

M.A. Economics (Five-Year) Programme

Regulations & Curriculum -2019

UGC-SAP- DRS-II Assisted
Department of Economics



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

REGULATIONS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR INTEGRATED POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

These Regulations are common to all the students admitted to the Five Year Integrated Masters Programmes in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Indian Languages, and Education from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards.

1. Definitions and Nomenclature

- 1.1 **University** refers to Annamalai University.
- 1.2 **Department** means any of the academic departments and academic centres at the University.
- 1.3 **Discipline** refers to the specialization or branch of knowledge taught and researched in higher education. For example, Botany is a discipline in the Natural Sciences, while Economics is a discipline in Social Sciences.
- 1.4 **Programme** encompasses the combination of courses and/or requirements leading to a Degree. For example, M.A., M.Sc.
- 1.5 **Course** is an individual subject in a programme. Each course may consist of Lectures/Tutorials/Laboratory work/Seminar/Project work/Experiential learning/ Report writing/viva-voce etc. Each course has a course title and is identified by a course code.
- 1.6 **Curriculum** encompasses the totality of student experiences that occur during the educational process.
- 1.7 **Syllabus** is an academic document that contains the complete information about an academic programme and defines responsibilities and outcomes. This includes course information, course objectives, policies, evaluation, grading, learning resources and course calendar.
- 1.8 **Academic Year** refers to the annual period of sessions of the University that comprises two consecutive semesters.
- 1.9 **Semester** is a half-year term that lasts for a minimum duration of 90 days. Each academic year is divided into two semesters.
- 1.10 **Choice Based Credit System** A mode of learning in higher education that enables a student to have the freedom to select his/her own choice of elective courses across various disciplines for completing the Degree programme.
- 1.11 **Core Course** is mandatory and an essential requirement to qualify for the Degree.
- 1.12 **Elective Course** is a course that a student can choose from a range of alternatives.
- 1.13 **Value-added Courses** are optional courses that complement the students' knowledge and skills and enhance their employability.
- 1.14 **Credit** refers to the quantum of syllabus for various programmes in terms of hours of study. It indicates differential weightage given according to the content and duration of the courses in the curriculum.
- 1.15 **Credit Hour** is the unit of measuring educational credit in terms of number of hours per week throughout the semester.
- 1.16 **Learning Objectives also known as Course Objectives** are statements that define the expected goal of a course in terms of demonstrable skills or knowledge that will be acquired by a student as a result of instruction.

1.17 Programme Outcomes (POs) are statements that describe crucial and essential knowledge, skills and attitudes that students are expected to achieve and can reliably manifest at the end of a programme.

1.18 Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) are statements that list what the graduate of a specific programme should be able to do at the end of the programme.

1.19 Course Outcomes (COs) are statements that describe what students should be able to achieve/demonstrate at the end of a course. They allow follow-up and measurement of learning objectives.

1.20 Grade Point Average (GPA) is a numerical that represents the average value of the accumulated final grades earned in courses in a semester. It is calculated by adding all the accumulated final *grades* and dividing that figure by the number of *grades* awarded.

1.21 Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all the semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters.

1.22 Letter Grade is an index of the performance of a student in a particular course. Grades are denoted by letters S, A, B, C, D, E, and RA.

2. Programmes Offered and Eligibility Criteria

A pass in the Higher Secondary Examination (HSE) (10 + 2) (Academic / Vocational Stream) conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu; or an examination accepted as equivalent thereto by the Syndicate of Annamalai University. The Integrated Programmes offered by the University and the eligibility criteria are detailed below.

Faculty of Arts	
Programme	Eligibility
M.A. English M.A. History M.A. Political Science M.A. Economics M.A. Sociology M.A. Population and Development M.A. Philosophy, Culture and Tourism M.Lib.I.Sc. M.A. Rural Development	A pass in H.S.E. (10+2 level) OR Equivalent thereto.

3. Programme Duration

3.1 The Five Year Master's Programmes consist of five academic years and ten semesters.

3.2 Each academic year is divided into two semesters, the first being from July to November and the second from December to April.

3.3 Each semester will have 90 working days (18 weeks).

4. Programme Structure

4.1 The Five Year Integrated Programme consists of Language Courses, Core Courses, Allied Courses, Elective Courses, Soft Skills, Experiential Learning and Project. In addition, the students shall also participate in Extension Activities as part of their curriculum.

4.2 Language Courses

4.2.1 Each student shall take two languages of four courses each, one in each semester for the first two years of the programme.

4.2.2 Language-I shall be Tamil or another language such as Hindi or French.

4.2.3 Language-II shall be English.

4.3 Core courses

4.3.1 These are a set of compulsory courses essential for each programme.

4.3.2 The core courses include both Theory (Core Theory) and Practical (Core Practical) courses.

4.4 Allied Courses

4.4.1 Each student shall take three courses each in two disciplines allied to the main subject of the programme in the first four semesters.

4.4.2 In Arts, Indian Languages, and Education, there will be three Theory Courses each for Allied-I and Allied-II.

4.4.3 In Science and Marine Sciences, each allied discipline shall have two Theory courses and one Practical course (Allied-I: 2 Theory courses and 1 Practical course; Allied-II: 2 theory courses and 1 Practical course).

4.5 Elective Courses

4.5.1 **Department Electives (DEs)** are the Electives that students can choose from a range of Electives offered within the Parent Department offering the Programme.

4.5.2 **Interdepartment Electives (IDEs)** are Electives that students can choose from amongst the courses offered by other departments of the same faculty as well as by the departments of other faculties.

4.5.3 **Each student shall take a combination of both DEs and IDEs.**

4.6 Soft Skills

4.6.1 Soft skills are intended to enable students to acquire attributes that enhance their performance and achieve their goals with complementing [hard skills](#).

4.6.2 Soft skills include communication skills, computer skills, social skills, leadership traits, team work, development of emotional intelligence quotients, among others.

4.6.3 Each student shall choose four courses on soft skills from the First to the Sixth Semester from a range of courses offered.

4.7 Experiential Learning

4.7.1 Experiential learning provides opportunities to students to connect principles of the discipline with real-life situations.

4.7.2 In-plant training/field trips/internships/industrial visits (as applicable) fall under this category.

4.8 Project

4.8.1 Each student shall undertake a Project in the final semester.

4.8.2 The Head of the Department shall assign a Research Supervisor to the student.

4.8.3 The Research Supervisor shall assign a topic for research and monitor the progress of the student periodically.

4.8.4 Students who wish to undertake project work in recognised institutions/industry shall obtain prior permission from the University. The Research Supervisor will be from the host institute, while the Co-Supervisor shall be a faculty in the parent department.

4.9 Value added Courses (VACs)

- 4.9.1 Students may also opt to take Value added Courses beyond the minimum credits required for award of the Degree.
- 4.9.2 These courses impart employable and life skills. VACs are listed in the University website and in the Handbook on Interdepartmental Electives and VACs.
- 4.9.3 Each VAC carries 2 credits with 30 hours of instruction, of which 60% (18 hours) shall be Theory and 40% (12 hours) Practical.
- 4.9.4 Classes for a VAC are conducted beyond the regular class hours and preferably in the II and III Semesters.

4.10 Online Courses

- 4.10.1 The Heads of Departments shall facilitate enrolment of students in online courses such as the UGC Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform to provide academic flexibility and enhance the academic career of students.
- 4.10.2 Students who successfully complete a course in the MOOC platform shall be exempted from one elective course of the programme.

4.11 Credit Distribution

The credit distribution is summarised detailed in the Table.

*Total credits (Minimum requirement for award of Degree):

From Semester-I to Semester-VI: 140-145 credits

From Semester VII to Semester-X: 90-95 credits

From Semester I to X: 230-240 credits

	Credits
Semester I to VI	
Language-I (Tamil or any other Language)	12
Language-II (English)	12
Core Courses	60-65
Allied-I	10
Allied-II	10
Electives	15
Soft skills	12
Environmental studies (UGC mandated)	2
Sustainability, Gender & Human Values	2
Experiential learning	4
Extension activities	1
Total Credits	140-145
Semester VII to X	
Core Courses	65-75
Electives	15
Project	6-8
Total Credits	90-95
Total Semester I to X	230-240

**Each Department shall fix the minimum required credits for award of the Degree within the prescribed range of 230-240 credits.*

4.12 Credit Hours

Each course is assigned credits and credit hours on the following basis:

1 Credit is defined as

- 1 Lecture period of one hour per week over a semester
- 1 Tutorial period of one hour per week over a semester
- 1 Practical/Project period of two or three hours (depending on the discipline) per week over a semester.

5 Attendance

- 5.12 Each faculty handling a course shall be responsible for the maintenance of *Attendance and Assessment Record* for candidates who have registered for the course.
- 5.13 The Record shall contain details of the students' attendance, marks obtained in the Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Tests, Assignments and Seminars. In addition the Record shall also contain the organisation of lesson plan of the Course Instructor.
- 5.14 The record shall be submitted to the Head of the Department once a month for monitoring the attendance and syllabus coverage.
- 5.15 At the end of the semester, the record shall be duly signed by the Course Instructor and the Head of the Department and placed in safe custody for any future verification.
- 5.16 The Course Instructor shall intimate to the Head of the Department at least seven calendar days before the last instruction day in the semester about the attendance particulars of all students.
- 5.17 Each student should have at least 75% attendance in the courses of the particular semester failing which he or she will not be permitted to write the End-Semester Examination. The student has to redo the semester in the next year.

6. Mentor-Mentee System

- 6.1 To help the students in planning their course of study and for general advice on the academic programme, the Head of the Department will attach certain number of students to a member of the faculty who shall function as a Mentor throughout their period of study.
- 6.2 The Mentors will guide their mentees with the curriculum, monitor their progress, and provide intellectual and emotional support.
- 6.3 The Mentors shall also help their mentees to choose appropriate electives and value-added courses, apply for scholarships, undertake projects, prepare for competitive examinations such as NET/SET, GATE etc., attend campus interviews and participate in extra-curricular activities.

7 Examinations

- 7.1 The examination system of the University is designed to systematically test the student's progress in class, laboratory and field work through Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Tests and End-Semester Examination.
- 7.2 There will be two CIA Tests and one End-Semester Examination in each semester.
- 7.3 The Question Papers will be framed to test different levels of learning based on Bloom's taxonomy viz. Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation/Creativity.

7.4 Continuous Internal Assessment Tests

- 7.4.1 The CIA Tests shall be a combination of a variety of tools such as class test, assignment, seminars, and viva that would be suitable to the course. This requires an element of openness.
- 7.4.2 The students are to be informed in advance about the assessment and the procedures. The tests are compulsory.

7.4.3 The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective faculty.

7.4.4 CIA Tests will be for one to three hours duration depending on the quantum of syllabus.

7.4.5 A student cannot repeat the CIA Test-I and CIA Test-II. However, if for any valid reason the student could not attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the teacher in consultation with the Head of the Department.

7.5 End Semester Examinations

7.5.1 The End Semester Examinations for the first/third semester will be conducted in November and for the second/fourth semester in May.

7.5.2 A candidate who does not pass the examination in any course(s) of the first, second and third semesters will be permitted to reappear in such course(s) that will be held in April and November in the subsequent semester/year.

7.5.3 The End Semester Examination will be of three hours duration and will cover the entire syllabus of the course.

8 Evaluation

8.1 Marks Distribution

8.1.1. Each course, both Theory and Practical as well as Project/Internship/Field work/In-plant training shall be evaluated for a maximum of 100 marks.

8.1.2 For the theory courses, CIA Tests will carry 25% and the End-Semester Examination 75% of marks.

8.1.3 For the Practical courses, the CIA Tests Examination will constitute 40% and the End-semester Examination 60% of marks.

8.2. Assessment of CIA Tests

8.2.1 For the CIA Tests, the assessment will be done by the Course Instructor

8.2.2 For the Theory Courses, the break-up of marks shall be as follows:

	Marks
Test-I	20
Test-II	
Seminar & Assignment	5
Total	25

8.2.3 For the Practical Courses (wherever applicable), the break-up of marks shall be as follows:

	Marks
Test-I	15
Test-II	15
Viva and Record	10
Total	40

8.3 Assessment of End-Semester Examinations

8.3.1 Evaluation for the End Semester Examinations is done by both External and Internal examiners (Double Evaluation).

8.3.2 In case of a discrepancy of more than 10% between the two examiners in awarding marks, third evaluation will be resorted to.

8.4 Assessment of Project/Dissertation

8.4.1 The Project Report/Dissertation shall be submitted as per the guidelines laid down by the University.

8.4.2 The Project Work/Dissertation shall carry a maximum of 100 marks.

8.4.3 CIA for Project will consist of a Review of literature survey, experimentation/field work, attendance etc.

8.4.3 The Project Report will be evaluated by an Internal (Research Supervisor) and External Examiner.

8.4.4 The viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee constituted by the Head of the Department.

8.4.4 The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Continuous Internal Assessment (30 Marks)		End Semester Examination (70 Marks)			
Review-I 15	Review-II: 15	Thesis Evaluation (40)		Viva-voce (30)	
		Internal	External	Internal	External
		20	20	15	15

8.5 Assessment of Value-added Courses

8.5.1 Assessment of VACs shall be internal.

8.5.2 Two CIA Tests shall be conducted during the semester by the Department(s) offering VAC.

8.5.3 A committee consisting of the Head of the Department, faculty handling the course and a senior faculty member shall monitor the evaluation process.

8.5.4 The grades obtained in VACs will not be included for calculating the GPA.

8.6 Passing Minimum

8.6.1 A minimum of 50% marks in each course is prescribed for a pass.

8.6.2 While a minimum of 50% marks in each course is essential for the End Semester Examinations, there is no passing minimum for CIA Tests.

8.6.4 A candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% of marks in a course (CIA + End Semester) shall reappear for the course in the next semester/year.

1. Conferment of the Master's Degree

A candidate who has secured a minimum of 50% marks in all courses prescribed in the programme and earned the minimum required credits shall be considered to have passed the Master's Programme.

10. Marks and Grading

10.1 The performance of students in each course is evaluated in terms of percentage of marks with a provision for conversion to Grade Point (GP).

10.2 The sum total performance in each semester is rated by Grade Point Average (GPA) while Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) indicates the Average Grade Point obtained for all the courses completed from the first semester to the current semester.

10.3 The GPA is calculated by the formula

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i G_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

where ' C_i ' is the Credit earned for the Course i in any semester; ' G_i ' is the Grade Point obtained by the student for the Course i and ' n ' is the number of Courses passed in that semester.

CGPA = Average Grade Point of all the Courses passed starting from the first semester to the current semester.

10.3 Evaluation of the performance of the student will be rated as shown in the Table.

Letter Grade	Grade Points	Marks %
S	10	90 and above
A	9	80-89
B	8	70-79
C	7	60-69
D	6	55-59
E	5	50-54
RA	0	Less than 50
W	0	Withdrawn from the examination

10.4 **Classification of Results.** The successful candidates are classified as follows:

10.4.1 For **First Class with Distinction:** Candidates who have passed all the courses prescribed in the Programme *in the first attempt* with a CGPA of 8.25 or above.

10.4.2 For **First Class:** Candidates who have passed all the courses with a CGPA of 6.75 or above within the programme duration.

10.4.3 For **Second Class:** Candidates who have passed all the courses within the programme duration.

10.5 Candidates who obtain highest marks in all examinations at the first appearance alone will be considered for University Rank.

10.6 Course-Wise Letter Grades

10.6.1 The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.

10.6.2 A student is considered to have completed a course successfully and earned the credits if he/she secures an overall letter grade other than RA.

10.6.3 A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.

10.6.4 A letter grade RA indicates that the candidate shall reappear for that course. The RA Grade once awarded stays in the grade card of the student and is not deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the Odd/Even semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.

10.6.5 If a student secures RA grade in the Project Work/Field Work/Practical Work/Dissertation, he/she shall improve it and resubmit if it involves only rewriting/

incorporating the clarifications suggested by the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semesters for evaluation.

11. Academic misconduct

Any action that results in an unfair academic advantage/interference with the functioning of the academic community constitutes academic misconduct. This includes but is not limited to cheating, plagiarism, altering academic documents, fabrication, submitting the work of another student, interfering with other students' work, removing/defacing library or computer resources, stealing other students' notes/assignments, electronically interfering with other person's/University's intellectual property. Since many of these acts may be committed unintentionally due to lack of awareness, students shall be sensitised on issues of academic integrity and ethics.

12. Exit Option

Students admitted into the Five Year Integrated Programmes have the option to exit after the completion of three years of study and obtain a Bachelor's Degree, subject to fulfilling the following mandatory conditions:

- 12.1 The minimum number of credits to be completed for a U.G. Degree is 140 credits.
- 12.2 The students should have successfully completed all the courses prescribed for the programme for the first three years.
- 12.3 The student shall give a written declaration at the end of the third year (VI Semester) that he/she wishes to avail of the exit option.
- 12.4 Once this declaration is made, the student cannot revert back to the Integrated programme.

