



Department of Economics

UG 3rd year with CBCS

Semester V		
5.1	Development Economics I	Core Course (C 11)
5.2	Indian Economy II	Core Course (C 12)
5.3	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-1) (Any one of the following)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-1)
	a. Environment Economics	
	b. Public Economics	
5.4	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-2) (Any one of the following)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-2)
	a. Financial Institutions & Market	
	b. Economics of Health & Education	
Semester VI		
6.1	Development Economics II	Core Course (C 13)
6.2	History of Economics Thoughts	Core Course (C14)
6.3	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-3) (Any one of the following)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-3)
	a. International Economics	
	b. Economic History of India Since 1857	
6.4	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-4)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-4)
	Project / Dissertation	



501. (C-11) DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS-I

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

Using appropriate analytical frameworks, this course reviews major trends in economic indicators and policy debates in India in the post -Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points.

Course Outcome

You will learn partial theories of growth and development, the vicious cycle of poverty, circular causation, unlimited supply of labour, balanced and unbalanced growth.

Course Outline

Unit-I

(19 Lectures)

Growth and Development - Meaning and Measurement; Economic and Non-Economic Factors. Human Development—Concept and Indicators, Millenium Development Goals; Sustainable Development-Concept and Indicators.

Unit-II

(19 Lectures)

Partial Theories of Growth and Development - Vicious Circle of Poverty, Circular Causation, Unlimited Supply of Labour, Big Push, Balanced and Unbalanced growth, Critical Minimum Effort Thesis, Low Level Income Equilibrium Trap, Dualism-Technological and Social.

Unit-III

(19 Lectures)

Growth Models: Classical - Adam Smith, David Ricardo; Schumpeter, Harrod-Domar, Neo-Classical Models: Solow and Meade, Theory of Golden Age - Robinson, Technical Progress and Economics Growth.

Unit-IV

(18 Lectures)

Environment and Development - Problem of Environmental Degradation and Pollution, Climate Change, Global Warming, Bio Diversity, Kyoto Protocol, International Finance - Foreign Aid, FDI, FIIs.



ख़्वाजा मुईनुद्दीन चिश्ती भाषा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश (भारत)
Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University, Lucknow, U.P. (India)

U.P. STATE GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY,
(Recognised Under Section 2(f) & 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 & B.Tech. Approved by (AICTE))

Readings:

- Ghatak, S. (1986), *An Introduction to Development Economics*, Allen and Unwin, London.
- Higgins, B. (1959), *Economic Development*, Norton, New York.
- Kindleberger, C. P. (1977), *Economic Development*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Meier, G. M. (1995), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Todaro, M. P. and Stephan C. Smith (2011), *Economic Development*, 5th ed., Pearson Education in South Asia.
- Thirlwal, A. P. (1999), *Growth and Development*, 3rd ed., Macmillan, London.



502. (C-12) INDIAN ECONOMY-II

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

This course analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.

Course Outcome

You will learn the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. You will also learn the effects of development after the colonial experience in India.

Course Outline

Unit – I

(19 Lectures)

Agriculture: Nature and importance, distribution of land, Land Reforms, Trends in production and productivity, New agricultural strategy and green revolution, Problems of irrigation and supply of inputs, Agricultural marketing, Agricultural Credit, Price policy in agriculture, Problems of Agriculture labour.

Unit – II

(19 Lectures)

Industry and Service Sector: Growth and Structure of industry. Industrial policy of 1948, 1956, 1977 and 1991; Industrial licensing policy — MRTP Act, FERA and FEMA.

Unit – III

(19 Lectures)

Post liberalization Industrial Policy, Growth and problems of small scale and cottage industries; Role of public sector enterprises in India's industrialization, Industrial finance.

Service Sector: Nature, Structure and Development.

Unit – IV

(18 Lectures)

India's Foreign Trade: Role of foreign trade; Trends in exports and imports; Composition and direction of India's foreign trade; Balance of payments crisis and the New economic reforms — Export promotion measures and the new trade policies. Foreign capital — FDI and Multinational corporations.

Books Recommended:

1. Dutt, R. and K.P.M. Sundharam, Indian Economy, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Misra, S.K. and V.K. Puri Indian Economy — Its Development Experience, Himalaya
3. Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual)
4. Government of India, Five Year Plans
5. Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (Eds.) India's Economic Reforms and Development (Essays in honour of Manmohan Singh), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.



6. Agarwal, A.N., Indian Economy, New Age Publications, New Delhi
7. Uma Kapila (ed). *India's Economic Development Since 1947* (3rd Ed. or latest version). Academic Press, New Delhi.

