Indusrialization and urban dynamics.

15. Jain N.S. and Mahavir (ed – Urban Development Planning strategies and technique – vol. I and II SPA New Delhi, 1985.

16. Raj Kapila and Uma Kapila – Economic development in India, Behari sons New Delhi, 1997.

17. Uma Kapila – Indian Economy since independence – 1947-97, Behri Sons, New Delh, 1997.

18. R.S.Sandhu; Urbanization of India. New Delhi; Sage. 2003.

19. MohanAdvani; Urbanization Development an Rehabititation Jaipur; Rawat Pub. 2009.

405 (D) : Human Development: Theory and Practice

Unit.1

Human development in theory: Amartya Sen - capability approach, John Rawls - critique of utilitarianism, Mahbub ul Haq the making of human development index; Conceptual issues: basic needs and capabilities, capabilities and human development, functioning's and freedom, agency functions, collective action.

Unit.2

Sustainable human development. Population dynamics – basic concepts in demography – Malthus and his relevance. Optimum population theory, and population transition theory; components of population change – fertility, morality and migration , population analysis, population structure, population development India's population policy.

Unit.3

Millennium Development Goals; Human Development Index: evolution, measurement, refinements, debates, world, national and state Human Development Reports;

Unit.4

Human development in practice: Multi-dimensional poverty measures, country case studies; Hunger, unemployment and public action: food security, employment security; Indian case: state of the Indian farmer, agrarian crisis and farmers suicides, state of primary and secondary schooling, public health, gender related conflicts.

Unit.5

Education – literary and differential rates across regions and groups- education, and human resources – a profile of education policy options. Health - importance of sanitation, potable drinking water and their Contribution to the health status of the population – India's record in Providing health care the ecology of poverty and disease. Nutrition: effective demand for food persistent chronic hunger and malnutrition – poverty and food self-sufficiency.

Suggested Reading:

1. A. Sen, *Development as Freedom*, Oxford University Press, 2000

2. S. Fukuda-Parr and A. K. Shivakumar (eds.), *Readings in Human Development: Concepts, Measures*

And Policies for a Development Paradigm, Oxford University Press, 2005.

3. J. Dreze and A. Sen (eds.), *The Political Economy of Hunger, Volume 1: Entitlement and Well-Being*,Clarendon Press Oxford, 1990.

4. UNDP, *World Human Development Reports*, United Nations, 1990-2011.

5. K. Haq and R. Ponzio (eds.), *Pioneering the Human Development Revolution: An Intellectual*

Biography of Mahbub ul Haq, Oxford University Press, 2008

6. J. Rawls, *Justice as Fairness: A Restatement*, The Belknap Press, 2000

7. M.P. Todaro – Economic Development in the Third World, 1993.

8. Asha Bhendi and Tara Kunikar – Principles of population studies.

9. Fredrick Harbinson,: Human Resource as wealth of Nations.

10. Gunner Myrdal, – Asian Drama; An inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, 1968, vol. III,

11. Draze Jean: The Political Economy of Hunger.

405 (E): Tribes, Denotified Tribes & Their Development

Unit.1

Concept of Tribe, Subaltern Tribal's, Entrepreneurship, Stratification & Tribal Problem

Unit.2

Parameters of Tribal Development, Tribal Situation in Rajasthan, Tribal Forest Nexus; Development Displacement & Rehabilitation.

Unit.3

Tribes in Transition, Approaches to Development, Tribal Elites, Rural Peasant & Tribal Communities; Globalization and Tribes.

Unit.4

Poverty & Tribal Development; Tribes & Local Government , Polities & Tribes in India; Problem of Livelihood; Tribes Movements.

Unit.5

Denotiified Tribes- Concept and Background of Denotified Tribes, Discrimination, Rehabilitation, Denotified Tribes Pre Independence post Independence Scenario ;Action Approach and Reforms Among Denotified Tribes.

Suggested Reading:

1. Vidyut Joshi - Tribes Stutuation in India .

2. Deborah Eade- Development NGOS, and Civil Society, Rawat, JPR.

3. B.S. Baviskar "Sociological Bulletin vol-50 No.1 March 200/ NGO, S &

Civil Society in India.

4. Sociological Bullet in vol- 50 No.2 Sept.200/ all articles Reconcep tualising Caste class & Tribe, K.L Sharma Rawat, 200/

5.PC Jain -Planned Development Among Tribal's, Rawat (1999), Jaipur

6. Raj Bhanti Himanshu-Social Policy is Development in Rajasthan, Udaipur.

7. S.C.Rajora- Forest Management and strategy and Tribal Social Structure, Ankur , Udaipur Rs.200/

8. D.C. Srivastava - Readings in Environmental Ethics, Rawat , Jaipur

9. H.M.Saxena- Environmental Managements, Rawat , Jaipur

10. Pratap Singh, N.S.Rathore & A.N.Mathur- Environmental Studies.

11. S.N.Pawar, R.B. Patel- Environmental Movement in India, Rawat, Jaipur.

12. Ramesh Chandra & Himanshu- Environment Forest & Tribes.