13. Transitory Regulations

Wherever there has been a change of syllabi, examinations based on the existing syllabus will be conducted three consecutive times after implementation of the new syllabus in order to enable the students to clear the arrears. Beyond that the students will have to take up their examinations in equivalent subjects, as per the new syllabus, on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

Department of Economics
M.A.Economics (Five Year Integrated) Programme
Programme Code: 116
Programme Structure
(For students admitted from the academic year 2019-2020)

Course Code	Course Title	Hours/ Week			Marks		
		L	P	C	CIA	ESE	Total
Semester-I							
19ITAC11	Language-I:Course 1	3		3	25	75	100
19IENC12	Language-II: Course 1	3		3	25	75	100
19IECC13	Core1: Microeconomics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC14	Core2: Basic Statistics	4		4	25	75	100
19IESC15	Core3: Environmental Studies	3		3	25	75	100
19IECA16	Ancillary-I Basic Accountancy	3		3	25	75	100
	Total Credits			21			
Semester -II							
19ITAC21	Language-I:Course 2	3		3	25	75	100
19IENC22	Language-II:Course 2	3		3	25	75	100
19IECC23	Core4: Macroeconomics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC24	Core5: Economic Statistics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC25	Core6: Economic History of India (1857-1947)	4		4	25	75	100
19IECA26	Ancillary-II Sociology – Course 1	3		3	25	75	100
	Total Credits			21			
Semester -III							
19ITAC31	Language-I:Course 3	3		3	25	75	100
19IENC32	Language-II:Course 3	3		3	25	75	100
19IECC33	Core7: Mathematical Methods	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC34	Core8: Economics of Agriculture	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC35	Core9: Entrepreneurial Development	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC36	Core10: Computer and Its Application	3		3	25	75	100
19IECC37	Ancillary-II Population Studies Course 1	3		3	25	75	100
	Total Credits			25			
Semester - IV							
19ITAC41	Language-I:Course 4	3		3	25	75	100
19IENC42	Language-II: Course 4	3		3	25	75	100
19IECC43	Core11: Money and Banking	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC44	Core12: Development Economics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC45	Core13: Women and Economy	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC46	Core14: Tamil Nadu Economy	4		4	25	75	100
19IECA47	Ancillary-III Political Science Course 1	3		3	25	75	100
	Total Credits			25			

Semester - V							
19IECC51	Core15: Economics of Social Issues	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC52	Core16: Managerial Economics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC53	Core 17: Industrial Economics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC54	Core18: Energy Economics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC55	Core19: Basic Econometrics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC56	Core20: Rural Development	3		3	25	75	100
Total Credits		24					
Semester VI							
19IECC61	Core 21: International Economics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC62	Core22: Public finance	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC63	Core23: Marketing Principles and Practice	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC64	Core24: History of Economic Thought	4		4	25	75	100
19IECC65	Core25: Economics of Insurance	4		4	25	75	100
19IVEC66	Core26: Value Education	3		3	25	75	100
Total Credits		24					
Semester VII							
19IECC71	Core27: Advanced Microeconomics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC72	Core28: Advanced Macroeconomics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC73	Core29: Advanced Public Finance	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC74	Core30: Research Methodology	4		4	25	75	100
19IECE75	D.Elective 1: Urban Economics	4		4	25	75	100
	D.Elective 2: Gender Economics						
Total Credits		23					
Semester VIII							
19IECC81	Core 31: Mathematics for Economics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC82	Core32: Monetary Economics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC83	Core33: Environmental Economics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECE84	D.Elective 3: Regional Economics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECE85	D.Elective 4: Labour Economics	4		4	25	75	100
19IECX86	Elective1: Inter Departmental Elective	3		3	25	75	100
	Value Added Course						
Total Credits		22					
Semester IX							
19IECC91	Core34: International Trade and Finance	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC92	Core35: Econometric Methods	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC93	Core36: Computer Applications in Economics	5	5	5	25	75	100
19IECC94	D.Elective5: Globalisation and Development	4		4	25	75	100
	D.Elective 6:Economics of Education	4		4	25	75	100
19IECX95	Elective2:Inter Departmental Elective	3		3	25	75	100
19ISSC96	Core37:Soft Skills	3		3	25	75	100
Total Credits		25					

Semester X							
19IECC101	Core38: Indian Economic Development and Policy	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC102	Core39: Health Economics	5		5	25	75	100
19IECC103	Core40: Economics of Climate Change	5		5	25	75	100
19IECE104	D.Elective7: Modern Economic Development	4		4	25	75	100
	D.Elective8: Economics of Infrastructure						
19IECV105	Core41: Project Work	6		6	25	75	100
Total Credits				25			

L-Lectures; P-Practical; C-Credits; CIA- Continuous Internal Assessment; ESE- End-Semester Examination

Note:

- 1 Students shall take both Department Electives (DEs) and Interdepartmental Electives (IDEs) from a range of choice available.**
- 2 Students may opt for any Value-added Course listed in the University website.**

Ancillary Courses Offered to Other Departments

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/week		C	Marks		
			L	P		CIA	ESE	Total
1.	19IECA16	Business Administration Course:1	3		3	25	75	100
2.	19IECA26	Sociology Course 2	3		3	25	75	100
3.	19IECA37	Population Studies: Course 3	3		3	25	75	100
4.	19IECA47	Political Science Course:4	3		3	25	75	100

Elective Courses

Department Electives (DE)

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/week		C	Marks		
			L	P		CIA	ESE	Total
1.	19IECE-75-(1)	Urban Economics	4	-	4	25	75	100
2.	19IECE-75-(2)	Gender Economics	4	-	4	25	75	100
3.	19IECE-84-(1)	Regional Economics	4	-	4	25	75	100
4.	19IECE-84-(2)	Labour Economics	4	-	4	25	75	100
5.	19IECE-94-(1)	Globalisation and Development	4	-	4	25	75	100
6.	19IECE-94-(2)	Economics of Education	4	-	4	25	75	100
7.	19IECE-104(1)	Modern Economic Development	4	-	4	25	75	100
8.	19IECE-104(2)	Economics of Infrastructure	4	-	4	25	75	100

Inter Departmental Elective (IDE)

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/week			Marks		
			L	P	C	CIA	ESE	Total
1	19IECX-85	Economics in Everyday Life	3	0	3	25	75	100
2	19IDSX-85	Issues in Development	3	0	3	25	75	100
3	19IECX-95	Economics of Natural Disasters	3	0	3	25	75	100
4	19IDSX-95	Women studies and Development	3	0	3	25	75	100

Value Added Programme

Course Code	Course Title	Hours/week		C	Marks		
		L	P		CIA	ESE	Total
AECV	Pricing strategies	3	0	3	25	75	100

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES FOR ARTS FACULTY

- PO1:** *Critical thinking*
- PO2:** *Cultivating Cognitive skills required in the job market*
- PO3:** *Effective Communication*
- PO4:** *Familiarity with ICT to thrive in the information age*
- PO5:** *Cultivating aptitude for research*
- PO6:** *Respect for alternate view-points including those conflicting with one's own perspectives*
- PO7:** *Ability to work individually and as members in a team*
- PO8:** *Upholding ethical standards*
- PO9:** *Acting local while thinking global*
- PO10:** *Commitment to gender equality*
- PO11:** *Commitment to Sustainable development*
- PO12:** *Lifelong learning*

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

(M.A.Economics Five Year Programme)

At the completion of the programme the students will be able to

PS01 *Appreciate the importance of other social sciences for economic inquiry*

PS02 *Communicate effectively in English and a second language*

PS03 *Apply economic reasoning to study social life*

PS04 *Interpret data about the economy*

PS05 *Understand the role of theories in economic inquiry*

PS06 *Evaluate economic policies from different perspectives*

PS07 *Carry out a research project and communicate the insights effectively*

Semester- I

19IECC13: Microeconomics

**Credits:5
Hours: 5**

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To equip the students with the basic micro economic concepts and theories with graphic illustrations.
2. To develop the skills of analysis of economic problems.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. Nature and Techniques of Economic Analysis
2. Positive and Normative Economics
3. Inductive and deductive methods – Micro and Macro Economics

Unit-2: Cardinal Approach to the Theory of Demand

1. Marshallian cardinal utility – Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
2. Consumer's Equilibrium
3. Law of Demand –Determinants of Demand - Elasticity of demand.

Unit-3: Ordinal Approach to the Theory of Demand

1. Ordinal utility – Hicks and Allen – Indifference curve and its Properties
2. Consumer's equilibrium – Price, income and substitution effects – Law of Demand
3. Applications of indifference curve analysis.

Unit-4: Theory of Production

1. Stages in production – Law of variable proportions – Laws of Returns to Scale – Iso-quants
2. Producer's Equilibrium – Least-cost combination of input - Expansion path
3. Homogenous production function – Cobb Douglas

Unit-5: Cost and Revenue concepts

1. Types of Costs – Fixed and Variable Costs – Average, Marginal and Total Costs
2. Traditional and Modern Cost -Short and Long run Cost Curves
3. Derivation of cost from production function - Optimum firm.
4. Total, Average and Marginal Revenue.

Text Books

1. Ahuja H.L (2017) *Advanced Economic Theory* (Sultan Chand Co., New Delhi).
2. Hal R. Varian (2004), *Intermediate Micro Economics* (East-West Press: New Delhi).
3. Ruffin Roy. J (1992) *Intermediate Micro Economics* (Harper & Collins Publishers- New York).
4. Sundaram K.P.M. and Vaish M.C. (2004), *Micro Economic Theory* (S.Chand)

Supplementary Readings

1. Koutsiyannis A. (1985) *Modern Micro Economics*, (Macmillan- London).
2. Ferguson C.E. (1986) *Micro Economic Theory*, (Homewood, U.S.A).
3. Salvatore, Dominick (2016), *Micro Economic Theory* (Tata Mcgraw Hill-New Delhi).
4. Watson (1975) *Price Theory and its uses*, (Scientific Book Company , Calcutta).

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Analyse real life Economics Structure & To take decision
CO2: Estimate Elasticity of Demand
CO3: Appreciate production function and apply it to real life
CO4: Estimate various cost measures involved in production
CO5: Derivate cost from production function

(Resolved that in Quantitative Papers, at least 50 percentages of Questions must be asked to solve problems in view of increasing Numerical and application skills)

Learning Objectives (LO)

1. To impart knowledge of statistical methods to the students
2. To familiarize them with the applications of statistical techniques to research in Economics.

Unit –1: Introduction and Collection of Data

Introduction – Nature and Scope of Statistics – Uses and Limitations of Statistics Collection of data - Census vs sampling: Advantages and Limitations – Primary and Secondary data – Methods of collecting Primary Data- Requisites of good questionnaire - Classification and tabulation of data - sources of secondary data.

Unit-2: Classification and Presentation of Data

Classification of data – Rules of Tabulation - Frequency distribution – Methods of constructing class intervals in a frequency distribution – Cumulative frequency distribution - Diagram –types. Graphic representation of data – Histogram – frequency polygon, frequency - Ogive curve.

Unit – 3: Univariate Analysis

Measure of central Tendency– Mean, Median and mode – Relative merits and demerits – Requisites of a good average - Measures of dispersion – range, mean deviation, quartile deviation, standard deviation, Co-efficient of variation – Relative merits and demerits - Skewness and Kurtosis

Unit – 4: Bivariate Analysis

Correlation – Methods of measuring correlation-Karl Pearson’s correlation – Spearman’s Rank Correlation. Simple Regression – equations - method of Least Squares – distinction between correlation and Regression.

Unit – 5: Index Numbers and Time Series Analysis

Index numbers – Meaning & Importance and limitations in construction of index numbers- Aggregative and relative index – Chain and fixed based index – whole sale index – cost of living index.

Analysis of time series Component of time series - Additive and multiplicative models– Measurement of trend - Graphic method, Method of semi-averages and method of least squares-Measurement of seasonal variations-method of simple averages and Ratio to trend method

Text Books

1. Elhance D.N. (2014) Fundamentals of Statistics (Kitab Mahal, New Delhi).
2. Gupta S.C. (2016) Fundamentals of Statistics (Himalaya, New Delhi).
3. Gupta S.P(2014): Statistics Methods, (S Chand & Co, New Delhi).

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the methodology of econometrics and its limitations
CO2: Demonstrate the estimation and evaluation of SLRM and MLRM
CO3: Appreciate different functional forms of regression in economics
CO4: Have knowledge to analyse and solve the problems in regression
CO5: Become a critical reader of literature concerning empirical analyses

Semester- I

19IESC15: Environmental Studies

Credits:3

Hours: 3

(For All the 5 Year PG Programmes of Arts Faculty)

Learning Objective (LO):

To introduce the learners to the ecosystem and to create environmental awareness among them. Also the course aims at creating pollution free environment and protecting the natural resources.

Unit- 1: The Environmental System

1. The Services Provided by the Environmental System
2. Ecosystems: Food Chains, Food Webs, Ecological Pyramids
3. Biochemical Cycles: Hydrological Cycle, Carbon Cycle.

Unit- 2: Environmental Damage- Pollution

1. Sources and impact of
2. Air Pollution
3. Water Pollution
4. Land Pollution
5. Municipal Solid Waste
6. Noise Pollution

Unit- 3: Resource Depletion

1. Importance of Forests: Causes and Consequences of Deforestation.
2. Bio Diversity: Meaning and Importance-Reasons and Consequences of Biodiversity Decline
3. Consequences of Overdrawing Water Resources.

Unit: 4: Global Climate Change

1. The Science of Climate Change-The Green House Effect
2. Sources and Impact of Climate Change
3. Coping with Climate Change

Unit- 5: Sustainable Development

1. Concepts and Definition of Sustainable Development (Brundtland Commission Definition)
2. Poverty, Population Growth and Environmental Damage
3. Policies for Sustainable Development

Text Book:

1. Erach Bharucha. *Environmental Studies*. New Delhi: UGC, 2004.
2. Asthana, D.K & Asthana M 2016 *A Text book of Environmental Studies* S.Chandan Company New Delhi

Supplementary Readings :

1. Kumarasam, K. A. Alagappa Moses and M. Vasanthi. *Environmental Studies*. Trichy: Bharathidasan University Pub., 2004.
2. Rajamannar. *Environmental Studies*. Trichy: EVR College Pub., 2004.
3. Kalavathy S. *Environmental Studies*. (Ed). Trichy: Bishop Heber College Pub., 2004.
4. Richard Wright and Dorothy F Boorse. *Environmental Science: Toward a Sustainable Future*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall India, 2010.

Learning Objective (LO):

The student will be enriched in the knowledge in accounting and apply it in practical situations by the time of course completion.

Unit: 1 Introduction to Accounting

Accounting and Book keeping-Objectives of Accounting-Accountancy Concepts and Conventions as per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – Double entry system- Rules for Double Entry System-Basic Terminologies used in Accounting.

Unit: 2 Recording and Posting

Journal- Ledger Postings – Subsidiary books Purchase Book – Purchase returns book- Sales book-Sales Returns Book- Journal Proper-Need for preparing subsidiary Books.

Unit: 3 Cash book and Accounting Treatment

Cash book-Single Column cash book-Double Column Cash Book- Contra Entry-Triple Column Cash Book-Petty Cash Book-Discount allowed and Discount Received and treatment.

Unit: 4 Final Accounts

Trial Balance-Trading account-Profit and Loss Account-Balance sheet-Adjustment entries-treatment of adjustment entries in Final accounts.

Unit: 5 Accounting through Tally

Company creation alternation and deletion – Single and multiple group creation deletion voucher-Journal, Sales, Purchase, contra credit and debit and memos-Trial balance and Final Accounts Preparation.

Text Book:

1. Gupta, R.L. & Radhaswamy, M 2017 *Financial Accounting*, Sultan Chand and Sons. New Delhi.
2. Shradha Singh, Navneet Mehra Tally – *Power of Simplicity*, V.S. Publishers, Delhi 2014
3. Junesa C.M Chawla, R.C., & Seyena, K.K. 2017 *Book Keeping and Accountancy, Part I*, Kalyani Pub. New Delhi. 2001
4. Iyengar S.P. *Advanced Accounting*, 2018, Sultan Chand and Sons. New Delhi 2003

Supplementary Readings:

1. Shukla M.C. Grewal T.S., Guptha S.C. 2017 *Advanced Accounting*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.
2. Jain S.P. & Narang K.L. 2018 *Advanced Accountancy*, Kalyani Pub., New Delhi
3. Reddy T.S. & Murthy A, 2016 *Financial Accounting*-Margham Publications, Chennai.
4. Mukerjee & Haneef 2017 *Modern Accounting*, Tata McGraw Hill Pub, New Delhi.
5. Sunder Gray T. Homgren Charles Elli off John, 2017 *Introduction to Financial Accounting*, Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the Concept of Accounting, Conventions and Preparation of Trial Balance
CO2: Formulate the Financial Accounts and Balance Sheet Adjustments.
CO3: Analyse the Bank Reconciliation and Rectification of Errors
CO4: Formulate the bill of exchange, Trade and Accommodation Bills
CO5: Obtain skill of accounting through Tally

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To make the students understand the basic macroeconomic concepts and theories.
2. To train the students in analyzing economic problems with the help of theoretical foundations.

Unit-1: Introduction to Macro Economic Analysis

1. Nature and Scope of Macro Economics – Importance and Limitations
2. Static – Comparative Statics and Dynamic Analysis.

Unit-2: National Income Accounting

1. Concepts and Components of National Income Methods of measuring National Income – Difficulties in Calculation
2. Circular flow model in two, three, four sector economy – Social Accounting Matrix
3. Flow of fund accounting and balance of payment accounts.

Unit-3: Classical Macro Model

1. Classical Theory of Employment – Assumptions
2. Say's Law of Market – Criticisms of classical theory.

Unit-4: Keynes Macro Model

1. Keynes theory of employment and output – Aggregate supply function – Aggregate demand function – Effective demand
2. Comparison and contrast between classical and Keynes' theory.

Unit-5: Theories of Consumption Function

1. Determinants of Consumption – Keynes' Psychological Law-Short and Long run Consumption Functions
2. Theories – Absolute Income Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis,
3. Permanent Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis

Text Books:

1. Dwivedi D.N. 2017 *Macro Economics Theory and Policy*, mc.Graw Hill, New Delhi
2. Salvatore D 2009 *Macro Economics mc Graw Hill*, New Delhi

Supplementary Readings:

1. Ackley, G. [1978]. *Macro Economics: Theory and Policy* [Macmillan, New Delhi]
2. Edmund R. [1985]. *Macro Economic Theory and Policy* [New Delhi, Prentice Hall].
3. Edward Shapiro [1984]. *Macro Economic Analysis* [McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New York].

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the Macroeconomic problems
- CO2:** Evaluate the classical and Keynesian approach
- CO3:** Appreciate the Keynesian contribution to macro economic problems
- CO4:** Formulate Strategies to maintain effective remark
- CO5:** Estimate the consumption pattern and consumption behaviour

Semester- II

19IECC24: Economic Statistics

Credits:4

Hours: 4

(Resolved that in Quantitative Papers, at least 50 percentages of Questions must be asked to solve problems in view of increasing Numerical and application skills)

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To impart knowledge of statistical methods to the students
2. To familiarize them with the applications of statistical techniques to research in Economics.