503.(DSE-1) ENVIRONMENT ECONOMICS

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

This course provide the brief knowledge of environmental issues and problems due to economic activities.

Course Outcome

You will be able to identify environmental economic concerns, their effects, their causes and prevention through renewable natural resources

Course Outline

Unit-I

(19 Lectures)

Environmental Economics: Its Importance, Scope and Evolution; Environment and Development; Common Pool Resources and 'Tragedy of the Commons'; Exhaustible and Renewable Natural Resources. Measurement of Environmental Values; Valuation of Intangible Benefits of Environment; Market Valuation. Environmental Accounting: Non-Market Values and Measurement Methods; Risk Assessment and Perception.

Unit-II

(19 Lectures)

Characteristics of Environmental Goods; Environment as a Public Good; Free Rider Problem; Externalities; Markets and Market Failure; Social Benefits, Costs and Welfare Function. Pareto Optimality and Market Failure; Property Rights and Coasian Approach; Social Cost Benefit Analysis; Contingent Valuation Method.

Unit-III

(19 Lectures)

Environmental Pollution; Growth and Environmental Degradation; Land Degradation, Air and Water pollution; Environmental Consequences of Deforestation and Degradation of Forests; Biodiversity Loss and its Consequences. Trade and Environmental issues, WTO and Kyoto Protocol; Environmental Regulatory Framework, Polluter Must Pay Principal (PPP).

Unit-IV

(18 Lectures)

Environmental Issues and Policies in India: Land Degradation, Deforestation and Degradation of Forest; Air and Water Pollution, Waste Disposal, Major Acts and regulations for Environmental Protection; Institutional Framework; Environmental Policy and Programmes.

Readings:

Bhattacharya, R. N. (Ed.)(2001), *Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective*, OUP, New Delhi. (Hindi Addition)



Charles Kolstad (2010), *Intermediate Environmental Economics*, OUP, New Delhi.
Oates, W. E. & Edward Elgar(1992), *Economics of the Environment*, Cheltenham Publication, London.
Pearce, D.W. and R.K. Turner (1990), *The Economics of Natural Resources*, Macmillan, London.

503DSE-I (II Opt.) PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

Public economics is the study of government policy from the points of view of economic efficiency and equity. The paper deals with the nature of government intervention and its implications for allocation, distribution and stabilization. Inherently, this study involves a formal analysis of government taxation and expenditures. The subject encompasses a host of topics including public goods, market failures and externalities. The paper is divided into two sections, one dealing with the theory of public economics and the other with the Indian public finances.

Course Outcome

The course will help you to identify public goods, market failures and externalities. The course is divided into two sections, one dealing with the theory of public economics and the other with the Indian public finances.

Course Outline

Unit-I

Public Economic Theory

Fiscal functions: an overview.

Public Goods: definition, models of efficient allocation, pure and impure public goods, free riding.

Unit-II

Externalities: the problem and its solutions, taxes versus regulation, property rights, the Coase theorem.

Unit-III



Taxation: its economic effects; dead weight loss and distortion, efficiency and equity considerations, tax incidence, optimal taxation.

Unit-IV

Indian Public Finances

Tax System: structure and reforms
Budget, deficits and public debt
Fiscal federalism in India

Readings:

1. J. Hindriks, G. Myles: *Intermediate Public Economics*, MIT Press, 2006.
2. H. Rosen, T. Gayer: *Public Finance*, 9th ed., McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2009.
3. Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Economics of the Public Sector*, W.W. Norton & Company, 3rd edition, 2000.
4. R.A. Musgrave and P.B. Musgrave, *Public Finance in Theory & Practice*, McGraw Hill Publications, 5th edition, 1989.
5. John Cullis and Philip Jones, *Public Finance and Public Choice*, Oxford University Press, 1st edition, 1998.
6. Harvey Rosen, *Public Finance*, McGraw Hill Publications, 7th edition, 2005.
7. Mahesh Purohit, *Value Added Tax: Experiences of India and Other Countries*, 2007.
8. Kaushik Basu and A. Maertens (ed.), *The New Oxford Companion to Economics in India*, Oxford University Press, 2013.
9. S.P. Ganguly, *Control Over Public Finance in India*, Concepts Puublisher Company.
10. Amaresh Bagchi, *Reading in Public Finance*, Oxford University Press India (2005).
11. M. Govind Rao & Mihir Rakashit, *Public Economics Theory & Policy*, Sage Publication India Pvt. Ltd.
12. J.F. Due, *Government Finance; Economics of The Public Sector*, Richard D. Inc.

