

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

A State Government University, Accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC
Nagarjuna Nagar - 522 510, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.



M.A. ECONOMICS

SYLLABUS

2022 - 2023 onwards

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS,
COMMERCE & LAW

PROGRAM CODE:
ANUCACL02





**ABOUT
UNIVERSITY**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY (ANU)

- A Brief Profile

Acharya Nagarjuna University, a State University established in 1976, has been constantly striving towards achieving progress and expansion during its existence for over four decades, in terms of introducing new courses in the University Colleges, affiliated colleges and professional colleges. Spread over 300 acres of land on the National High Way (NH-16) between Vijayawada and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh, the University is one of the front ranking and fastest expanding Universities in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The University was inaugurated on 11th September, 1976 by the then President of India, Sri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2001. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded “A” grade to Acharya Nagarjuna University and also has achieved 108 International ranks, 39 National ranks UI Green Metrics rankings and many more. It is named after Acharya Nagarjuna – one of the most brilliant preceptors and philosophers, whose depth of thought, clarity of perception and spiritual insight were such that even after centuries, he is a source of inspiration to a vast number of people in many countries. The University is fortunate to be situated on the very soil where he was born and lived, a soil made more sacred by the aspiration for light and a state of whole someness by generations of students. With campus student strength of over 5000, the University offers instruction for higher learning in 68 UG & PG programs and guidance for the award of M.Phil. and Ph.D. in 48 disciplines spread over six campus colleges and one PG campus at Ongole. It also offers 160 UG programs in 440 affiliated colleges in the regions of Guntur and Prakasam Districts. It has a Centre for Distance Education offering 87 UG & PG programs. Characterized by its heterogeneous students and faculty hailing from different parts of the state and the country, the University provides most hospitable environment for pursuing Higher Learning and Research. Its aim is to remain connected academically at the forefront of all higher educational institutions. The University provides an excellent infrastructure and on-Campus facilities such as University Library with over one lakh books & 350 journals; Computer Centre; University Scientific Instrumentation Centre; Central Research Laboratory with Ultra-modern Equipment; Well-equipped Departmental Laboratories; Career Guidance and Placement Cell; Health Centre; Sports Facilities with Indoor & Outdoor Stadiums and Multipurpose Gym; Sports Hostel; Separate hostels for Boys, Girls, Research Scholars and International Students; Pariksha Bhavan (Examinations Building); Computers to all faculty members; Wi-Fi connectivity to all Departments and Hostels; Canteen, Student Centre & Fast-food Centre; Faculty Club; Dr. H.H. Deichmann & Dr. S. John David Auditorium cum Seminar Hall; Post office; Telecom Centre; State Bank of India; Andhra Bank; Energy Park; Silver Jubilee Park; Fish ponds; internet center; xerox center; cooperative stores; Water harvesting structures.

A purple scroll graphic with white text. The scroll is unrolled at the top and bottom, with the top edge curving to the right and the bottom edge curving to the left. The text is centered on the scroll.

**VISION,
MISSION &
OBJECTIVES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

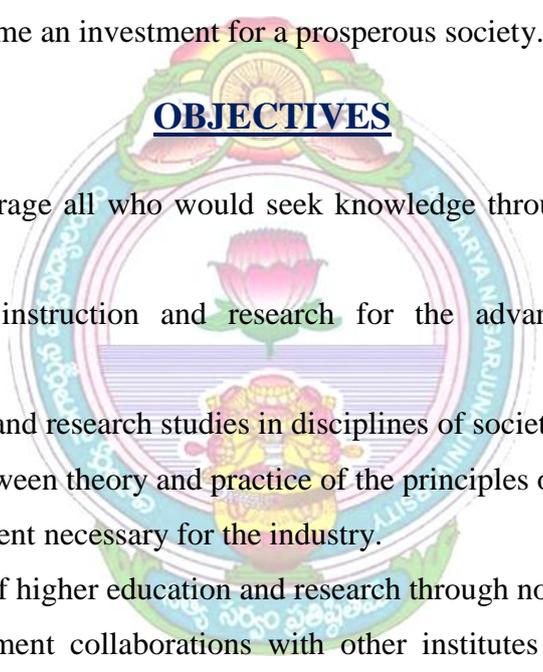
VISION

To generate sources of knowledge that dispels ignorance and establish truth through teaching, learning and research.

MISSION

To promote a bank of human talent in diversified faculties – Commerce & Management Studies, Education, Engineering & Technology, Humanities, Law, Natural Sciences, Pharmacy, Physical Education & Sports Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences that would become an investment for a prosperous society.