Unit – 1: Sampling Theory

1. Census and Sampling method-Advantages and limitations
2. Principles of sampling-Law of Statistical regularity - Law of Inertia of large numbers
3. Methods of sampling – Random and Nonrandom sampling methods - Sampling errors and Non Sampling errors

Unit-2: Probability and Probability Distribution

1. Types of probability and theorems of probability [simple problems only]
2. Random variable, probability distribution and mathematical expectation
3. Theoretical distributions: Properties of binomial and normal distributions

Unit -3: Theory of Estimation

1. Estimate and estimator – Properties of a good estimator
2. Point estimation – Methods of estimation and their properties
3. Interval estimation – Confidence interval for mean and proportion

Unit –4: – Testing of Hypothesis

1. Basic concepts: Null and alternative hypotheses, types of errors and critical value
2. Procedure of testing of hypothesis
3. Large sample tests – Tests of significance of mean, proportion, difference of means and difference of proportions

Unit –5: – Exact Sample Tests

1. t- distribution – Properties and Applications
2. Chi-square test – Testing goodness of fit and Association of attributes
3. F-distribution – Applications - ANOVA one-way and two-way classifications.

Text Book:

1. Elhance D.N. (2014) Fundamentals of Statistics (Kitab Mahal, New Delhi).
2. Gupta S.C. (2016) Fundamentals of Statistics (Himalaya, New Delhi).
3. Gupta S.P(2014): Statistics Methods, (S Chand & Co, New Delhi).

Supplementary Readings:

1. Croxton and Cowden (1973). *Applied General Statistics* [Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi]
2. Gupta, S.C. and V.K.Kapoor (1996). *Fundamental of Applied Statistics* [Madras Progressive Corporation]
3. R.K.Miller (1995). *Introductory Statistics for Business and Economics* [St. Martin Bros., New York]
4. J.T. Mc Clave(1995). *Statistics for Business and Economics* [Dellen Publishing Co., San Francisco]
5. Prem S. Mann, *Introductory Statistics 5th ed 2004, John Woley & Sons. Inc.USA.*

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the methods of sampling and sampling errors

CO2: Appreciate the importance of probability and inferential statistics in computing and research

CO3: Formulate the hypothesis and test the of level of significance

CO4: Use appropriate statistical methods of testing in the simple data sets

CO5: Interpret and present output from statistical analyses in a clear and understandable manner

Learning Objectives (LO):

To gain sound knowledge on the subject matter of Economic History, its meaning, use, relevance and scope.

1. To make students aware of the economic condition that existed in Pre-Colonial India.
2. To enrich the knowledge of the student on the Economic impact of the Colonial Rule on Agriculture, Industries and Monetary Policy of India.

Unit-1: The Study of Economic History

1. Subject Matter of Economic History, emergence
2. Link between economics and history
3. Relevance and scope

Unit- 2: Pre-colonial Indian Economies

1. Agrarian Condition
2. Village Community
3. Industry – Disintegration of Village Industries
4. Foreign Trade

Unit- 3: Transition and its impact on Agriculture

1. Ownership Rights, Tenancy and Land Revenue
2. Commercialization of Agriculture
 - i. Crops and Cropping Pattern
 - ii. Food Production
3. Labour Market

Unit- 4: Developments in Industrial Sector

1. Industrialization, Colonial interest and Globalization
2. Small-scale Industry
3. Large-scale Industry
4. Railways as a tool of Industrial Development

Unit- 5: Foreign Trades and Monetary Policy

1. Foreign Trade
2. Drain Theory
3. Monetary Policy
4. Economic Stagnation

Text Book:

1. Roy, Tirthankar (2011). *The Economic History of India: 1857–1947* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press) ISBN:13:9780198074175

Supplementary Readings:

1. Kumar, Dharma (ed.) (1982). *The Cambridge Economic History of India: c. 1757–c.1970*(Vol-2) (Hyderabad: Orient Longman) chapter 1, 4, 6-10, 12
2. Singh, V.B. Ed. (1983). *Economic History of India: 1857-1956* (New Delhi, Allied Publishers) Chapters-1,6,10-13,17-20,23 and 24
3. Chaudhuri, K.N. and C.J. Dewey (Eds.) (1979). *Economy and Society: Essays in Indian Economic and Social History* [Oxford University Press, New Delhi] Chapters-6,8-10,
4. Gadgil D.R. (1973), *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times 1860-1939*(New Delhi, Oxford University Press) Chapters 3,4, 8, 9, 11, 20

Course Outcomes:

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Know how economics and history comprehend each other in understanding recast of economic relations and colonial states control over economic development
- CO2:** Be aware of the self sustenance of the Pre-colonial Indian community and its limited exposure to Global Market
- CO3:** To gain knowledge on the ramification of Commercialization of Agriculture, Change in Production Pattern, emergence of Small and Large Scale Industries, Labour Market etc
- CO4:** Relate the stagnation of growth in India with other Asian Countries which even lacked the rudiments of banking system and other financial institutions.
- CO5:** Evaluate the Colonial Legacy of bringing the Indian Economy to the main stream with the bountiful number of institutional frame work

Learning Objectives (LO):

To make the students understand the social world from sociological perspective and to make them interpret life experience in terms of social facts.

Unit-1:

Nature, Scope and development of Sociology - Uses of Sociology- Sociology and other social sciences - History, Economics, Politics, Anthropology, Psychology.

Unit -2:

Basic concepts of Sociology - Institution -Association - community - Society - Social Interaction -Social Processes -Types of Social Processes

Unit-3:

Individual and Society - The process of socialization -Agencies of socialization - Various stages of socialization Culture Definition - Elements - Functions - Cultural lag Ethnocentrism.

Unit-4:

Groups - Definition - characteristics - Types of groups - Primary and Secondary groups - Major social Institutions - Family - Marriage - Religion - Education mid Economic Institutions.

Unit-5:

Social Stratification - Definition - Characteristics - Functions - Forms social control - Definition - Agencies and Types of social control. Social change - Factors of Social change theories of social change.

Text Books:

1. Shankar Rao C. N., Sociology, New Delhi, S. Chand and Company, 2016
2. Inkeles, Alex. What is Sociology? - An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession. Englewood Cliffs. N. J.' Prentice Hall, 2016

Supplementary Readings:

1. Ogburn W.F. and Nimkoff M.F., *A Hand Book of Sociology*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958.
2. Horton B and Hunt L., *Sociology*, Tokeyo, McGraw Hill Book Co., 1984.
3. Cuber, F. John., *Sociology: A Synopsis of Principles*, Newyork, Appleton Century Crafts Inc., 1955.
4. Shepard, John M., *Sociology*, Minnesota: West Pub. Co., 1980.
5. Johnson, Harry M., *Sociology: Systematic I Introduction*, Newyork, Brace & Co., 1960.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the relation between Sociology and History, Sociology and Economics, Sociology and Political Science etc
- CO2:** Evaluate the Major Social Institutions like family, marriage, religion etc
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- CO3:** Identify and apply major theories of Social change in Sociology
- CO4:** Evaluate the process of socialization and the agencies of socialization
- CO5:** Appreciate the social stratification and social controls

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To teach the meaning and significance of elementary mathematical tools in economics.
2. To make the students understand economic problems clearly with the applications of mathematical tools.

Unit-1: Economic Model

1. Variables, Constants, Equations and its types – Uses and limitations of mathematics in Economics
2. Functions of one or more variables – Linear function, Parabola, Rectangular hyperbola
3. Exponential, Logarithmic power function and homogenous function – Applications in Economics.

Unit-2: Matrix Algebra

1. Determinants – Evaluation and properties
2. Types of matrices – Matrix operations – Addition – Subtraction
3. Matrix Multiplication – Transpose and Inverse [problems]

Unit-3: Applications of Matrix Algebra

1. Solving a system of linear equations – Cramer's rule and Matrix inverse method
2. Leontief's input-output model – Open and closed model components, uses, and limitations
3. Hawkin – Simon conditions for viability of I-O model [problems]

Unit-4: Rules of differentiation of $Y = f(X)$

1. Polynomial, Scalar product, Exponential and Logarithmic rules
2. Addition, Subtraction, Product and Division rule
3. Composite function, Inverse and Implicit functions rules without derivation [problems].

Unit-5: Applications of First Order Derivatives

1. Marginal values, growth rate and elasticity
2. Relation between marginal revenue, average revenue and price elasticity – Normal revenue conditions
3. Marginal cost, average cost and cost elasticity – Normal cost conditions [problems]

Text Books:

1. *Chiang, A.C. (2011). Fundamental methods of Mathematical Economics* [McGraw-Hill, New Delhi]
2. *Metha and Madhani (2017). Mathematics for Economists*[Laxminarain Agarwal Educational Publishers, New Delhi]

Supplementary Readings

1. *Renshaw, Georf (2012), Maths for Economics*, Oxford University Press,UK

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the ingredients of an economic model and limitation of mathematics in economics
- CO2:** Determine the domain and range of functions algebraically and graphically
- CO3:** Demonstrate the application of the principles of matrix algebra in Input-Output Analysis and solving the system of linear equations using Cramer's Rule and matrix inversion
- CO4:** Demonstrate different rules of derivatives and obtain derivatives of different functions
- CO5:** Appreciate the applications of the First Order Derivatives in economics

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To make the students aware of the significance of agriculture in the development scenario of the nation.
2. To improve the conditions of agriculture for accelerating the pace of agricultural development in India.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. Scope and Significance of Agriculture
2. Agriculture and Industry - A Comparison
3. Role of Agriculture in India's Development
4. Inter-Sectoral Linkage - An Overview

Unit-2: Agricultural Production and Productivity

1. Production Function Analysis - Relevance to Farm Production Economics.
2. Productivity Trends; Low production and Productivity: Causes, Consequences and Measures.
3. Size - Efficiency relations in Indian agriculture - A.K. Sen's Hypothesis.
4. Role of Technology in Agriculture - Structural Changes in Agriculture.

Unit-3: Agricultural Labour

1. Agricultural Labour: Types – Supply of Labour – Problems
2. Rural Unemployment: Types, consequences and remedial measures.
3. Minimum wages for agricultural workers - An evaluation.
4. Poverty Eradication programmes – Recent Wage and Self-Employment Programmes

Unit-4: Agricultural Finance and Capital

1. Agricultural Finance: Meaning, Nature, Types, Sources and Problems of Agricultural Finance.
2. Co-operatives in Rural Finance.
3. Role of Commercial Banks and NABARD in Rural Finance.
4. Farm Capital - Meaning, Types, and Marginal Efficiency of Farm Capital and Capital formation in agriculture.

Unit-5: Agricultural Policy

1. Agricultural Price policy - Objectives, instruments and impact.
2. Economic Reforms and Agricultural policy – WTO and Agriculture
3. Agricultural Taxation and its relevance.

Text Books:

1. *Ashok Rudra (2016)*. Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Realities (Allied publishers, New Delhi)
2. *Dantwala M.L (ed) (2012)*. Indian Agricultural Development since Independence(Oxford and IBH Publishing company private limited, New Delhi).
3. *Vasant Desai B.P (2016)*. Agricultural Economics, Rural development (Jai Prakash North, Meerut)

Supplementary Readings:

1. *Hanumantha Rao C.H. (1985)*. Technological changes and distribution of grains in India agriculture (Macmillan, New Delhi).
2. *Ruddar Datt and K.P.M. Sundharam (2017)*. Indian Economy [S.Chand and Ltd.,RamNagar.NewDelhi]

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the interaction between agriculture and the other sectors of the economy
- CO2:** Appreciate the implications of green revolution in economic development
- CO3:** To evaluate wage policy of agricultural labourers
- CO4:** To appreciate prevalence of negative marginal productivity of factors of production in agriculture
- CO5:** Formulate suitable price policy for agriculture produce

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To introduce the students with the concept of Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial growth
2. To motivate the students to become a successful entrepreneur.
3. To highlight the theories of Entrepreneurial ship and the financial institutions

Unit –1: Introduction of Concepts

Concept of Entrepreneur – characters of an Entrepreneur – distinction between Entrepreneur & Manager -function & Types of Entrepreneur. Concept of Entrepreneurial ship -Role in Economic Development, Women Entrepreneurial ship – function, problems recent trends.

Unit – 2: Entrepreneurial Growth

1. Economic & Non Economic Factors – Role of Government
2. Entrepreneurial Motivation – Theories – factors
3. Entrepreneurial Development – Need, Objectives, Phases Evaluation

Unit – 3: Projects & Entrepreneur

1. Meaning – Identification – Selection
2. Project Formation: Meaning and Significance - Contents of a Project Report – Formation – Planning Commission Guidelines.

Unit – 4: Project Appraisal and Finance

1. Concept - methods of Appraisal
2. Need for financial Planning – Source of finance- - Capital structure –
3. Capitalisation –venture capital – Export Finance

Unit – 5: Institutional Finance to Entrepreneurs

1. Commercial Bank, Industrial Development of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Unit Trust of India (UTI), State Financial Corporation's (SFCs), State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCO) Exam Bank of India.
2. Institutional Support to Entrepreneur
 - a) National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.(NSIC)
 - b) Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)
 - c) Small Scale Industries Board (SSIB)
 - d) State Small Industries Development Corporations (SSICS)
 - e) Small Industries Service Institutes (SISI)
 - f) District Industries Centre (DICs)

Text Books:

1. Khanka S.S (2017) Entrepreneurial Development S.Chand & Company Ltd, Ram Nagar
2. *Poornima M. C, 2016, Entrepreneurship Development and Small Business Enterprises, Pearson Education, New Delhi,*
3. *S.S Khanka, S.S.2017, Entrepreneurial Development, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi,*

Supplementary Readings:

1. *Vasant Desai, 2016 Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.*
2. *Robert D. H, Michael P. P and Dean A. S, 2017 Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill, New*

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the concepts of Entrepreneurship and enterprises

CO2: Appreciate the theories of entrepreneurial motivation

CO3: Evaluate the guide lines of planning commission

CO4: Apply various methods of project appraisal

CO5: Know the availabilities of institutional finance for the development of entrepreneurship

For All the 5 Year Integrated PG Programmes of Arts Faculty

Learning Objective: (LO):

To introduce the students to the fundamentals of both software and hardware of a computer and its application in different fields.

Unit – 1:

Introduction to Computers: History - Generation of Computers - Storage Devices - Primary Storage Devices (RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM) - Secondary Storage Devices (Floppy Disk, Hard Disk, Optical Disk and Magnetic Tapes) - Input and Output Devices (Keyboard, Mouse, Joystick, Monitor, Printers and Scanners).

Unit – 2:

Introduction to Operating System: Types of Operating System (DOS, Windows) – Operating System Features – Booting (Warm and Cold Booting) - Introduction to Software: Software Types (System Software, Application Software) - Computer Languages (Machine Language, Assembly Language and High Level Language) – Computer VIRUS, WORMS and Vaccines.

Unit – 3:

Personal Productivity Software: Introduction to MS-Office - MS-Word - MS-Excel - MS-Power Point - MS-Access.

Unit – 4:

Data Communication: Elements - Computer Network - Types (LAN, MAN and WAN) - Topology - Transmission Media – Guided Medium (Twisted Pair, Coaxial Cable and Fiber Optic Cable) – Wireless Transmission.

Unit – 5:

Introduction to Internet: Browser and Its types - World Wide Web (WWW) - Internet Service Provider (ISP) - HTTP - Electronic Mail - Introduction to Multimedia - HTML - Creation of Web Pages.

Text Books:

1. *Andy Field (2000). Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows – Advanced Techniques for the Beginner* [Sage Publications, New Delhi]
2. *Dhanasekaran K (2010) Computer Applications in Economics First Edition ISBN978-81-8281-296-3*
3. *Darren George Paul Mallery SPSS for Windows step by step Sixth Edition*

Supplementary Readings:

1. *V.Rajaraman. Introduction to Information Technology. (2nd Edition). Delhi: PHI., 2013.*
2. *Behrouz A Forouzan. Data Communication and Networking. (2nd Edition). Delhi: PHI., 2003.*
3. *Tay Vaughan. Multimedia: Making It Work. (8th Edition). Osborne: McGraw-Hill, 2011.*

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Able to do text processing i.e, formatting, page setting proofing through MS Word

CO2: Organize data sets using MS excel

CO3: Apply statistical tools through functions installed, and capable of incorporating their own

CO4: Create Graph using MS Excel

CO5: Build master table to organize data collected through primary survey and analyse them through SPSS

Learning Objective: (LO):

To make the students understand Population structure, Population growth and Distribution and appreciate the population policy in India.

Unit-1: Introduction

Population Studies: Nature and scope, Concepts and Definitions, Population Studies and Demography, Development of population Studies in World and India, Inter relationship between population studies and other disciplines.

Sources of Population Data: Population Census-History of Census Taking in India, Vital , Civil Registration in India-Historical Background, Sample Surveys-Important Demographic Sample Surveys conducted in India. Dual Reporting System, Population Registers and International Publications.

Unit-2: Population Growth and Distribution

Population Growth: World, Developing and Developed countries. India's Population Growth-Trends and differentials in state and union territories, Factors Responsible for Rapid Population increase in India, Current Population situation and Future Prospects, Population Distribution among developed and developing regions of the world, factors affecting Population distribution of India, Basic measures of population distribution.

Unit-3: Population Structure and Characteristics

Sex and Age Structure: Sex and Age Structure of various countries, Population PYRAMID, Factors affecting Age and Sex Structure of Population, Aging population, Marital status classification of population, Literacy and Educational attainment: Definition, Source of Data Measures used to study Literature, Religious classification of population.

Unit-4: Population Dynamics

Fertility: Terms and Concepts, Factors affecting Fertility: Physiological factors, Social and Cultural factors, Proximate determinants of Fertility, Sources Fertility data, Basic measures of Fertility.

Mortality: Importance of the study, Terms and Concepts Data Sources and limitations, Factors important in the analysis of mortality, Measures of mortality, infant childhood and Maternal Mortality, Components of infant mortality, Levels and Trends and Mortality rates, Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic.

Migration: Importance of the study, Concepts and Definitions, Internal and International migration, Sources of Migration data, Measures of migration: Direct and Indirect methods, Everett Lee's Conceptual Framework for Migration analysis.

Unit-5: Population Policy

Concepts and Definition, Types of population Policies, Mortality, Fertility and Migration influencing Policies, World Population Plan of Action, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), India's Population Policy, Family Planning Programme under various Five Year Plan Periods, Approaches to Family Planning Programme, Reproductive and Child Health Approach, National Population Policy 2000.