504.(DSE-2) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & MARKETS

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

This course exposes students to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of the economy. It highlights the organization, structure and role of financial markets



and institutions. It also discusses interest rates, monetary management and instruments of monetary control. Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India are also covered.

Course Outcome

It helps you to understand the organization, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also helps in understanding interest rates, monetary management and instruments of monetary control. Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India are also covered.

Course Outline

Unit-1

(19 Lectures)

Structure Of Financial System; Functions of Financial Sector; Equilibrium in Financial Markets; Financial System and Economic Development; Financial Intermediation, Indicators of Financial Development; Security Analysis – Meaning and Types of Risk, Concept and Types of Return, Risk-Return Trade – off, Valuation of Securities.

Unit- 2

(19 Lectures)

Structure and Functions of Financial Markets; Money Market and its Constituents-Call Money Market, Treasury Bill Market, Commercial Bill Market, Repo Market, Commercial Paper Market, Certificate Of Deposits Market;

Unit-3

(19 Lectures)

Capital Market - Government Securities Market, Corporate Securities Market, Primary and Secondary Market for Securities, FIIs; Discount Market; Unregulated Credit Markets-Types and Functions. SEBI – Objectives, Functions and Performance; the Working of Capital Market in India; Markets for Futures Options and other Financial Derivatives

Unit- 4

(18 Lectures)

Definition and Types of Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries-their Growth and Impact on India's Economic Development; Merchant Banking; Mutual Funds; Financial Sector Reforms in India-Need, Objectives, Steps Taken and Future Agenda. Financial Inclusion; International Financial Institutions.

Readings:

Bhole, L.M. (2009), *Financial Institutions and Markets*, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, New Delhi.

Avadhani, V.A. (1992), *Investment and Security Markets in India*, Himalaya Pub. House, Mumbai.

M. Melvin (2003), *International Money and Finance*, 7th edition, Addison Wesley Publisher.

Sayers, R.S. (1938), *Modern Banking*, Oxford. University Press, London.

Sen S.W. (2010), *Central Banking and Underdeveloped Money Market*,

Muranjan, S. Y. (1952), *Indian Banking*, Kamala Publishing House, Bombay.

Gupta, S.B. (1988), *Monetary Economics: Institutions, Theory and Policy*: S Chand & Company,



New Delhi.

Tarapore, S.S. (2000), *Issues in Financial Sector Reforms*, UBS Publishers, New Delhi.

504-DSE-2 (II-Opt.) ECONOMICS OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

The importance of education and health in improving well-being is reflected in their inclusion among the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations member states, which include among other goals, achieving universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating diseases. This course provides a microeconomic framework to analyze, among other things, individual choice in the demand for health and education, government intervention and aspects of inequity and discrimination in both sectors. It also gives an overview of health and education in India.

Course Outcome

This course will help microeconomic framework to analyze, among other things, individual choice in the demand for health and education, government intervention and aspects of inequity and discrimination in both sectors. It will also give an overview of health and education in India.

Course Outline

Unit-I

Role of Health and Education in Human Development

Importance in poverty alleviation; health and education outcomes and their relationship with macroeconomic performance.

Unit-II

Microeconomic Foundations of Health Economics

Demand for health; uncertainty and health insurance market; alternative insurance mechanisms; market failure and rationale for public intervention; equity and inequality.

Unit-III

Evaluation of Health Programs

Costing, cost effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis; burden of disease.

Health Sector in India: An Overview

Health outcomes; health systems; health financing.

Unit-IV

Education: Investment in Human Capital

Rate of return to education: private and social; quality of education; signaling or human capital; theories of discrimination; gender and caste discrimination in India.

Education Sector in India: An Overview



Literacy rates, school participation, school quality measures.

Readings:

1. William, Jack, *Principles of Health Economics for Developing Countries*, World Bank Institute Development Studies, 1999.
2. World Development Report, *Investing in Health*, The World Bank, 1993.
3. Ronald G., Ehrenberg and Robert S., Smith, *Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Public Policy*, Addison Wesley, 2005.

Semester VI

601. (C-13) DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS-II

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India. It highlights major policy debates and evaluates the Indian empirical evidence.

Course Outcome

You will understand the history of planning before independence, need for planning, mixed economy, role and functions of planning commission and the strategy of Indian planning.

Course Outline

Unit-I

(19 Lectures)

History of Indian planning: pre-independence period: National Planning Committee, Bombay Plan, People's Plan, Gandhian Plan, Role and Functions of Planning Commission.