OBJECTIVES

- 
- To inspire and encourage all who would seek knowledge through higher education and research.
 - To provide quality instruction and research for the advancement of science and technology.
 - To promote teaching and research studies in disciplines of societal relevance.
 - To bridge the gap between theory and practice of the principles of higher education.
 - To develop human talent necessary for the industry.
 - To open up avenues of higher education and research through non-formal means.
 - To invite and implement collaborations with other institutes of higher learning on a continuous basis for mutual academic progress.
 - To motivate and orient each academic department/centre to strive for and to sustain advanced levels of teaching and research so that the university emerges as an ideal institute of higher learning.
 - To focus specially on the studies involving rural economy, justifying its existence in the rural setting.

A purple scroll graphic with white text. The scroll is unrolled at the top and bottom, with the text centered on the main body. The text reads:

**VISION
&
MISSION OF
THE COLLEGE**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW

VISION AND MISSION OF THE COLLEGE:

University College of Arts, Commerce and Law presently consists of 19 teaching departments and seven research centres and running 27 courses. It had a very good team of qualified teachers with strong profiles. The vision of the college is to promote learning and research in the faculties of social sciences, humanities, law, education and management. It is intended to encourage research temperament and develop inputs for the betterment of the society. The mission of the college is to nurture the scholarship, leadership and produce outcome to promote the quality of life and address the challenges in human society.



A purple scroll graphic with white text. The scroll is unrolled at the top and bottom, with the text centered on the main body. The text is in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

**VISION
&
MISSION OF
THE
DEPARTMENT**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

Imparting theoretical and applied knowledge of economics, conducting research on socio-economic problems at regional and national level for inclusive development. M.A. in Economics widely and usually focuses on Micro Economics, Macro Economics, Public Economics, International, Financial Economics and Mathematical and statistical applications with a combination of all parts of Economics in society. The course covers a large portion of Macro Economics, such as price, production, and employment, and Micro Economics, which deals with needs, suppliers, markets, consumer behavior, and other economic issues.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

To prepare students for acquiring applied knowledge of economics to enhance their employability and entrepreneurship. To undertake quality socio-economic research for regional development. The study of Economics revolves around factors that influence every element of a country, from citizens to companies to government and services. It provides a wide description of resource use in insurance, banking, investments, markets, and many other Economic areas. The M.A. in Economics curriculum focuses on financial and market management concepts and the global economy and financial market diversions.

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

The Master of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in the areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems. The specific objectives are:

- ▲ To equip students with advanced knowledge of Economics,
- ▲ Development Issues of Indian Economy in general and Andhra Pradesh Economy in particular,
- ▲ Prepare students to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice,
- ▲ Equip the student with skills to analyze problems, formulate a hypothesis, evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof,
- ▲ Prepare students for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods,
- ▲ Prepare students to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues, and

Create awareness to become a rational and an enlightened citizen so that they can take the responsibility to spread the governments' initiatives/schemes to the rural areas for the upliftment of the poor or vulnerable section of the society for inclusive growth.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOS):

PSO-1 To analyse the basic important principles of Economics

PSO-2 To analyse the distribution of income and wealth of the country

PSO-3 To understand the economic doctrines of India

PSO-4 To evaluate the various economic policies of the country

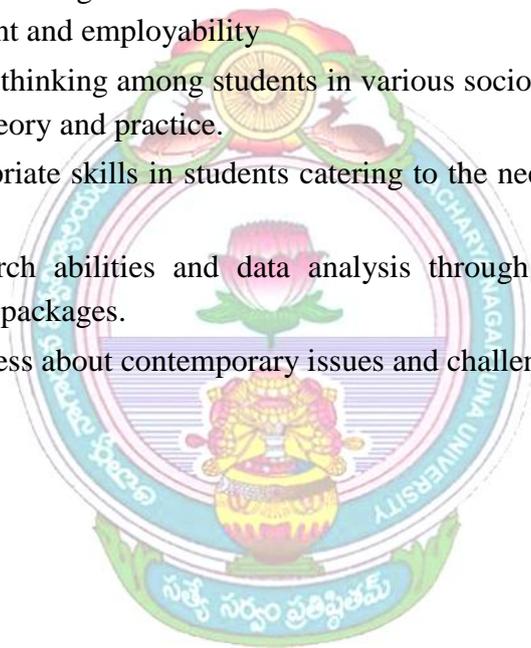
PSO-5 To analyse the trade and financial relations among the countries