Text Books:

1. *Bhende Asha,A and Tara Kanitkar,2016* Principles of Population studies, Mumbai Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Bogue,Donald J.,(1989) Principles of Demography, New York: John Wiley and Sons
3. Baskar D.Misra.,An introduction to the Study of Population, Madras: South Asian Publishers Pvt.Ltd.1980.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Help the learners to understand and the population information and population structure
- CO2:** Understand how births, deaths and migration affect population change.
- CO3:** Praise the population policy of India 2000 and suggest the population policy for future as well
- CO4:** Appreciate the Population PYRAMID and the age and sex structure of the population
- CO5:** Analyse the dynamics of population and the factors affecting the fertility, mortality and migration

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To equip the students with basic theories of Money and Banking
2. To make the students understand the role of financial institutions in a developing economy
3. To educate the students to understand the working of inflation policies in India

Unit- 1: Introduction

Money-Evolution-Function-classification-Gresham's Law-Role of Money in a capitalist, Socialist and mixed Economy-Monetary standard.

Unit – 2: Theory of Money

Value of money- Index numbers- Evolution of the quantity theory of money-Fisher's equation-Cambridge Equation

Unit –3: Supply and Demand for Money

Factors Influencing Money Supply-Measurement-Functions of Money Supply-Classical and Modern view of Demand for money-Banmol's transaction demand for money.

Unit – 4: Inflation

Inflation-Causes-types-remedies-Inflationary gap-concept of deflation-stagflation-trade cycle phases of trade cycle.

Unit – 5: Banking

Commercial banking-functions-credit creations-role of commercial banks in Economic Development-RBI- Objectives and functions-Credit Control Methods.

Text Books:

1. Seth M.L 2017 *Money, Banking and International Trade*, Lakshmi Narian Agarwal Publishing House, New Delhi
2. Mithani D.M 2017 *Money, Banking and International Trade*, Himalaya Publishing House New Delhi

Supplementary Readings:

1. Gupta, R.D. (1995). *Keynes and Post Keynesian Economics* [Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi]
2. Harry Johnson (1977) *ESSays in Monetary Economics* (George Allen Unwin)
3. Basu S.K. (2008) *Recent Banking Development* [Chand and Co., New Delhi]

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the function of money

CO2: Formulate the strategies for effective functioning of demand and supply of money

CO3: Appreciate the role of monetary policy in controlling inflation

CO4: Evaluate the priority lending business of commercial banks

CO5: Appreciate the role of public sector banks as banker to government

Learning Objectives (LO):

The students will be introduced to the economic way of reasoning about economic progress and to traditional and contemporary thinking about the central issues pertinent to poor economics.

Unit – 1: Introduction

1. Conceptualizing development: (a) GNP) as development indicator (b) Sen's capabilities approach to development: (c) The Human Development Index.
2. The structural characteristics of developing economies
3. Factors of development: (a) Capital accumulation (b) Labour (c) Natural resources (d) Technological Progress (e) Social institutions cultural values and entrepreneurial ability.

Unit –2: Theories of Development

1. Development as growth: (a) Harrod-Doman model (b) Rostow's stages of growth theory (c) Lewis theory (d) balanced and unbalanced growth (e) Neo classical growth theory – Solow Model
2. Contemporary theory of development: (a) New growth theory: Romer model (b) Underdevelopment as Co-ordination failure (c) Kremer's O-Ring theory of development
3. Geography and development: Krugman's theory

Unit – 3 : Poverty, Inequality and Human Capital

1. Measurement of inequality and poverty-Inverted – (a) U hypothesis –(b) Causes of inequality (c) remedies
2. Investing in education and health-(a) the human capital approach- (b) Women's education and development
3. Health system in development –(a)health and productivity –(b)Gender perspective in health care.

UNIT – IV: Agriculture and Rural Development

1. The role of agriculture in development
2. Agricultural policy : (a) agricultural taxation (b) pricing policy
3. Rural urban migration –(a) Todaro model –(b) Rural credit markets

Unit- V: Policies for development

1. The role of state in development- market failure, state failure and development, MDGs &SDGs
2. Trade Policy in development : (a) import substitution (b) export promotion
3. Fiscal policy for development: (a) direct Vs indirect taxes (b) pattern and level of taxation.

Text Books:

1. Todaro M.P. and Smith S.C (2017) , *Economic Development*, Pearson Education, Singapore , Indian Education services Pvt Ltd.
2. *Richard Peet and Elaine Hart wick, (2017), Theories of Development, New York Publications.*
3. *Uma Kapila.(2014) Indian Economy Since Independence, Academic foundation. New Delhi.*

Supplementary Readings:

1. Debraj Ray (2011) *Development Economics*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Conceptualize the term 'Development'

CO2: Appreciate Classical Neo Classical and Modern Theories of Development

CO3: Estimate the inequalities among developing economies

CO4: Formulate New Policies for Agricultural Development

CO5: Evaluate the role of Fiscal Policy, Trade Policy in development

(To be newly introduced as recommended by SIBS)

Unit-1: Concepts of Women Studies

1. Women in Patriarchal and Matriarchal societies and structures;
2. Patrilineal and matrilineal systems and relevance to present day society in India-
3. Demography of Female population: Age structure, mortality rates, and sex ratio-causes of declining sex ratio and fertility rates in LDCs and in India

Unit-2: Women in Decision making

1. Factors affecting decision making by women, Property right, access to and control over economic resources, assets; Power of decision making at household, class and community levels;
2. Economic status of women and its effect on work participation rate, income level health, and education in developing countries and India;
3. Role of kinship in allocating domestic and social resources

Unit-3: Conceptualization of women's work

1. Time use pattern –Valuation of productive and unproductive work; visible and invisible work; paid and unpaid work; economically productive and socially productive work-
2. Economic status, private property, and participation of women in pre-industrial and industrial societies-
3. Female contribution to National Income- Gender Budgeting

Unit-4: Women and Labour Markets

1. Female entry in labour market-supply and demand for female labour in developed and developing countries, particularly in India
2. Female work participation in Agriculture,- Non agricultural rural activities- informal sector, cottage and small scale industries-Organized industry and service sector,
3. Wage differences among sectors- Reasons and solutions

Unit-5: Gender Planning, Developing Policies and Government

1. Gender and development indices;
2. Mainstreaming gender into development policies;
3. Gender planning techniques; Gender sensitive governances; Paradigm shifts from women's well being to women Empowerment:
4. Democratic decentralization (panchayats) and women empowerment in India

Text Books

1. Mukesh Easwaran (2014) Why Gender Matters in Economics, Princeton University Press, USA
2. March C., Smyth,I., Mukhopadhyay, M. (2005). A Guide to Gender Analysis Framework OXFAM.
3. Taslikaan (2007). A Conceptual Framework for Gender and Development Studies: From Welfare to Empowerment

Supplementary Readings:

1. UNDP (2018) Human Development Report, Oxford University Press, New York.
2. World Economic Forum (2018) The Global Gender Gap Report, The World Bank india.
3. Desai,N. and M.K. Raj.(Eds) (1979) Women and society in India Research centre for Women Studies, SNDT University. Bombay
4. Mukesh Eswaran(2014) Why gender matters in Economics? Princeton University press. New jersy

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** To understand patrilineal and matrilineal systems and its relevance to current scenario
- CO2:** Evaluate Women's decision making power at household and community levels
- CO3:** Analyze women's contributions to national income
- CO4:** Appreciate women's labour force participation in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors
- CO5:** Formulate gender neutral policies for gender equity and gender equality.

Learning Objectives (LO) :

- To understand the relevance of Economy of the State
- To understand the sectoral contributions of Tamilnadu

Unit-1: Introduction

Meaning of regional economy -geographical features-natural resources. Land, forest, fisheries and minerals-relevance of regional economics.

Unit 2: Human Capital

Human Resources in Tamilnadu- Analysis of 2011 Census : Size, growth , density, occupation pattern, sex ratio , fertility rate- education and health, nutrition – water supply, housing and slums – evaluation of poverty alleviation programmes in Tamilnadu

Unit-3: Planning

Planning and development in Tamilnadu- Trend and composition of SDP- PCI –Sectoral composition – Infrastructure development in Tamilnadu

Unit-4: Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture growth in Tamilnadu-Cropping pattern- Agricultural Productivity –Agricultural policy- Agricultural marketing.
Growth of Industry-Changes in Industrial structure –Large Scale and Small Scale Industries-Industrial finance in Tamilnadu

Unit-V Service Sectors

Trends in Energy Sector –Power as a bottle neck in development-Transport and communication sector- banking sectors

Text Books

1. *Leo nard S.J 2006 "Tamil Nadu Economy"*, New Delhi: Rejiv Bero Macmillan India Limited
2. *Rajalakshmi,N. 2009 "Tamil Nadu Economy"*, Mumbai,'Business Publication
3. *Manickam S 2006 "Tamil Nadu Inperspective" Uyrimmai Publication , Chennai*

Supplementary Readings:

1. Kurian C.T. and James Joseph, 1979 Economic change I Tamil nadu; A regionally and functionally disaggregated study, allied publishers Pvt.Ltd.
2. Government of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu an economic appraisal, evolution and applied research department, Chennai, Various issues
3. Madras Institute id Development Studies,1988, Tamil Nadu Economy performance and issues, oxford and IBH Publishing Co, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the geographical feature and natural resources of the Tamil Nadu Economy
- CO2:** Formulate the human development indicators and relevance to the economy
- CO3:** Appreciate the growth and development planning in Tamil Nadu
- CO4:** Evaluate the structure and growth of the agricultural and industrial sector
- CO5:** Demonstrate the development of service sector in the economy

Learning Objectives (LO) :

Administration is considered as essential machinery through which every government delivers its service to citizens properly. This paper examines various concepts, theories and issues that are affecting the working of Administration.

Unit-1: Introduction

Meaning and Significance of Public Administration - Public and Private Administration – Development Administration – Approaches to the study of Public Administration

Unit-2: Concepts

Bases of Organisation – Units of Organization: Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies – Participative Management: R.Likert and C.Argyris

Unit-3: Theories of Organisational Behaviour

Douglas McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y - Alderfer's ERG Theory – Expectancy Theory – Reinforcement Theory - Equity Theory – Fielder's Contingency Model- Path-Goal Theory of Leadership

Unit-4: Contemporary Public Administration

Organisation and Methods (O&M) – Models of Governance – Administrative Law – Delegated Legislation – Capacity Building – Post Modernist Public Administration

Unit-5: Issues in Indian Administration

Administrative Reforms- Values in Public Service – Problems of Administration in Coalition regimes - Politicians and Permanent Executives relationship- Citizen – Administration Interface- Corruption and Administration – Disaster Management

Text Books:

1. Rumki Basu, 2016. Public Administration: Concepts And Theories, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd,
2. *Bidyut Chakrabarty*, 2013. Public administration: a reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
3. *Avasthi and S.R.Maheshwari*, 2006 Public Administration, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agrwal,

Supplementary Readings:

1. *Nigro, A.Felix Modern Public Administration, New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1980*
2. *White, D. Leonard, Introduction to the study of Public Administration, New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House (p) Ltd.*
3. *Bhambhri, Administrators in Changing Society, Bureaucracy and Politics in India: New Delhi: Vikas, 1971.*

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1: Understand the significance of Public Administration
- CO2: Appreciate theories of organizational behaviour
- CO3: Examine the issues in Indian Administration
- CO4: Evaluate the units of Organisations
- CO5: Analyse the contemporary Public Administration models

Learning Objectives (LO):

To impart knowledge of basic concept of economics of social issue

To familiarize them with the applications of various issues of economics of social issue

Unit-1: Economics of Environment and Health Care

1. Environment as an economic good
2. Costs and benefits of environmental conservation
3. Demand for health and health care: “physician induced demand”

Unit-2: Economics of Crime and Drug Addiction

1. Economic approach to crime
2. Economic perspective on crime control
3. The economic case for and against legalizing drugs

Unit-3: Family Economics

1. Resource allocation in the household
2. Children as economic goods and family size
3. Economic perspective on marriage and divorce

Unit-4: Labour Markets and Income Distribution

1. Effect of minimum wage
2. Employment effect of robotics
3. Sources of income inequality
4. Benefits and costs of inequality

Unit-5: Economics and Culture

1. The economic importance of culture
2. The economic approach to valuing culture
3. The impact of the market on cultural life; ‘cost disease’ of the arts and its policy implications

Text Books:

1. *The Logic of Life: The Rational Economics of an Irrational World* by Tim Harford (New York; Random House 2008)
2. *The Economics of Public Issues* by R.L.Miller, D.K.Benjamin and Douglas North (New York: Addison-Wesley, 2010)

Supplementary Readings:

1. *Paul. G Charles R Ansel S 2015- Economics of Social Issues, Mcgraw- Hill Higher Education- New York*
2. *Grant A 2016 Economic Analysis of Social Issues Pearson- Baker University Baidwin USA*

Course Outcomes

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

- CO1:** Apply basic economic principles to reflect on a range of social issues
- CO2:** Compare and evaluate alternate perspectives on various public issues
- CO3:** Understand the economic incentives underlying social problems like pollution and crime
- CO4:** Understand the economic roots of gender and income inequality
- CO5:** Analyse cultural life from economic perspective

Learning Objectives (LO): In this course students will

- Learn about competitive strategy
- Learn about price and non-price competition
- Be introduced to strategies for firm growth

Unit-1: Managerial Objectives of the Firm

1. Limitations of profit maximization model
2. Managerial discretion models of the firm: (a) Sales revenue- maximizing model (Baumol), (b) Managerial-utility-maximizing model (Williamson), (c) Marris model.
3. Behavioral model to the firm : (a) “ Satisfying” model (Herbert Simon) (b) X-Inefficiency (Liebenstein)

Unit-2: Competitive Advantage

1. “Structure conduct – Performance” theory
2. “Generic strategies” for competitive advantage (Michal porter)
3. The “five forces “model of competition
4. Economies of scale and economies of scope

Unit-3: Pricing Strategies and Non Price Competition

1. Price discrimination : First degree, Second degree and third degree price discrimination
2. Approaches to Pricing: (a) Cost-plus pricing (b) target return pricing (c) product life cycle pricing: skimming strategy, penetration strategy
3. Non-price competition: (a) Determinants of advertising elasticity of demand b) advertising budgets

Unit-4: Growth of the Firm

1. Growth through diversification
2. Growth through vertical linkages
3. Mergers and takeovers
4. Growth through innovation

Unit-5: Investment Appraisal

1. The investment selection process
2. Estimating cash flows
3. Evaluating Investment: (a) payback method (b) net present value method
4. The cost of capital (a) dividend valuation model (b) Capital –asset pricing model

Text Books

1. Managerial Economics by Howard Davis (London : Pitman,1990)
2. Business Economics: A Contemporary Approach by Peter Earl and Tim Wakely (Berkshire: McGraw Hill, 2005)

Supplementary Reading

1. The New Managerial Economics(Indian Adaptation Edition) by William Boyes (New Delhi Biztantra, 2006)

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the logic of alternative goals of firms

CO2: Evaluate alternate price strategies

CO3: Appreciate the implications of separation of management and ownership

CO4: Analyse the Growth of the Firm and Integration

CO5: Estimate returns on investment

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To make the students understand the role of industries and corporate form of organization
2. To gain the knowledge of the new industrial policy and some issues in industry

Unit – 1: Introduction

Meaning of Industrialization - Role of Industry in Economic Development - Theories of Industry: Hoffman, Chenery and Gerschenkron.

Unit – 2: Industrial Organisation

Concept and Organisation of a Firm - Market Structure - Sellers Concentration - Product Differentiation - Entry Conditions - Economics of Scale - Profitability and Innovation.

Unit – 3: Theories of Industrial Location

Theories of Industrial Location: Weber, Sargant Florence - Factors Affecting Location.

Unit – 4: Growth of the Firm

Growth of the Firm - Size and Growth - Growth and Profitability of the Firm - Constraints on Growth - Productivity - Efficiency - Capacity Utilisation: Concept - Measurement.

Unit – 5: Issues of Industrial Sector

Classification of Industries - Industrial Policy in India - Role of Public and Private Sectors- India as a Global Hub - Transfer of Technology - LPG - MSME - Recent Central Government Initiative to Encourage Industrial Sector.

Text Books

1. *Barthwan R.R (2016) Industrial Economics*, New Age International Publication, New Delhi
2. Sivayya K.V and Das . V (2016) *Indian Industrial Economy* S.Chandan Company New Delhi

Supplementary Reading

1. Clarke, Roger (1985), *Industrial Economics*, Basil Blackwell, New York.
2. Barthwal, R.R. (1995), *Industrial Economics*, New Age International, New Delhi.
3. Smith, D.M. (1971), *Industrial Location: An Economic and Geographic Analysis*, John Wiley, New York.
4. Ahluwalia, I. J. (1985), *Industrial Growth in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the Basic concepts and pricing of Industrial Economics
CO2: Demonstrate the Industrial Structure and Organisation
CO3: Formulate the diversions of Industrial location and development
CO4: Appreciate the Industrial Finance and Productivity
CO5: Evaluate the policy instruments of Industrial Economics

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To impart knowledge of issues of energy to the students
2. To make the students to understand the Energy demand, Supplying and pricing of energy economics.

Unit –1: Introduction

1. Types of energy
2. The importance of energy for the economy
3. Energy accounting: energy-commodity flow

Unit – 2: Energy Demand Analyses

1. Three-stage decision-making process for energy
2. Energy demand elasticity
3. Energy intensities
4. Energy demand analysis model MAED model, NEMS approach

Unit – 3: Energy Demand Management

1. Importance of demand side management
2. Load management
3. Energy conservation
4. Fuel substitution

Unit - 4: Energy Supply

1. McKelvey Classification of non-renewable energy resources
2. Extraction of non-renewable energy resources: Hotelling model
3. Renewable electricity supply, characteristics, incentives for renewable electricity: Feed in tariffs, renewable obligations
4. Costs of bio-ethanol supply

Unit – 5: Pricing of Energy Resources

1. Average cost pricing
2. Marginal cost pricing
3. Peak load pricing
4. Pricing of oil and natural gas

Text Books

1. *Bhattacharya S.C (2011) Energy Economics, Concepts, Issues, Markets and Governance* by (London: Springer- Verlag
2. *Peter Z 2019 "Energy Economics" Springer London*

Supplementary Reading

1. *Fertinand E 2015 Energy and Economic Theory Uppsala University Sweden*

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the role of energy in economic activity
- CO2:** Analyse the demand for energy and understand how to manage it
- CO3:** Have an understanding of classification of the sources of energy supply and related models
- CO4:** Know what key factors and principles need to be considered in evaluating alternative energy policy options
- CO5:** Apply various methods of pricing of energy resources

(Resolved that in Quantitative Papers, at least 50 percentages of Questions must be asked to solve problems in view of increasing Numerical and application skills)

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To provide elementary ideas of econometrics
2. To enable the students to understand econometric methods

Unit-1: Introduction to Econometrics

1. Nature and scope of Econometrics – Mathematical Economics versus Econometrics – Desirable properties of an Econometric model – Timeseries and cross-section data.
2. Phases of Econometric research – Specification, estimation, evaluation and application.