Unit-II

(19 Lectures)

Planning Framework: Mixed Economy, Need For Planning, Role of the Public Sector, Industrial Policy Resolutions Of 1948 And 1956; The Socialist Pattern of Society; Objectives of Planning; The Strategy of Indian Planning: Mahalanobis Two Sector And Four Sector Model.

Unit-II

(19 Lectures)

Economic Reforms in India; Critique of the Earlier Strategy; Role of Market, Deregulation, Public Sector Reform; Disinvestment; Nature of Planning In Post Reform Period, Decentralized Planning.



Unit IV

(18 Lectures)

Achievements of Indian Planning: Growth Performance, Poverty Trends, Income and Wealth Inequalities, Inclusive Development, Regional Disparities. Recent Five Year Plans: Objectives, Outline and Allocations, NITI Ayog Roll and Functions.

Readings:

Uma Kapila (ed). *India's Economic Development Since 1947* (3rd Ed. or latest version). Academic Press, New Delhi.

S Chakraborty. 1987. *Development Planning: The Indian Experience*. Clarendon Press, London.

Bimal Jalan (1996). *India's Economic Policy –Preparing for the Twenty First Century*, Viking, New Delhi.

Bimal Jalan (ed.). *The Indian Economy: Problems and Prospects*, Penguin, New Delhi.

C D. Wadhwa. *Some Problems of India's Economic Policy*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

J. Sachs, A. Varshney and N Bajpai (ed). *India in the Era of Economic Reforms*. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Ahluwalia, I.J. (1997). *Industrial Policy and Planning, 1947-1991: Tendencies, Interpretations and Issues*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Datt, R. (Ed.) (2001). *Second Generation Economic Reforms in India*, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

NCAER (2001). *Economic and Policy Reforms in India*, New Delhi.

Government of India, *Economic Survey* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

Planning Commission. *Five Year Plan Documents*, New Delhi.

Reserve Bank of India, *Report on Currency and Finance* (Annual), Mumbai.

602.(C-14) HISTORY OF ECONOMICS THOUGHTS

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

Historical, critical analysis of economic theories relative to their instructional background.

Course Outcome

You will learn the pre classical economic thought of mercantilism, physiocracy, natural order, agriculture and Tableau Economic Quesnay.

Course Outline

Unit -1

(18 Lectures)

Pre Classical Economic Thought: Mercantilism: Main Principles; Physiocracy: Natural Order, Agriculture and Net Product, Tableau Economic-Quesnay.



Unit-2

(19 Lectures)

Classical Economic Thought: J B Says, Adam Smith – Division of Labour, Theory of value, Doctrine of Laissez Faire, David Ricardo – Theory of Value, Theory of Distribution, Malthus – Theory of Gluts, Theory of Population, John Stuart Mill - Principles of Political Economy

Unit-3:

(19 Lectures)

Historical School: F. List. Karl Marx-Theory of Capital, Surplus Value, Reserve Army of Labour and Capitalist Crises. Early Socialist Thinkers: Ideas of Owen, Fourier, Saint Simon and Sismondi and Goodwin.

Unit-4

(19 Lectures)

Indian Economic Thought: The Economic Ideas of Kautilya, Drain Theory of Dadabhai Nauroji, the Economic Ideas of M G Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M. K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar and J.K. Mehta.

Readings:

1. Backhouse, R., *History of Modern Economic Analysis*, Blackwell, 1987.
2. Gide, C. and G. Rist, *A History of Economic Doctrines* (2nd Edition), George Warrop and Co. London, 1956.
3. Eric Roll, *A History of Economic Thought*, Faber & Faber, 1992.
4. Haney, L.H: *A History of Economic Thought*, Revised edition, 1920.
5. Blaug, Mark, *Economic Theory in Retrospect*, Cambridge University Press; 5th edition, 1997.
6. M. L. Seth, *History of Economic Thought*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Reprint 2000, Agra.

603.(DSE-3) INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

This course develops a systematic exposition of models that try to explain the composition, direction, and consequences of international trade, and the determinants and effects of trade policy. It then builds on the models of open economy macroeconomics developed in courses 08 and 12, focusing on national policies as well as international monetary systems. It concludes with an analytical account of the causes and consequences of the rapid expansion of international financial flows in recent years. Although the course is based on abstract theoretical models, students will also be exposed to real-world examples and case studies.

Course Outcome

You will have an analytical account of the causes and consequences of the rapid expansion of international financial flows in recent years. Real-world examples and case studies based on abstract theoretical models will be taught also.