Unit -2: The Simple Linear Regression Model

1. OLS method of estimating a SLRM – Equation error – Assumptions – Normal Equations.
2. Statistical significance and application of an estimated model [simple problems].

Unit –3: The Multiple Linear Regression Model

1. Model with two explanatory variables – Classical normal assumptions – OLS method of estimation – Normal equations.
2. R^2 and adjusted R^2 – Partial correlation coefficients – Testing the significance of estimators – Prediction solving problems using intermediate results.
3. Multicollinearity problem of estimation – Meaning, sources, consequences, tests and remedial measures.

Unit –4: Problems in Regression

1. Heteroscedasticity – Meaning, sources, consequences, tests and solutions.
2. Auto-correlation – Meaning, sources, consequences, tests and solutions.
3. Specification errors – Types and consequences – Measurement errors – Types and solutions.

Unit –5: Functional Forms of Regression

1. Functional Forms of Regression: Specification-choice of functional form
2. Estimation of non-linear models: Quadratic-Hyperbolic-Semi logarithmic and Double logarithmic models
3. Testing for non-linearity – Testing the stability of regression coefficients [simple problems with intermediate results]

Text Books

1. Gujarathi, D.N. (2012). *Text Book of Econometrics* [McGraw-Hill, New Delhi]
2. Koutsiyannis, A. (2002). *Theory of Econometrics*[MacMillan, London]
3. Madnani, G.M.K. (2009). *Introduction to Econometrics* [Oxford IBH Pub. Co., New Delhi]

Supplementary Reading

1. Klein, L.R. (2001). *An Introduction to Econometrics* [Prentice Hall, New Delhi]
2. Lange, O. (2001). *An Introduction to Econometrics* [MacMillan, New York]
3. Madalla, G. (2006). *Econometric Methods* [McGraw-Hill, New Delhi]

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the methodology of econometrics and its limitations

CO2: Demonstrate the estimation and evaluation of SLRM and MLRM

CO3: Appreciate different functional forms of regression in economics

CO4: Become a critical reader of literature concerning empirical analyses

CO5: Make use of basic econometric models in any kind of academic work

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To teach the students various issues of rural development
2. To understand the rural problems of to evaluate the rural development programme.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. Concepts, Pattern of Development - Pattern of Planning
2. Indicators of rural development
3. Features of the process of development in different sectors

Unit-2: Development Issues

1. Poverty, inequality, unemployment and Regional Disparities
2. Land Reform measures – Size of land holding, better utilization of inputs
3. Rural Industrialization - Small scale and Cottage industries – Economic reforms

Unit-3: Institutional and Organisational Changes

1. Panchyat Raj and Co-operatives
2. NGO's and People participation – Self Help Groups
3. Social and Welfare Organisation

Unit-4: Administration and Training Process

1. Development of Administrative set up – DRDA - SIRD - BDO
2. Development of adequate Community leadership
3. Rural Development Programmes Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Unit-5: Planning and Policy

1. Rural Health Care Policy
2. Technology Development Policy
3. Conservation, Promotion of environment and Integrated development

Text Books

1. Misra R.P and Sundaram K.V (2009). *Rural Area Development: Perspective and Approaches* (S.Chand and Co., New Delhi)
2. Mathur Y.B. (2001). *Rural Development in India: 1885 - 1995* (Sage Publications, New Delhi)
3. Singh K (2016). *Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management* (Sage Publications, New Delhi)

Supplementary Reading

1. Dubhasi P.R (2009). *Policy and Performance, Agricultural and Rural Development in Post Independence India.*
2. Maheswari .S (2009). *Rural Development in India* (Sage Publications, New Delhi).
3. Setty E.D. (1998).*Rural Development Problem and Prospects* (Darya Ganj, New Delhi).

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand different aspects of rural development
- CO2:** Obtain a holistic perspective of schemes / programmes of implemented by government
- CO3:** Formulate planning and management of rural development programmes
- CO4:** Demonstrate development programs that are implemented
- CO5:** Evaluate Regional Planning and Policy implication

Learning Objectives (LO:)

- To familiarise the students with the postulates of trade theories and modern institutions.
To develop analytical skill of the students for identifying international economic problems and relations and the complexities in international trade.

Unit-1: Theories of International Trade

1. Adam Smith's theory of Absolute Advantage.
2. Ricardo's Comparative Cost Theory.
3. Opportunity Cost Theory of Haberler.
4. Factor Endowment Theory of Heckscher-Ohlin.

Unit-2: Terms of Trade

1. Meaning and types of terms of trade.
2. Determinants of terms of trade.
3. Terms of trade and Economic development.

Unit-3: Trade and Commercial Policy

1. Free Trade Vs Protection.
2. Tariff and non-tariff barriers .
3. Effects of tariffs and quotas .
4. International trade organizations - UNCTAD, WTO .

Unit-4: Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments

1. Fixed, Flexible, and Floating Exchange Rates - Theories of Exchange Rates: Mint Par Theory, Purchasing Power Parity Theory and Balance of Payments Theory
2. Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments - Current and Capital accounts
3. Adjustment Mechanism – Depreciation, Devaluation, Export Promotion, Import Substitution and Exchange Control
4. IMF and International liquidity
5. India's BOP - Devaluation and Export Promotion measures

Unit-5: - Regional Economic Integration

1. Regional Economic Integration – Customs Union
2. European Economic Integration
3. New International Economic Order - North-South Co-operation - SAARC

Text Books

1. *Cherunillam F (2004). International Economics (Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi)*
2. *Paul R.Krugman and Maurice Obstfeld (2013). International Economics: Theory and Policy (Pearson, New Delhi, India)*
3. *Mithani D.M. (2002). Introduction to International Economics (Vora & Co Publishers, Bombay)*

Supplementary Reading

1. *Charles P. Kindleberger (1953). International Economics (Richard D. Irwin, INC, U.S.A)*
2. *Lorie Tarshish (1955). Introduction to International Trade and Finance (John Wiley & Sons, INC, U.S.A.)*
3. *Charles P. Kindleberger (1962). Foreign Trade and the National Economy (The Carl Purington Rollins Printing, Yale University)*
4. *R.F. Harrod (1952). International Economics (Cambridge University Press, London)*

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the role of comparative advantage in trade and gains from trade
- CO2:** Formulate the theory of volume of trade and strategies of trade
- CO3:** Evaluate the role of balance of payments policies aimed at encouraging trade
- CO4:** Appreciate the foreign aid and MNCs in Development of International Trade
- CO5:** Demonstrate the regional and European economic integration of trade

Learning Objectives (LO:)

1. To make the students appreciate relative roles of Government and market in resource allocation from a theoretical perspective.
2. To teach the students the working of the fiscal policy with emphasis on tax structure, debt management in the context of federal setup.

Unit – 1: Introduction

1. Meaning and Scope of Public Economics.
2. Private and Public finance – Distinguish between Private and Public Finance-Principles of maximum social advantages – Role of Government.

Unit – 2: Public Expenditure

1. Principles of Public Expenditure – Classification-Growth of Public Expenditure
2. Canons and effects of Public Expenditure-Causes for Public Expenditure

Unit – 3: Public Revenue

1. Public Revenue-Sources-Direct and Indirect taxation – Characteristics of good tax system
2. Canons - ability to pay theory -taxable capacity-factors determining taxable capacity

Unit – 4: Public Debt

1. Sources of public debt – Classification-Burden of public debt
2. Methods of repayment of public debt – Issues of fiscal deficit.

Unit – 5: Indian Public Finance

1. Federal Finance-Principles –Role of Finance Commission in India-VAT-GST
2. Recent Recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Text Books

1. Roshan H.S. Hayer . T. (2008) Public Finance MC Graw Hill Education, New Delhi
2. Singh S.K.(2017) , Public Finance in theory and Practice (S.Chand & Co) New Delhi

Supplementary Reading

1. Kavita Rao R. (2004). Impact of VAT Central & State Finance,EPW No :26
2. Kelkar V .(2002), “Indian Tax Reform Report of a Survey”.Ministry of Finance.
3. Lekha C (2008) “ Analysing the Raguram Rajan Committee Report on Finance Sector Reforms” EPW 43 (25): 11-14 June -21-27.
4. Reddy Y.V. (May 2008):Fiscal Policy & Economics Reforms (NIPEP) New Delhi.
5. Shankara Acharya (2006) “30 years of Tax Reform in India” EPW (April)
6. Richard A Musgrave and Peggy B. Musgrave (1989). Public Finance in Theory and Practice [New Delhi]

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the role of Government in Economic Activities

CO2: Estimate the design of the tax structure using the concept of efficiency and equity

CO3: Demonstrate how the level of Government Expenditure is determine

CO4: Evaluate the methods of public debt and deficit

CO5: Calculate the financial relationship between the state and central

Learning Objectives (LO):

To teach students the techniques in marketing and product planning, pricing strategy of the marketing practices.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. Marketing – Definition – Importance – concepts in Marketing
2. Factors influencing marketing concept-Role of marketing in Economic Development
3. Marketing Environment, Marketing Strategies – Kinds of marketing Strategies

Unit-2: Market and Demand Forecasting

1. Market Segmentation – bases for market segmentation
2. Consumer Behaviour – Factors influencing consumer Behaviour – marketing mix concept
3. Sales forecasting – factors influencing sales forecasting – types-importance-methods of sales forecasting

Unit-3: Product Planning and Strategies

1. Meaning – classification of goods – product planning and development – product life cycle
2. New product Development – Innovation – product obsolescence – Elimination
3. Product related strategies – Branding, packing labelling, warranting, Trade mark – Copy right Patents.

Unit-4: Pricing Strategies

1. Pricing – meaning and objectives, pricing Policies and Strategies – pricing methods
2. Promotion – promotion mix – purpose of promotion – promotion Strategy – sales promotion
3. Advertising – uses of advertising – Kinds of Advertising budget - Sales Management and process

Unit-V - Distribution and Consumerism

1. Selection of channel of distribution – wholesalers and retailers – their functions and importance
2. Marketing research – Management research – objectives and process
3. Consumer protection – Government and marketing – ISI, AGMARK,

Text Books

1. Philip Kotler (2014). *Marketing Management* (Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi)
2. William J. Stanton (2017). *Fundamentals of Marketing* (Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi)
3. V.S. Ramaswamy and Namakumari, (1999). *Marketing Management*, (Macmillan)

Supplementary Reading

1. E. Jermoe Mc Carthy, (2007) *Marketing Management*
2. Victor P. Buel,(2005 *Marketing Management*, (McGraw Hill)

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** understand the concept of marketing and marketing environmental
- CO2:** Analyse the marketing demand and market techniques
- CO3:** Demonstrate the product related planning and strategies
- CO4:** Formulate pricing policies, promotion and advertising
- CO5:** Estimate the channels of distributions and marketing research

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To teach the students contributions of various schools of economic thought.
2. To make them gain an appreciation for the Indian economic thought.

Unit – 1: Pre-Classical Thought

1. Mercantilism: Main Principles.
2. Physiocracy: Natural order – Agriculture and net product – Social classes.

Unit –2: Classical Economists and Marx

1. AdamSmith – Division of labour – Theory of value– Laissez faire – Canons of Taxation.
2. Ricardo: Theory of Rent - Comparative advantage theory of trade.
3. Malthus: The Principle of population – Proposals to check population growth – Ricardo-Malthus controversy on Say's law of markets.
4. Marx-Theory of surplus value -Breakdown of the capitalist system

Unit – 3: Neo-Classical and Institutional Thought

1. The Marginalist revolution
2. Marshall: Time Period-Partial Equilibrium-Consumer's Surplus-Representative Firm - Significance of Marshall in the Evolution of Economics.
3. Institutional Economics: Veblen: Conspicuous Consumption – Theory of Leisure Class- The Workmanship and Predatory Instincts.

Unit – 4: Keynesian Revolution and Modern Thought

1. Keynesian Revolution
2. Schumpeter's Theory of Development;
3. New classical Economics –Rational Expectation hypothesis.

Unit – V: Indian Economic Thought

1. Naoroji drains theory.
2. Gandhian Economics: Sarvodaya – Trusteeship – Views on Industrialisation.
3. Ambedkar – Contribution is to monetary economics.
4. Amartya Sen's Theory of Human Well being .
5. Economic Policies in Koutalya's Arthasasthra

Text Books

1. Agmar Sandmo (2012), Economics Evolving, Harvard University
2. Ganguli, B.N. (1977). Indian Economic Thought :(Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.)

Reference Books

1. E.K. Hunt (2007), History of Economic Thought, Eastern Economy Edition, New Delhi

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Appreciate the importance of intellectual history of the discipline
- CO2:** Understand the evolution of the seminal economic ideas with reference to the central concerns of the discipline
- CO3:** Understand how the nature of economic inequity has changed over time
- CO4:** Understand the modern views on Keynesian revolution
- CO5:** Appreciate the contributions of Indian Economists to economic thought

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To teach the students the importance of insurance as a means of reducing uncertainty and risk in regard to personal and business activities.
2. To give a fairly comprehensive view of the subject to the postgraduate students in Economics.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. Meanings and Types of Insurance-Social Vs. Private Insurance: Life Vs. non-life Insurance
2. Classification of life, health and general insurance policies
3. Role of Insurance in Economic development

Unit-2: Risk and Risk Management

1. Uncertainty and risk : Pure risk and speculative risk-Expected utility and the demand for insurance-Moral hazard and insurance demand
2. Essentials of risk management: Elements of risk management-Risk assessment-Risk control and risk financing; Worldwide risk sharing
3. Concept of reinsurance-Types of reinsurance-Reinsurance markets in developing countries.

Unit-3: Insurance Institutions

1. Insurance institutions as financial intermediaries-Insurance institutions as investment institutions.
2. Insurance institutions in Indian capital market
3. Regulations governing investments of insurance institutions in India

Unit-4: Life and Health Insurance

1. Functions of life insurance-Plans of life insurance-Provisions of policies-Basis of premium and Bonus
2. Individual health insurance-Uses and types of evaluation
3. Principles of underwriting of life and health insurance-Group insurance and superannuation (pension) schemes

Unit-5: General Insurance and Regulation of Insurance

1. Meaning and Types of general insurance-importance of general insurance
2. Fundamentals concepts-Equity, Indemnity, Insurable interest, Physical hazard, Moral hazard, Policy endorsements conditions-warranties
3. Purpose of government intervention-Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (IRDA) in India

Text Books

1. Black K.Jr and H.D.Skipper Jr. (2000) Life and Health Insurance,Prentice Hall,UpperSaddleRiver New Jersey
2. Drofman,M.S.(1994) Risk and Insurance, Prentice Hall, Englewood-Cliffs.
3. Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (2001),IRDA Regulations New Delhi

Supplementary Reading

1. Dionne, G. and S.E. Harrington (Eds) (1997), Foundations of Insurance Economics, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston
2. Elliot M.W., B.L. Webb, H.N. Anderson and P.R. Kensicki (1995), Principles of Reinsurance, Insurance Institute of America, Malvern, pa
3. Williams Jr. C.A. M.L. Smith and P.C. Young (1995), Risk Management and Insurance, McGraw Hill, New York

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the concept and role of insurance in Economic Development
- CO2:** Demonstrate the Insurance Risk and elements of the risk management
- CO3:** Analyse the Insurance Risk and Institutional investment management
- CO4:** Understand the insurance type policy classification and advantages
- CO5:** Formulate the general rules and regulations of the insurance

For All the 5 Year Integrated PG Programmes of Arts Faculty**Learning Objectives (LO):**

To teach the students the purpose of life and to instill in them a moral concern for the society.

Unit – 1:

1. Value education – Meaning – Nature and Purpose
2. Importance of Value Education

Unit – 2:

1. Basic Features of Rational Ethics
2. Moral Consciousness and Conscience
3. Love – The Ultimate Moral Norm

Unit – 3:

1. Morality and Freedom - Human Freedom and Moral Responsibility
2. God, Religion and Morality
3. Sanction for Moral Life.

Unit – 4:

1. Social Ethics: Value of Life and Human Beings
2. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Unit – 5:

1. Ethical Issues Today: Religious Ethics, Family Ethics
2. Political Ethics - Business Ethics
3. Ethics and Culture.

Supplementary Reading

1. Herold Titus. *Ethics of Today*. New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House, 1964.
2. Madan, G.R. *Indian Social Problems*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1966.
3. Sharma, R.N. *Principles of Sociology*. Meerut: Educational Publishers, 1968.
4. Bhaskaran, G. *Social Philosophy* .(Tamil). Tanjore: Tamil University, 1955.
5. William K. Frankena. *Ethics*. Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 1999.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the importance of value education

CO2: Compare the strength of love and Moral Norm

CO3: Evaluate the moral life

CO4: Appreciate the value of life

CO5: Understand the ethics and culture

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To equip the students in micro economic theories with graphic illustrations.
2. To develop the skills of application of the principles to the real world problems.

Unit -1: Market Theories–I

1. Perfect competition – Short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry – Price and output determination – Optimum firm.
2. Monopoly – Short run and long run equilibrium - Price discrimination, monopoly control, and regulation – Contestable Market.
3. Monopolistic competition–Chamberlin Model- selling costs - Excess capacity.

Unit -2: Market Theories–II

1. Oligopoly – Non-collusive Models - Cournot - Bertrand – Chamberlin – Edgeworth – Sweezy - Stackelberg
2. Oligopoly - Collusive Models - Cartels and mergers - Price leadership - Base point price system
3. Monopsony – Price and output determination – Workable competition.

Unit -3: Alternative Theories of Firm

1. Duopoly price game-dominant strategy-Nash Equilibrium
2. Full cost pricing rule - Bain's limit pricing theory - Sylos-Labini Model
3. Input-output model-linear programming applications in decision making

Unit –4: Distribution Theories

1. Neo-classical approach – Marginal productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; Hick's technical progress.
2. Modern theory of distribution – Factor Pricing in imperfect product and factor markets.
3. Determination of Wages – Labour supply and wage determination – Role of trade unions and collective bargaining

Unit –5: Welfare Economics

1. Concept of Welfare Economics- role of value and judgment
2. Pareto optimality theory – Scitovsky double criterion theory –Arrow's theory of social choice
3. Amartya Sen on Arrow's impossibility theorem

Text Books

1. Ahuja H.L (2017) *Advanced Economic Theory* (Sultan Chand Co., New Delhi).
2. Hal R. Varian (2004), *Intermediate Micro Economics* (East-West Press: New Delhi).
3. Ruffin Roy. J (1992) *Intermediate Micro Economics* (Harper & Collins Publishers- New York).
4. Sundaram K.P.M. and Vaish M.C. (2004), *Micro Economic Theory* (S.Chand)

Supplementary Reading

1. Koutsyiannis A. (1985) *Modern Micro Economics*, (Macmillan- London).
2. Ferguson C.E. (1986) *Micro Economic Theory*, (Homewood, U.S.A).
3. Salvatore, Dominick (2016), *Micro Economic Theory* (Tata Mcgraw Hill-New Delhi).
4. Watson (1975) *Price Theory and its uses*, (Scientific Book Company , Calcutta).

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the economic principles that underpin modern economics
- CO2:** Have a basic understanding of the way budget constrained individuals make optimising choices and the way resources are allocated in private markets
- CO3:** Understand the role of different trading arrangements in markets and their impact on prices and the quantities traded
- CO4:** Use basic economic principles to evaluate the effects of government interventions and other exogenous changes in markets
- CO5:** Evaluate the Pareto optimum and social welfare functions

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To understand low equilibrium is obtained in the commodity and money market and in the economy as a whole.
2. To understand the functioning of Macro Economic Policies for a stable and sustainable Growth of an economy.

Unit-1: Investment Function

1. Factors determining Investment Demand-
2. Marginal Efficiency of capital and interest rate - Marginal Efficiency of Investment and uncertainty
3. Theory of Multiplier- Principles of Accelerator-The interaction between Multiplier and accelerator

Unit-2: General Equilibrium

1. Goods market and Money market
2. The equilibrium in real sector-Equilibrium in monetary sector
3. General equilibrium-shift in IS and LM Curves

Unit-3: New Classical Macroeconomics

1. Rational expectation theory
2. The inflation –employment- trade off, Philips curve
3. Mundell Fleming model

Unit – 4: Theories of trade cycle

1. Concept and Phases of trade cycle
2. Innovation theory- Kaldor theory and Hicks's theories of business cycle
3. Samuelson's theory of business cycle

Unit-5: Macroeconomic Policy

1. Macro Economic policy- objectives
2. Instruments-fiscal policy and monetary policy
3. Macroeconomic policy and sustainable growth

Text Books

1. AHUJA H.L.[2017] Macro Economics S.Chand & Company ,New Delhi ISBN-13:9789385401350
2. Jhingan M.L., [2017]. Macro Economic Theory [Konark Publishers Pvt.Ltd., Chennai].
3. Vaish M.C.,[2015] Macro Economics Theory , Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi.

Supplementary Reading

1. Thomas R. Michal, Asoke K. Ghosh ((2009) Macro Economic Theory, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.
2. David Romer, (2011) Advanced Macro Economics, 4th Edition, Mcgraw Hill Education, USA.
3. Frederic S. Mishkin, (2016) Macro Economics Policy and Practice, 2nd Edition, Pearson Education, London, UK.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the Macroeconomic problems in an economy

CO2: Analyse the difference between classical and Keynesian approach

- CO3:** Formulate strategies to maintain effective demand
- CO4:** Appreciate consumption pattern and consumption behavior
- CO5:** Formulate the Macroeconomic Policy and Development

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To make the students appreciate relative roles of Government and market in resource allocation from a theoretical perspective.
2. To teach the students the working of the fiscal policy with emphasis on tax structure, debt management in the context of federal setup.

Unit – 1: Introduction

1. Role of public finance - Major Fiscal functions.
2. Private and Public goods – Mixed goods – Merit goods- Social goods-Market failure Public goods and externalities.

Unit – 2: Public Expenditure

1. Theories of Public Expenditure – Musgrave – Wagner - Peacock Wiseman– Growth of Public Expenditure – Canons and Evaluation of Public Expenditure.

Unit – 3: Taxation and Public Debt

1. Direct and Indirect taxation – Canons and Principles of Taxation – Theory of optimal taxation – modern theory of incidence.
2. Classification and Sources of public debt – Burden of public debt – Principles of public debt – Methods of repayment of public debt – Compensatory aspects of public debt policy.

Unit – 4: Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Federalism

1. Objectives and Instruments of Fiscal policy – Compensatory Fiscal policy – Fiscal policy for Economic stability and growth– Effectiveness of fiscal policy.
2. Fiscal federalism – Role of finance commission – Principles – Recommendations of the latest Finance Commission – Transfer of resources from Union and States and States to Local Bodies.

Unit – 5: Indian Public Finance

1. Financial Autonomy in India – Tax Reform proposals of Kelkar Committee.
2. Tax structure and Working of Fiscal federalism in India – Resource transfer from union to State– Value Added Tax – MVAT- goods and service Tax (GST)
3. Fiscal consolidation in India since 2001-2002 – Fiscal responsibilities of central and state.
4. Central and State government Budgets – Issues of fiscal deficit
5. Fiscal policy and Economic downturn : Fiscal correction versus additional Stimulus

Text Books

1. Roshan H.S. Hayer . T. (2008) Public Finance MC Graw Hill Education, New Delhi
2. Singh S.K.(2017) , Public Finance in theory and Practice (S.Chand & Co) New Delhi

Supplementary Reading

1. Kavita Rao R. (2004). Impact of VAT Central & State Finance, EPW No :26
2. Lekha C (2008) “ Analysing the Raguram Rajan Committee Report on Finance Sector Reforms” EPW 43 (25): 11-14 June -21-27.
3. Reddy Y.V. (May 2008):Fiscal Policy & Economics Reforms (NIPEP) New Delhi.
4. Shankara Acharya (2006) “30 years of Tax Reform in India” EPW (April)

Course Outcome

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the role of Government in Economic Activities
- CO2:** Estimate the design of the tax structure using the concept of efficiency and equity
- CO3:** Demonstrate how the level of Government Expenditure is determine
- CO4:** Evaluate the methods of public debt and deficit
- CO5:** Calculate the financial relationship between the state and central

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To impart knowledge of conceptual research and design of research..
2. To familiarise them with the collection of Data and Sampling design.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. Meaning and Objectives of research-significance of research-Research Methods Vs Methodology-scientific Method-Criteria of Good research
2. Research Problems-Components needs and technique of defining research problems
3. Types of research: Descriptive, Analytical, Fundamental, Applied, Quantitative, Qualitative, Conceptual, Empirical –Survey method, Case study method, Action Research
4. Research design: Types and Characteristics of a good research design.

Unit-2: Theory & Hypothesis

1. Role of theory in research
2. Hypothesis-Importance of a Research hypothesis- Sources of hypothesis-Qualities of a good hypothesis- Hypothesis testing.

Unit-3: Collection of Data

1. Methods of collecting primary data –Self Administered questionnaire -Interview Surveys-
2. Telephone Surveys- Schedules.
3. Characteristics of a good questionnaire
4. Important sources of secondary data: Census, NSS, CSO,RBI, World Bank
5. Precaution in using secondary data

Unit-4: Sampling Design

1. Types of Population-Need for sampling-criteria for relating a sampling procedure
2. Methods of selecting a sample-Probability and Non Probability sampling methods-Determination of Sample size- Characteristics of a good sample design.

Unit-5: Mechanics of thesis writing

1. Significance of report writing-Types of research report
2. Format of a thesis
3. Importance of organization of literature review -Bibliographical citation procedure
4. Ethics in Research

Textbook

- 1 Earl R.Babbie (2010) The practice of Social Research. 12th edition, Wads Worth Cengage Learning
- 2 Ranjit Kumar (2018) Research Methodology 4th edition Sage Publication

Supplementary Reading

- 1 Kothari C.R.(2004) Research Methodology, 2nd edition,New age International publications
- 2 R.Panneerselvam (2005) Research Methodology Prentice Gall of Private Limited,New Delhi
- 3 Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Morrison (2007)., Research methods in Education, six edition Roughage, New York

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Differentiate Research methods from Research Methodology
- CO2:** Evaluate the qualities of a good hypothesis
- CO3:** Understand the methods of primary data and secondary data
- CO4:** Analyse probability sampling and non probability sampling methods
- CO5:** Formulate a thesis with well organize literature review

Learning Objectives (LO):

The study of urban economics is intended

1. To make the students understand the economic factors and forces underlying the process of urbanisation.
2. To develop students skill to examine the economic aspects or urban problems.
3. To provide insights into the formation of effective urban policies.

Unit-1: The process of Urbanisation

1. Definition of Urban Area- causes of urbanisation.
2. Theories of urban structure and urban growth-Concentric Zone Theory-Central Place Theory-Urban base theory.
3. Features of urbanization in Developing countries.

Unit-2: Rural-Urban migration

1. Theories of Rural- Urban migration-Rosente in's Law, Lewis-Fei Ranis Model, Lee's Theory.
2. Concept of informal sector and its role in economic development.
3. Factors affecting migration-Economic Factors-Push and Pull factors Social and other factors.

Unit-3: Problems of Urbanisation

1. Urban Transportation.
2. Slums, Housing and Urban Renewal.
3. Urban Water supply and Public Health.
4. Urban Financial Problems.

Unit-4: Urbanisation in India

1. 21st Century Urbanisation in India-Growth of Urban Population.
2. Urbanisation without labour absorption in India.

Unit-5: Urban Development Policy in India

1. Policies and Programmes under the plans- Integrated Development of small and medium towns.
2. Urban development and Housing Policy.
3. Measures to control urban growth-Decentralisation industry-Growth Centres-Satellite towns.

Text Books

1. Ashish Bose (1989) India's Urbanisation 1901-2001 (New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill Co.)
2. Francis Cherunillam (2016) Urbanisation in Developing Countries (Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House)
3. Ghanshyam Shah, (2016) Urban Economics (Sage Publications, New Delhi)

Supplementary Reading

1. Brian A and Ravinder Singh, (edited) (1995) Housing the Urban poor, Policy and Practice in Developing Countries, (Sage Publications, New Delhi)
2. Fred Durr, The Urban Economy (London, Index Educational Publishers) 1971.
3. Harris Tordon (1973), Introduction to urban Economic Analysis and policy (New York).

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the theories of urbanisation
- CO2:** Appreciate the economic and social factors causing migration from rural to urban
- CO3:** Evaluate the problems of urbanisation
- CO4:** Formulate the policies for integrated development of towns
- CO5:** Analyse the measures of decentralization industry-growth centres, installing satellite towns

Semester- VII

**19IECE-75-2 – Gender Economics
[DE-2]**

**Credits:4
Hours: 4**

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To make the students understand the demographic aspects of gender and their role in family
2. To enable students understand the role played by women in rural sector, urban sector and the empowerment of women

Unit -1: Demographic Aspects of Gender

1. Women Studies vs Gender studies – Sex vs Gender –
2. Gender Inequalities – Amartya Sen’s view on gender inequalities-missing women

Unit -2: Gender and Family

1. Women and the household – Women’s paid work and the family – decision making power –bargaining power
2. Domestic role of women – Valuing women’s work – Time allocation of Women’s work

Unit –3: Gender and Employment

1. Theories of Labour market -Wage differentials in the labour market – male and female productivity differences – Demand and supply factors
2. Emergence of women entrepreneurship – Women’s Education and Employment – Rural and Urban Employment opportunities

Unit –4: Gender and Empowerment

1. Economic empowerment – Poverty eradication – HDI - GDI – GEM- Social empowerment –Education, Health and Nutrition.
2. Political Empowerment – Membership in Panchayat Raj Institution, Co-operative institution – Legislature Assemblies in Parliament - Cultural Empowerment

Unit –5: Gender Technology and Environment

1. Gender and development indices; Mainstreaming gender into development policies
2. Gender planning techniques; Gender sensitive governance; Paradigm shifts from women’s well being to Women’s empowerment
3. Democratic decentralization (Panchayats) and women’s empowerment in India

Text Books

1. Mukesh Easwaran (2014) Why Gender Matters in Economics, Princeton University Press, USA
2. March C., Smyth, I., Mukhopadhyay, M. (2005). A Guide to Gender Analysis Framework OXFAM.
3. Taslikaan (2007). A Conceptual Framework for Gender and Development Studies: From Welfare to Empowerment

Supplementary Reading

1. UNDP (2018) Human Development Report, Oxford University Press, New York.
2. World Economic Forum (2018) The Global Gender Gap Report, The World Bank India.
3. Kapsos .S, Silberman. A and Bourmpoula. E(2014) Why is female Labour force participation declining so sharply in India ? ILO Research Paper No 10
4. Geneva. International Labour organization. Retrained 15th July 2015 from http://www.ilo.org/global/research_papers/wcms250977/and-en/index.htm google scholar

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Understand the types and causes of gender inequalities

CO2: Evaluate Women’s paid work and unpaid work at household

CO3: Appreciate theories of labour market and its impact on wage discrimination

CO4: Apply gender empowerment measures and formulate a new index for measuring empowerment of women

CO5: Analyse women’s role in environmental safety and women’s role in technological world

Semester- VIII

19IECC-81 – Mathematics For Economics

Credits:5

Hours: 5

(Resolved that in Quantitative Papers, at least 50 percentages of Questions must be asked to solve problems in view of increasing Numerical and application skills)

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To equip the students with the knowledge of mathematical techniques
2. To train the students with the applications of mathematics in economics

Unit-1: Differentiation

1. Functions of two or more variables – First and second order simple and partial derivatives – Total differential – Partial elasticity values and growth rates.
2. Economic applications of partial derivatives – Marginal utility – Marginal rate of substitution – Marginal productivity – Marginal rate of technical substitution – Input elasticities – Elasticity of substitution – Euler’s theorem.
3. Properties of homogenous production function – Cobb – Douglas and CES function.

Unit -2: Optimization in Economics

1. First and second order conditions for maximum and minimum of $Y = f(X)$ and $Z = f(X, Y)$.
2. Maximum revenue – Minimum average cost – Maximum profit of a firm.
3. Monopoly with tax and price discrimination – Duopoly and game theory.

Unit –3: Constrained Optimization

1. Lagrange’s multiplier method - First and Second Order Conditions
2. Consumer equilibrium – Slutsky equation.
3. Producer equilibrium – Least cost combination of inputs – Expansion path – Minimizing cost with output constraint – Maximizing profit with output constraints.

Unit –4: Applications of Integration

1. Basic rules and methods of integration
2. Deriving total from marginal values – Consumer’s surplus and producer’s surplus

Unit –5: Dynamic Analysis

1. First order differential equations – Harrod Domar and Solow growth models – Capital expansion model.
2. Linear and exact difference equations – Cob-Web model

Text Books

1. Chiang, A.C. (2011). *Fundamental methods of Mathematical Economics* [McGraw-Hill, New Delhi]
2. Metha and Madnani (2017). *Mathematics for Economists*[Laxminarain Agarwal Educational Publishers, New Delhi]

Supplementary Reading

1. Renshaw, Georf(2012), *Maths for Economics*, Oxford University Press, UK

Course Outcome

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Demonstrate economic applications of partial and total derivatives

CO2: Distinguish between types of integral calculus and understand their applications in economics

CO3: Appreciate different orders of differential equations and their uses in economic analysis

CO4: Understand the role of difference equations in economics

CO5: Become a critical reader of literature concerning empirical analyses

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To equip the students with basic theories of monetary economics
2. To make the students understand the role of financial institutions in a developing economy
3. To educate the students to understand the working of monetary policies in India

Unit – 1: Demand for Money

1. Quantity theories of money – Fisher and Cambridge
2. Keynesian monetary theory
3. James Tobin's portfolio analysis of money demand
4. Don Patinkin's Integration– Real Balance Effect
5. Milton Friedman's reformulated quantity theory

Unit – 2: Supply of Money

1. Types and determinants of money supply – money multiplier
2. Theories of interest rate – classical – Keynes – Hicks – Hansen.

Unit – 3: Money and Capital Market

1. Significance and functions of Money market and capital market
2. Role of financial intermediaries – Effects of financial intermediation
3. Non-banking financial institutions – Gurley and Shaw theory

Unit – 4: Banking

1. Functions of Commercial banks - Credit creation – process and limitations
2. Role of Commercial banks after nationalization – after reforms
3. Role of RBI – Regulation of money supply and credit
4. Narashimham Committee Reports– 1991 and 1998
5. Raguram Rajan Committee Report -2007

Unit – 5: Monetary Policy

1. Objectives and Instruments of Monetary policy– Limitations of monetary policy
2. Monetarism and Keynesianism – Comparison - Supply side policies

Text Books

1. Vaish, M.C. (2014). *Money, Banking and International Trade* [New Age International, New Delhi]
2. Mithani D. M. *Monetary Economics 2015 "A Course in Monetary Theory"* Somaiya Publication New Delhi

Supplementary Reading

1. Gupta, R.D. (1995). *Keynes and Post Keynesian Economics* [Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi]
2. Harry Johnson (1977) *ESSays in Monetary Economics* (George Allen Unwin)
3. Basu S.K. (2008) *Recent Banking Development* [Chand and Co., New Delhi]

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the function of money
- CO2:** Formulate the strategies for effective functioning of demand and supply of money
- CO3:** Appreciate the role of monetary policy in controlling inflation
- CO4:** Evaluate the priority lending business of commercial banks
- CO5:** Appreciate the role of public sector banks as banker to government

Learning Objectives (LO):

In this course students will

1. Learn about environment-economy linkage
2. Learn about the economic roots of environmental damage
3. Become acquainted with environmental valuation

Unit – 1: Economy and the Environment

1. The interaction between the economic system and the environmental system – The services provided by the environmental system to the economic system – The Material Balance model.
2. Market and Environment : Public goods, externalities, absence of property rights.
3. “Government failure” and environmental damage.