Course Outline

Unit-I

(19 Lectures)

Inter-regional & international trade; Theory of Absolute Cost Advantage, Comparative Cost Advantage and Opportunity Cost Theory, Offer Curves, Reciprocal Demand. Hecksher-Ohlin Theory Of Trade. Concept Of Terms Of Trade; singer-Prebisch thesis. Concept of Foreign Trade Multiplier.

Unit-II

(19 Lectures)

Foreign Exchange: Fixed Vs Fluctuating Exchange Rates; Purchasing Power Parity Theory, Demand and Supply Theory. Balance Of Trade & Balance Of Payments; Disequilibrium in Balance Of Payments; Measures to correct deficit in Balance Of Payments.

Unit-III

(19 Lectures)

Free Trade Vs Protection; Methods Of Protection: Tariffs, Quotas, Other methods; Recent Changes in Composition and Direction Of India's Foreign Trade; Trade Policy Of India.

Unit-IV

(18 Lectures)

International Monetary system: Functions and achievements of IMF; Functions of World Bank; World Bank and Developing Countries. WTO, UNCTAD, Regional Economic Co-operation.

Readings:

- Kenan, P.B. (1994), *The International Economy*, Cambridge University Press, London.
Kindlberger, C.P. (1973), *International Economics*, R.D. Irwin, Homewood.
Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstgeld (1994), *International Economics: Theory and Policy*, Foresman, Glenview.
Salvatore, D.L. (1997), *International Economics*, Prentice-Hall, New Jersey.
Sodersten, Bo, *International Economics*, Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

603,DSE-3(OPT-II) Economic History of India 1857-1947

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

This course analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.

Course Outcome

You will learn the background of the colonial economy, national income, population and occupational structure. You will know the railways as an industry and agrarian and land relations structures as well.



Course Outline

Unit – I (19 Lectures)

Introduction: Colonial India: Background and Introduction Overview of colonial economy.,
Macro Trends National Income; population; occupational structure.

Unit – II (19 Lectures)

Agriculture

Agrarian structure and land relations; agricultural markets and institutions – credit, commerce and technology; trends in performance and productivity; famines.

Unit – III (19 Lectures)

Railways and Industry

Railways; the de-industrialisation debate; evolution of entrepreneurial and industrial structure; nature of industrialisation in the interwar period; constraints to industrial breakthrough; labour relations.

Unit – IV (19 Lectures)

Economy and State in the Imperial Context

The imperial priorities and the Indian economy; drain of wealth; international trade, capital flows and the colonial economy – changes and continuities; government and fiscal policy.

Readings:

1. Lakshmi Subramanian, “*History of India 1707-1857*”, Orient Blackswan, 2010, Chapter 4.
2. Sumit Guha, 1991, ‘_Mortality decline in early 20th century India’, *Indian Economic and Social History Review (IESHR)*, pp 371-74 and 385-87.
3. Tirthankar Roy, *The Economic History of India 1857-1947*, Oxford University Press, 3rd edition, 2011.
4. J. Krishnamurty, *Occupational Structure*, Dharma Kumar (editor), The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. II, (henceforth referred to as CEHI), 2005, Chapter
5. Irfan Habib, *Indian Economy 1858-1914*, A People’s History of India, Vol.28, Tulika, 2006.
6. Ira Klein, 1984, —When Rains Fail: Famine relief and mortality in British India, *IESHR* 21.
7. Jean Dreze, *Famine Prevention in India in Dreze and Sen (eds.) Political Economy of Hunger*, WIDER Studies in Development Economics, 1990, pp.13-
8. John Hurd, *Railways*, CEHI, Chapter 8, pp.737-761.
9. Rajat Ray (ed.), *Entrepreneurship and Industry in India*, 1994.
10. AK Bagchi, —Deindustrialization in India in the nineteenth century: Some theoretical implications, *Journal of Development Studies*, 1976.
11. MD Morris, *Emergence of an Industrial Labour Force in India*, OUP
12. K.N. Chaudhuri, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*, CEHI, Chapter 10.



13. B.R. Tomlison, 1975, *India and the British Empire 1880-1935*, IESHR, Vol.XII.
14. Dharma Kumar, *The Fiscal System*, CEHI, Chapter 12.
15. Basudev Chatterjee, *Trade, Tariffs and Empire*, OUP 1992, Epilogue.

604. (DSE-4) Project / Dissertation

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Credit: 6

(5 Theories+1 Tutorial)

Total: 75 Lectures+15 Tutorials

Course Description

It will acquaint students with the latest data and will enhance analytical skills.
Identify research methods.
Identify literature for review.
Demonstrate advanced critical research skills.

Course Outcome

It will help students to review literature, demonstrate advanced critical research skills and research methods. It will acquaint students with analytical skill too.