Unit – 2: Environmental Policy

1. The socially efficient level of emissions: the concept of optimum pollution.
2. Criteria for evaluating environmental control policies.
3. Command – and-control-policy.
4. Market based instruments: Pollution taxes, tradable permits, subsidies, cap-and-trade
5. Property rights to internalize externalities: The Coase Theorem.

Unit – 3: Environmental Valuation

1. Importance of environmental valuation
2. Cost-Benefit analysis
3. The categories of environmental value.
4. Methods of environmental valuation: Revealed preference methods: Hedonic pricing method, travel cost method:-State preference approach; Contingent Valuation method.

Unit – 4: Natural Resource Economics

1. Types of natural resources.
2. Non-renewable resources a) the Mc Kelvey classification b) Allocating Non-renewable resources: The Hotelling Theorem.
3. Renewable resources – a) Forests: Frontier model and immiserisation models of deforestation; Consequences of deforestation; b) Water: Efficient allocation of sustainable yield”; - Water: Efficient allocation of surface and ground water.
4. Common Property Resources (CPRs) – Characteristics of CPRs -Dissipation of Hotelling rents (“tragedy of the commons”) - Ostrom’s “design principles” for sustainable local CPR governance.

Unit – 5: Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

1. Growth and the environment: The environmental Kuznets curve.
2. Sustainable Development: a) weak sustainability and strong sustainability b) The “Hartwick rule” c) “green national accounts”, genuine savings
3. Poverty and environmental degradation
4. Economics of Climate Change: a) economic impact of climate change b) Climate Change Policy: mitigation and adaptation c) International action for climate change.

Text Books

1. *Environmental Economics : An Introduction* by Barry C. Field and Martha K. Field (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2017)
2. *Introduction to Environmental Economics (2001)* by Nick Hanley, J.F.Shogren, and Ben White (London: Oxford University Press,2001)

Supplementary Reading

For Unit 4

Natural Resource Economics: An Introduction Barry C Field (London: McGraw Hill, 2001)

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Appreciate the resource flow between the economic system and the environmental system.
- CO2:** Apply economic concepts to understand the cause of the different types of environmental damage
- CO3:** Measure the economic costs of environmental damage and the benefits of enhancing environmental quality
- CO4:** Understand the use of market based instruments to control: environmental damage
- CO5:** Analyse the situation between economic growth and sustainable development

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To teach the theories of regional development from a multidimensional perspective.
2. To make the students understand the policies of regional development.

Unit – 1: Introduction

1. Objectives and scope of regional economic analysis.
2. Regional economic problems – Causes.
3. Economics of Geography – Krugman – Endogenous growth (Lucas and Romer)

Unit – 2: Regional Economic Theories – I

1. Theories of Regional Economic Development – Cumulative Causation (Perroux, Myrdal, Hirschman)
2. Export base theory, Central place theory (Christaller), Sector theory (Colin Kuznets), Stages theory (Rostow).

Unit – 3: Regional Economic Theories – II

1. Theories of Location – Weber's and Florence
2. Migration and Regional Development – Todaro Model
3. Three dimensions of Regional Development – Density, Distance and Economic Divisions.

Unit – 4: Regional Disparities

1. Regional Disparities – Interstate variations of poverty and unemployment
2. Comparative analysis of industrial development in different stages
3. Agricultural development in different stages.

Unit – 5: Regional Planning

1. Regional imbalances and Financial Institutions in India – Inter-state disparity
2. Problems of developing the backward areas – Regional Planning in India.
3. Micro level plans – Special Economic Zone

Text Books

1. Anitakumari (2016), *Balance and Regional Development in India: Issues and policies*, (New Century Publications) .
2. Mishra J and Chakadar Sinha (2014), *Planning and Regional Development in India* (Guarav Publishing House, Jalandhar).
3. Mishra R.P (2012), *Regional Development Planning In India* (Vikas, New Delhi).

Supplementary Reading

1. Friedman, J and W. Alonso Edited (1984) *Regional Development and Planning: A Reader*, (MIT Press, Cambridge).
2. Isard. W (1986), *Methods of Regional Analysis*, (MIT Press, Cambridge).
3. Myrdal G. (1986) *Economic Theory and Under developed Regions*, (Vora, Bombay).
4. Richardson (2011), *Elements of Regional Economics*, (Penguin Books).
5. World Development Report (2009) *Reshaping Economic Geography* (World Bank).

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the Regional economy and the economic activities at regional level
- CO2:** Evaluate the dimensions of regional issues on national development
- CO3:** Appreciate the implications of economic policy on backward regions
- CO4:** Evaluate the role played by growth poles on neighboring regions
- CO5:** To Analyse the problems of developing backward areas

Semester- VIII

**19IECE-84-2 – Labour Economics
[DE-4]**

**Credits:4
Hours: 4**

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To familiarize the students with the problems of labour and the stress and strains developed in Industrial economy.
2. To develop the analytical skills of the students identifying the problems of labour and settlement of industrial disputes and evaluate the conditions of Industrial relation.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. Concept of Labour and Labour Economics-Labour Problems.
2. Labour Market – Demand and Supply of Labour – Characteristics of labour market in India.
3. Recruitment Procedure and Employment Exchange.

Unit-2: Organisation of Industrial Labour

1. Role and functions of Trade Union
2. Theories of Trade Unionism (i) Webbs (ii) KarlMarx (iii) Gandhi
3. Trade Union Movement in India-Recent Trends-Justifications of Strikes and Lockouts.

Unit-3: Industrial Disputes and International Labour Organisations (ILO)

1. Industrial Disputes: Causes and Consequences
2. Industrial Disputes in India
3. ILO Purposes-Constitution-Functions-ILO and India.

Unit-4: Industrial Relation

1. Need for Industrial Relation Machinery-Preventive and Curative methods-Collective Bargaining, Arbitration and Adjudications.
2. Industrial Democracy, concept of Workers participation in management
3. Role of State in Industrial Relations.

Unit-5: Labour Welfare

1. Labour Welfare concept, significance, classification, Principles and programmes.
2. Concept of Labour in India; Factory Act ,Labour Welfare Legislation in India.

Text Books

1. Tyagi P.B (2016) Labour Economics and Social Welfare,(Jaiprakash Nath & Co. Merut)
2. Perre Cahur, Stephane Carcillo and andre zylberberg,Labour Economics, PHI Learning Delhi, 2nd Edition 2014

Supplementary Reading

1. Baholiwal T.N. (1981) Economics of LAbour and Industrial Relations,(Sahity Bhawan,Agra)
2. Giri V.V (1985) Labour Problems in Indian Industry (Asia Publish House, Bombay)
3. Peter Solane Paul Latreille and Nigel Oleary, Modern LAbour Economics,Routledge London 1st Ed.2013

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

CO1: Perform supply and demand analysis in the labour market

CO2: Analyze the effect of labour unions

CO3: Explain the analyse the determinants of wages

CO4: Show what causes changes in the productivity of labour

CO5: Understand Labour welfare legislations in India

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To introduce the economic way of thinking about society.
2. The students will learn to use basic economic reasoning to reflect on a wide range of issues in a society.

Unit – 1: Thinking about Prices

1. How are prices determined? The concept of willingness to Pay
2. Understanding Inflation: Meaning of Inflation and how it is measured in India.
3. Inflation rate and the prices you pay in shops: why they diverge.

Unit – 2: Economics of Social Customs

1. Economics of rising age of marriage and declining family size.
2. How economic globalization is changing the Indian family.
3. economic Inequality between men and women

Unit – 3: Economics of Social Evils

1. Discrimination and its economic consequences
2. Pollution: The economic roots of the pollution problem.
3. Addiction: Economic case for legalizing drugs as solution to addiction.

Unit – 4: Economics of Arts, Sports, and Science

1. Understanding the declining demand for performing arts from economic perspective.
2. Economics of Sports: Role of economic competition in sporting activity.
3. Economics and Science: What motivates scientific research?-

Unit – 5: National Issues

1. The Union Budget and you
2. How the stock market works
3. The global economic crisis: Its origin and impact on India.

Text Books

1. Title Economics Through Everyday Life: From Author Anthony Dark Zephyros (Press 2016)
2. Economics of Real Life: C.T. Kurien Academic Foundation 2018
3. Every day Economics Steve Coulter Agenda Publishing 2017

Course Outcome**At the end of the course students will be able to**

- CO1:** Understanding the concept of price determination and production cost
- CO2:** Formulate the Economics of Social Customs and Reasoning of inequality
- CO3:** Analyse the problems and consequences of social evils
- CO4:** Demonstrate the Economics of Sports Science and its Applications
- CO5:** Evaluate the national and Global Economic Crisis

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To familiarize the students with trade theories and modern institutions.
2. To develop analytical skill of the students for identifying international economic problems and the complexities in international trade and policy

Unit – 1: Pure Theory of International Trade

1. Comparative Cost Theory - Refinements of Comparative Cost Theory.
2. Modern Theory of Factor Endowments – Heckscher-Ohlin and Leontief Paradox.
3. Factors Intensity Reversal: The Stolper-Samuelson Theorem and the Rybezynski Theorem.

UNIT-2: Recent Theories of International Trade

1. Karvi's Theory of Availability – Lindar's Theory of Volume of Trade and demand pattern.
2. Posner's Technological Gap Theory – Vernon's Product Cycle Theory - Kenen's Human capital theory
3. Intra- Industry Trade – Economies of scale- Imperfect Competition and International Trade.

UNIT-3: Balance of Payments Policies

1. BOP Disequilibrium – Adjustment Mechanism: Elasticity Approach, Absorption approach and Monetary Approach
2. Expenditure changing monetary and fiscal policy – Monetary and Fiscal policies for internal and external balance: The Swan Model and Mundallian Model
3. Expenditure Switching Policies and Expenditure Reducing Policies – Foreign Trade Multiplier

UNIT-4: Foreign Aid and MNCs.

1. Foreign Aid - Types of Foreign aid – Advantages and Disadvantages – Factors determining foreign aid -
2. Foreign Investment – Foreign Direct investment – Types of FDI – FDI Policy of India.
3. Multinational Corporations – Features of Multinational Corporations - Advantages and Limitations of MNCs.

UNIT-5: Managing Foreign Exchange Risk

1. Foreign exchange risk - Types of exchange rate risk - Transaction risk, Translation risk, Economic risk.
2. Measurement of Exchange Rate Risk - value-at-risk (VaR) model. Methods of managing foreign exchange risk.
3. Forward contracts, Money market hedges, Currency futures, Currency Options, Currency swaps.

Textbooks:

1. Francis Cherunillam(2017),International Economics(Tata McGraw Hill,NewDelhi)
2. Paul Krugman and Maurice 2013 *International Economics: Theory and Policy* (Pearson New Delhi)

Supplementary Reading

1. J.N. Bhagwati 2003) *Free Trade Today* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, ,
2. Jeff Madura 2011 *International Financial Management* (Mason, Ohio: Southwestern Cengage Learning,
3. Sarno, L , Taylor M.P & Jeffrey A. (2002), *The Economics of Exchange Rates* (Cambridge University Press, Frankel)

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the role of comparative advantage in trade and gains from trade
- CO2:** Formulate the theory of volume of trade and strategies of trade
- CO3:** Evaluate the role of balance of payments policies aimed at encouraging trade
- CO4:** Appreciate the foreign aid and MNCs in Development of International Trade
- CO5:** Demonstrate the managing foreign exchange risk and currency options

(Resolved that in Quantitative Papers, at least 50 percentages of Questions must be asked to solve problems in view of increasing Numerical and application skills)

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To teach the students important applications of econometric tools
2. To familiarize the students with econometric model building

Unit-1: Dynamic Econometric Model

1. Auto-regressive model – Distributed lag model – Koyck's partial adjustment.
2. Adaptive expectation – Almon model.

Unit -2: Dummy Variables

1. Meaning and uses of dummy variables – Seasonal Analysis – Dummy independent and dependent variables.
2. Probit, Logit and Tobit models.

Unit –3: Simultaneous Equation Model

1. Structural model – Reduced form model – Recursive model – Simultaneity bias.
2. Identification problem – Rules for identification and choice of econometric methods.

Unit –4: Simultaneous Equation Methods

1. Reduced form method (or) indirect least squares method of estimation – Methods of instrumental variables.
2. Two stage least squares method – Generalized least squares.

Unit –5: Introduction to Time Series Econometrics

1. Stochastic Process - Stationary and Non Stationary stochastic process-Unit root stochastic process.
2. Trend stationary and difference stationary stochastic process-Integrated stochastic process - Properties.
3. Unit root tests - Cointegration - Economic Applications.

Text Books

1. Gujarathi, D.N. (2012). Text Book of Econometrics [McGraw-Hill, New Delhi]
2. Koutsiyannis, A. (2002). Theory of Econometrics[MacMillan, London]
3. . Madnani, G.M.K. (2009). Introduction to Econometrics [Oxford IBH Pub. Co., New Delhi]

Supplementary Reading

1. Klein, L.R. (2001). *An Introduction to Econometrics* [Prentice Hall, New Delhi]
2. Lange, O. (2001). *An Introduction to Econometrics* [MacMillan, New York]
3. Madalla, G. (2006). *Econometric Methods* [McGraw-Hill, New Delhi]

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Differentiate dynamic economic models
- CO2:** Demonstrate the meaning and uses of dummy variables and features of Quality Response models
- CO3:** Have familiar with the types of simultaneous equation model and methods and their significance
- CO4:** Appreciate the types of stochastic processes and its properties in time series econometrics
- CO5:** Become a critical reader of literature concerning empirical analyses

Learning Objectives (LO):

To equip skill in applying statistical tools to Economics using computers

Unit-1: Text Management with MS-WORD

Creating new Documents –Document template – Typing Text – Editing Text – Insert Text – Go to, Find, and Replace text or word - Formatting of Text – Format painter – Cut and Paste utility - Copying Document/text in the same or Different file or Document – Drag and drop of typed text- creating tables – using auto correct, dictionary thesaurus.

Unit-2: Managing Data Base

EXCEL: The typical worksheet or spread sheet – cell and their properties – formatting cell – text, numbers, currency, accounting, date, time, and percentage, scientific – formats.

Formula: using arithmetic and relational operators in a worksheet -Advanced Formulas: sum, count, Average, Max, Min, Product -Using auto format

Unit-3: - Graphs and Charts

1. Bar diagrams, pie charts, Area,
2. Building Line Diagrams, Histograms, Scatter plots
3. Frequency Graphs, Ogive, Lorenz curve
4. Time Series

Unit- 4: Data Analysis-I

1. Naming variables - Coding and Recoding of data - Arithmetic calculations with in variables
2. Descriptive Statistics: Frequencies, Descriptive, Explore, Cross Tabulation
3. Compare Means: One sample T- test, Independent Sample T – test, paired sample T test, One way ANOVA
4. Correlation: Bivariate, Partial,
5. Regression: Linear, Curve Estimation, Multiple Regression

Unit-5: Data Analysis-II

1. Classification: K-means cluster, Hierarchical cluster, Discriminant function
2. Non-parametric Test: Chi-square, Bi-nomial
3. Time Series – Exponential Smoothing, Auto regression, Seasonal Decomposition

Text Books

1. Andy Field (2000). *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows – Advanced Techniques for the Beginner* [Sage Publications, New Delhi]
2. Dr.K.Dhanasekaran (2010) *Computer Applications in Economics* First Edition ISBN978-81-8281-296-3
3. Darren George Paul Mallery *SPSS for Windows step by step* Sixth Edition

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Able to do text processing i.e, formatting, page setting proofing through MS Word
- CO2:** Organize data sets using MS excel
- CO3:** Apply statistical tools through functions installed, and capable of incorporating their own functions in MS Excel
- CO4:** Create Graph using MS Excel
- CO5:** Build master table to organize data collected through primary survey and analyse them through SPSS

Learning Objectives (LO):

Globalisation is one of the most importance topics in development economics. No country can be immune from the process of globalization and this applied to India as well. In this Paper we will learn about the facets of globalization.

Unit-1: The process of globalization

1. Definition of globalization
2. Features of contemporary globalization
3. Globalization and the nations states

Unit-2: Drives of globalization: Trade

1. Trade flows in global economy
2. Trade as engine of growth
3. Free Trade Vs protectionists policies in development

Unit-3: Drives of globalization: FDI and cost of Transport

1. Characteristics of multi nation corporation
2. Implication of intrafarm trade
3. Alternative perspective of Role of FDI in Developing Countries
4. Declining transport cost and globalization of production process

Unit-4: Globalization and human development- 1

1. Globalization and employment
2. Impact of globalization human well being
3. Globalization and environmental quality

Unit-5: Globalization and human development - 2

1. Globalization and poverty
2. Globalization and Income distribution
3. Case studies globalization and human development in East Asia, India and China

Text Book

1. Dani Rodrik (New York: Norton, 2011) Chapter 1, 3, 7, 11
2. In Defense of Globalization by Jagdish Bhagwati (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004) Chapters 5, 7, 11, 12, 16

Supplementary Reading

1. The Great Convergence: Information Technology and the New Globalization by Richard Baldwin (Boston: Harvard University Press, 2016)
2. The Globotics upheaved Globalization Robotics and the Future of Work, by Richard Baldwin (Boston : 2019)

Course Outcome

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the process and features of Globalization
CO2: Demonstrate the trade flows and growth in global economy
CO3: Formulate the perspective FDI and globalization of production process
CO4: Analyse the impact of human development and environment analyzing
CO5: Evaluate the case studies of globalization and human development in other countries

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To enable the learners to develop an understanding of planning, financing and cost of education.
2. Develop and understanding of the link between the educational system and economic development.
3. Develop an understanding of educational problems in the context of economic concepts, theories and techniques.

Unit 1: Introduction

1. Meaning, definition, scope and importance of Economics of Education - Relationship between education and the economic development
2. Education: as consumption and as individual, social and national investment
3. Spill over effects of education

Unit 2: Costs of Education

1. Direct and Indirect costs
2. Private cost, Social cost and Opportunity cost –
3. Unit cost of Education

Unit 3: Pricing and Financing of Education

1. Micro and Macro aspects of pricing of education
2. Sources of finance for education: private, public, fees, donations,- Endowments and grants.
3. Government's role in financing education at different levels with special reference to higher education.

Unit 4: Measurement of Contribution of Education to Economic Growth

1. Cost-Benefit Analysis in Education
2. Cost Effectiveness Analysis in Education
3. Other Approaches: Correlation Approach- Residual approach- Manpower Forecasting Approach- Wage-differential Approach.

Unit 5: Education, Equity and Income Distribution

1. Educational equity measures
2. (a) the equal opportunity criterion (b) the cost – benefit criterion, and (c) the ability to pay criterion- Education as a determinant of income variance,
3. Tools to assess the equity and income distribution- The Gini coefficient, the Lorenz curve.

Text books

1. Dominic j. Brewer & Patric j.McEwan(2014), "Economics of Education", Elsevier Limited,U.K
2. Samuel A (2013) The Economics of Education Strategic Book Publishing & Rights
3. Eric H.F.2006 Hand book of "The Economics of Education" Sanfrancisco (Singapore) Tokyo

Supplementary Reading

1. Garg V. P. (1985) The Cost Analysis in higher Education New Delhio, Metropolitan Book Co. Pvt Ltd.
2. Shriprakash and Chowdhurty S. Expenditure on Education, Theory, Models and Growth, New Delhi: NIEPA (2005)

Course Outcomes:

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Demonstrate the meaning, scope and importance of economics of education
- CO2:** Understand the different types of costs of education, pricing of education and sources of finance and equity measures
- CO3:** Apply theories and tools of economics in education
- CO4:** Learn how to measure the contribution of education to economic growth through different approaches
- CO5:** Appreciate the application of economic tools and criteria in framing education policies

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To make the students understand economic impact of natural disasters.
2. To teach them appropriate economic policies.

Unit – 1: Introduction

1. The goal of disaster economic analysis
2. Important terminology-hazard, vulnerability, disaster, disaster risk, mitigation, preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
3. Types of hazards - Natural hazards- Man made hazards

Unit – 2: Economic Effects of Disasters

1. Direct effects-Indirect effects -Secondary effects
2. Consequences of disasters - measurement of consequence -Tangible losses - Intangible losses

Unit – 3: Disaster Risk

1. Quantification of disaster risk: UNDP's Disaster Risk Index.
2. Components of disaster risk reduction –Role of market.
3. Integrating disaster risk in poverty reduction strategy

Unit – 4: Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation

1. Vulnerability context - Source of Vulnerability - Tools for assessing hazard-induced Vulnerability - Vulnerability indicators.
2. Mitigation of economic and human impact.

Unit – 5: Intervention Policies

1. Differences in intervention for natural and human – made disasters
2. Policy instruments for disaster intervention
3. Interventions for general multi – sectoral disasters - Disasters involving displaced populations - Disasters leading to food insecurity - Disaster expected from climate change.

Text Books

1. Natural Hazards and Unnatural Disasters The World Bank, 2010 (available free online)
2. Ahmad, Ayaz: (2003), Disaster Management,(Anmol Publications. New Delhi).
3. Ghosh, G.K: (2007),Disaster Management; Saujanya Books.

Supplementary Reading

1. AgarwalS.K:(2006),Perspectiveson Organisational Disaster Management,(Indian Books).
2. Benson, Charlotte and John Tuigg: (2007), Tool for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction Geneva: Prevention consortium (online ed) (unit-3).
3. Kamal Taori: (2007), Disaster Management Through Panchayat Raj, (Concept Publishers).
4. Richard Sylves: (2008), Disaster Policy and Politics, (SAGE Publications.)

Course Outcomes

At the end of the course students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the concept of important terminology of natural hazards
- CO2:** Able to analyse the economic effects and measurement of disasters
- CO3:** Understand the quantifications of disasters risk reduction strategy
- CO4:** Formulate the source of vulnerability and tools for assessing indicators of vulnerability
- CO5:** Formulate the policy instruments for disaster interventions

Learning Objective (LO):

To train students in soft skills in order to enable them to be professionally competent.

Unit 1: Soft Skills and Personality Development

Soft Skills: Meaning and Importance - Hard Skills versus Soft Skills - Self Concept: Self Awareness, Self Development and Self Realisation – Power of Positive Attitude – Etiquette and Manners.

Listening: Types of Listening, Effective Listening and Barriers to Listening – Assertive Communication.

Unit 2: Communication Skills

Oral Communication: Forms, Types of Speeches and Public Speaking – Presentation: Elements of Effective Presentation and Use of Visual Aids in Presentation.

Written Communication: Strategies of Writing – Business Letters: Form, Structure and Formats – Types of Business Letters – Memos – Agenda and Minutes.

Non-verbal Communication: Body Language and Proxemics.

Unit 3: Interpersonal Skills

Interpersonal Skills: Relationship Development and Maintenance and Transactional Analysis.

Conflict Resolution Skills: Levels of Conflict and Handling Conflict - Persuasion – Empathy – Managing Emotions – Negotiation: Types, Stages and Skills – Counselling Skills.

Unit 4: Employability Skills

Goal Setting – Career Planning – Corporate Skills – Group Discussion – Interview Skills – Types of Interview - Email Writing – Job Application – Cover Letter - Resume Preparation.

Unit 5: Professional Skills

Decision Making Skills – Problem Solving – Emotional Intelligence – Team Building Skills – Team Spirit – Time Management – Stress Management: Resolving Techniques.

Supplementary Reading

1. Ghosh, B.N. *Managing Soft Skills for Personality Development*. (Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
2. Krishna Mohan and Meera Banerji. *Developing Communication Skills*. (2nd Edition). New Delhi: MacMillan Publishers India Ltd., 2009.
3. Neera Jain and Shoma Mukherji. *Effective Business Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
4. Rao, M.S. *Soft Skills - Enhancing Employability: Connecting Campus with Corporate*. New Delhi: I K International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 2011.
5. Ashraf Rizwi, M. *Effective Technical Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2010.

Bretag Tracey, Crossman Joanna and Bordia Sarbari. *Communication Skills*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To make the students familiar with the issues in Indian economic development.
2. To give an insight into the functioning of the economy through macroeconomic policies and instruments.
3. To train the students with working of diverse economic policies in India.

Unit-1: Growth and Structural Change

1. Indian economy at Independence
2. The policy framework: statist policy, transition to market-oriented policy, role of erstwhile Planning Commission And NITI Ayog
3. Two phases of growth (1950-1980 and 1980 onwards), factors underlying turnaround
4. Structural change in Indian economy

Unit 2: Agricultural and Industrial Sectors Agricultural Sector

1. Performance of agricultural sector, factors determining agricultural growth
2. Factors underlying food inflation
3. Agricultural price policy and food security
4. Industrial Growth - Industrial growth before and after reforms - Dualism in Indian manufacturing
5. Issues in performance of public sector enterprises and privatisation

Unit-3: Fiscal Developments, Finance and External Sector

1. Expenditure trends
2. GST: rationale and impact
3. Evolution of the financial sector in post-liberalisation period
4. External sector performance: emergence of India as major exporter in services, performance of manufacturing sector

Unit-4: Poverty and Inequality

1. Measuring poverty in India: Selection of poverty lines
2. Poverty in pre and post liberalization periods
3. Impact of growth on poverty
4. PDS vs cash transfers, feasibility of universal basic income in India
5. Inequality in India in pre and post liberalization periods

Unit-5: Social Issues

1. Gender gap in India and trends in female labour force participation rates, factors determining female labour force participation
2. Employment : changing nature of employment in India, "jobless growth"
3. Labour in informal sector
4. India's demographic transition

Textbook

1. *Indian Economy Since Independence* Edited by Uma Kapila (New Delhi: Academic Foundation), Current 2017 Edition
2. Uma Kapila (2017) *Economic Development and Policy*, Academic Foundation, Gurugram, Haryana.
3. Bauer P.T. (2011) *Indian Economic Policy and Development*, Routledge , UK.
4. Anne O Kaueger (2002) *Economic Policy reforms and the Indian economy*, The university of Chicago, UK.

Supplementary Reading

Economic Survey 2018 and subsequent editions (Government of India: Ministry of Finance)

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand growth and structural change of Indian Economy at independence and policy frame work of planning commission
- CO2:** Evaluate Agricultural and industrial sector performance and growth
- CO3:** Estimate expenditure trends and GST impacts and financial sector before and past reforms
- CO4:** Inculcate poverty, poverty lines and poverty in pre and port liberalization periods
- CO5:** Analyse PDS, Gender gap, and changing nature of employment in India.

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To teach the students the importance of health economics and the role of economics in the health care sector.
2. To teach the principles relating to economic value of human resources besides introducing concepts of health indicators.

Unit -1: Health Economics – Basic Concepts

1. Definition and Dimensions of Health [WHO definition]
2. Meaning and Importance of Health Economics
3. Determinants of Health
4. Input and Output Indicators of Health

Unit -2: Health and Development

1. Income and Health Linkages
2. Concept of Wellbeing – PQLI and HDI
3. Poverty and Health – Occupational Health Hazards
4. Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality and Life Expectancy
5. Nutrition and Health – Mal-nutrition – Under-nutrition

Unit -3: Health as Investment

1. Economics of Public Health
2. Education and Health – Concept of Health Education
3. Capital Formation in Health Care

Unit -4: Micro-Economics of Health Services

1. Demand for health services - Preference for health care and health cure - Income and Price effects
2. Physician as a price-discriminating monopolist
3. Health Production Function with Illustration

Unit -5: Health in Developing Countries

1. Significance of Health in LDCs
2. Measuring the Burden of Disease - The Concepts DALY and QALYs
3. Challenges for the Future

Text Books

1. Guire A.M , Henderson J and Mooney G.(2016) The Economics of Health Care: An Introductory Text. [Routledge and Kegan Paul London and New York. PP. 9-30]
2. Asha A. and Tara K (2011). Principles of Population Studies [Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi]
3. Park, K. (2015). Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine. 23rd edition. [M/s Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jalalpur]
4. William Jack (1999). Principles of Health Economics for Developing Countries, WBI Development studies [The World Bank, Washington. D.C.]

Supplementary Reading

1. Somkid Kaewsonthi and Alan G. Harding (1993). *Micro Economic Analysis and Applications in the Health Sector, Students Guide* [The Centre for Health Economics Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University]
2. WHO (1986). *South-East Asian Region. SEA/ACMR12/Agenda Item 13. Health Economic Research*. Prepared by Somkid Kaewsonthi [Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand]
3. World Bank (2002). David H. Peters, et al. *Better Health Systems for India's Poor. Findings, Analysis and Options. Human Development Network. Health, Nutrition and Population Series* [The World Bank Washington]

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Appreciate the role played by primary health services in health delivery
- CO2:** Will be able to estimate doctors bed ratio
- CO3:** Calculate out of pocket expenditure of a patient
- CO4:** Evaluate the role played by health insurance policies in defraying cost of personal health care
- CO5:** Appreciate role of technology and cost of health care

Learning Objectives (LO):

To familiarize the students with the economic aspect of climate change

Unit-1: Introduction

1. The roots of climate change: greenhouse gas emissions and rising global temperature
2. Climate change and economic development: a) climate change –economy transmission mechanisms; b) impact of climate change on human well-being: known and uncertain impacts c) The “ tipping points” of dangerous climate change
3. Impact of climate change on developed and poor economies

Unit-2: Economic Policies for Climate change Mitigation

1. The need for climate change mitigation
2. Economic explanation of climate change: the concept of “market failure” and how it causes climate change
3. Using prices and markets for climate change mitigation: taxes, carbon emissions trading (‘cap-and-trade’) and regulations promoting green technology
4. Ethics of climate change : limits of cost-benefit analysis

Unit-3: Adapting to Climate Change

1. The case for Adaptation to climate change
2. Adaptive management of risk : managing physical, financial and social risks
3. International action and adaptation in developing nations

Unit-4: Natural Resources Management and Climate Change

1. The fundamentals for natural resource management
2. Economics of water use in context of climate change
3. Climate change and efficient management of agriculture and fisheries
4. Sustainable energy

Unit-5: Local and Global Action

1. Economic incentives for “climate smart” Individual action
2. The role of firms in climate change adaptation and mitigation
3. National and International policies for “climate smart” innovation and technology diffusion

Text & Supplementary Reading

1. Nicholas Stern (2010), *A Blueprint For A Safer Planet* London :Vintage Books
2. United Nations development Programme (2007) *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change* Available online <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/>
3. The World Bank (2010) *World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change* Full text online : <http://econ.worldbank.org>

Course Outcome

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand the roots of climate change and its impact
- CO2:** Evaluate the Economic Policies for climate mitigation
- CO3:** Formulate the adaptation management in climate change
- CO4:** Demonstrate the natural resources management and climate change
- CO5:** Learning national and International policies for climate change

Learning Objectives (LO):

1. To compare the development performance of the Indian Economy with that of other major nations.
2. To train students in using economic reasoning to understand the development experience of different nations.

Unit – 1: Development Experience in India

1. Economic and Non-economic factors in India's Development.
2. Explaining "The Hindu rate of growth" in pre-liberalization period.
3. Economic reforms and high growth rate of Indian economy.

Unit –2: Development Experience of China

1. The development of Chinese Economy under cultural revolution.
2. Economic reforms in China: Transformation of Chinese Economy and Impact of Global recession.
3. Strengths and weaknesses of development strategies of India and China: Dependence on Exports versus domestic market orientation.

Unit – 3: Development Experience of Japan

1. Meiji Restoration and emergence of modern Japanese Economy.
2. The factors underlying Japanese economic miracle: Export orientation, non-economic factors.
3. Impact of Asian economic crisis and Global recession on Japanese economy.

Unit- 4: The African Experience

1. The impact of colonialism on African economic development.
2. Economic factors underlying Africa's development performance: Geographical factors, political factors and absence of industrialization.
3. Future development prospects of African nations.

Unit –5: The Economic Development of the West

1. Economic factors behind Western economic prosperity: Property rights, human capital and knowledge.
2. The Industrial Revolution: Why it took place in the West.
3. Non-economic factors in Western Development: Marx Weber's "protestant ethic" theory of Capitalist development, Political structure and separation of church and state.
4. Lessons of Western Development experience for world countries.

Text Books

1. Xiaoming Huang (2013) Modern Economic Development in Japan and China, Palgrave Macmillan, UK , 1st Ed.
2. Hendri Bauguet and Henk Van Der Meulen. Consumer Behavior and Economic growth in Modern economy, Routledge London and New York, 2014.
3. Joel Mokyr. (2017) A Culture of Growth, the Origins of Modern Economy, Princeton University Press, New Jersey.

Supplementary Reading

1. Jati sengupta. (2011) Understanding Economic growth, Modern Theory and Experience, Springer, New York.
2. E. Wayne Nafziger, (2006) Economic Development Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

Course Outcome

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Appreciate evaluate that culture can impact economic progress of a country
- CO2:** Able to appreciate varied political, social environment can determine economic progress
- CO3:** Appreciate geography can determine economic progress
- CO4:** Able to analyse economic progress of the countries / continents and their policies
- CO5:** Analyse the Economic factor behind western development experience for world countries

Learning Objectives (LO):

Infrastructure is a growing sector in the Indian economy. This course introduces the students to the various theoretical and policy dimensions of the economics of infrastructure in India.

Unit-1: Introduction

1. The role of infrastructure in development
2. Infrastructure as a public good
3. Overview of infrastructure sector in India- Physical, Social and Financial
4. Infrastructure policy in India , the shift towards Public Private Partnership

Unit-2: Regulation of Infrastructure

1. The need for regulating infrastructure-Principles of good regulation, regulatory strategies, regulatory institutions and enforcement of regulations.
2. Theories of regulation: a) public interest theories , b) private interest theories, c) institutionalist theories – Measuring efficiency in Infrastructure regulation
3. Methods of regulating quality-Regulation in context of globalization and international competition.

Unit-3: Competition and Pricing in Infrastructure Sector

1. Competition versus regulation in provision of infrastructure facilities- Competition and sector – specific regulation.
2. Creating competition in infrastructure industries- Public private partnerships for infrastructure development
3. Price setting in infrastructure sector, a) price setting for natural monopolies, b) rate of return price regulation, c) Price capping, d) peak load pricing

Unit-4: Economics of Transport Infrastructure

1. Competition in the transport sector , a) Creating a competitive transport sector , b) Competitive market forms, “ competition in the market” and “ competition for the market”
2. Private financing of transport infrastructure
3. Railway infrastructure. a) Alternative regulatory frameworks for railway infrastructure, b) price regulation in railway.
4. Road transport , a) creating competition in road transport , b) “ para –transit”
5. Highways infrastructure, a) alternate organizational structure for highways. B) Private participation and risk allocation.

Unit –5: Electricity, Telecommunication Infrastructure

1. Regulation of electricity sector, a) Economic rationale for regulating electricity sector, b) regulatory strategies and enforcement methods in electricity sector-Electricity pricing in India- Electricity act 2003.
2. Regulation of telecommunication sector, a) The need for and aims of telecom regulation- TRI, b) regulatory strategies and enforcement methods.
3. Theory and practice of universal telecommunications service in India.-Internet pricing strategies

Text Books

1. Dash L.N. (2007) Economics of Infrastructure, Regal publication, New Delhi.`
2. Arnold Picot, Massimo fiorio, Nico Grove and Johann Karanz. (2015) The Economics of Infrastructure Provisioning. The MIT Press, UK.

Supplementary Reading

1. India Infrastructure Report (OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi)
2. Infrastructure Development Report (UNDP)
3. Kaushik Basu and A.Martein , Eds (2009) The oxford Companion to Economics , (New Delhi OUP)
4. Alvin s. Goodman and Makarand Hasfalk (2015) Infrastructure Planning Engineering and Economics, Mcgraw – Hill Education, USA.

Course Outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- CO1:** Understand key issues and problems with respect to regulation, governance and policies for the infrastructure sector
- CO2:** Understand and be able to apply key principles, concepts and tools relevant to the economic regulation of infrastructure industries
- CO3:** Be able to analyse different government policies for regulation and reform of the infrastructure sector
- CO4:** Be able to explain the rationale for addressing economic regulation issues.
- CO5:** To Analyse the regulation of electrical and telecommunication sectors.