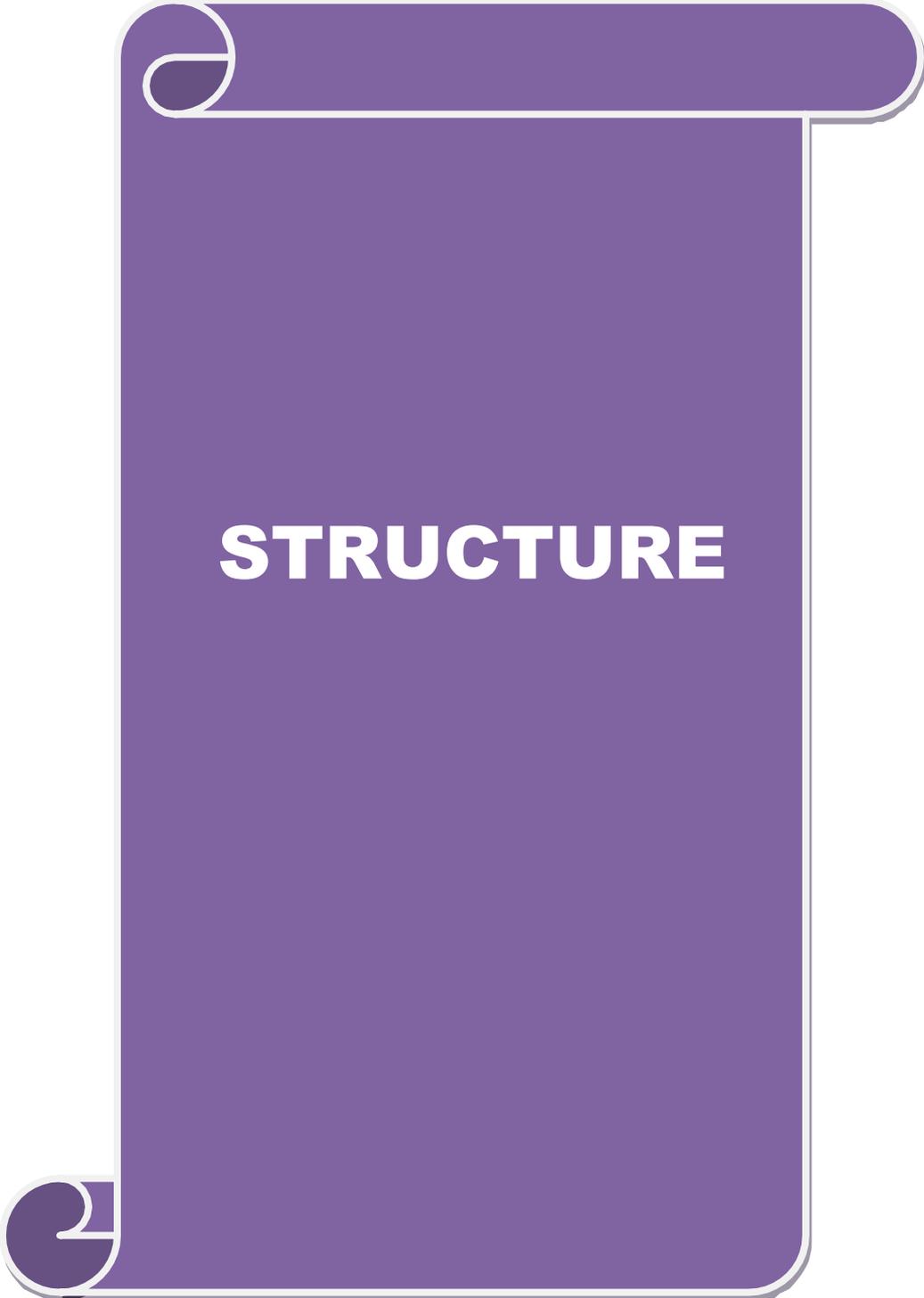
PSO-6 To apply economic theories in solving problems of India and to enhance the efficiency and equity implications of Markets interference including government policy

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POS):

At the end of the programme, the students will have adequate competency in the areas of economic theory and methods. The students will acquire additional specialization through optional courses. The Specific outcomes are:

- PO1:** To gain comprehensive knowledge and understanding of several disciplines of economics.
- PO2:** To impart in-depth knowledge to the student about various economics theories and concepts and enhance capabilities of developing ideas based on them
- PO3:** To acquire knowledge in various economic issues and latest developments in the economy
- PO4:** To acquire analytical skills through various mathematical and statistical tools applied to economic principles using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) leading to skill enhancement and employability
- PO5:** To develop critical thinking among students in various socio-economic issues to bridge the gap between theory and practice.
- PO6:** To Develop appropriate skills in students catering to the needs of the different sectors and policy makers
- PO7:** To develop research abilities and data analysis through hands on experience on statistical software packages.
- PO8:** To develop awareness about contemporary issues and challenges in global economy





STRUCTURE

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS
COURSE STRUCTURE

SEMESTER-I

S. No.	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs/Week	No. of Credits	Core/ Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	EC 1.1 (22)	Micro Economic Analysis	6	4	Core	30	70	100
2	EC 1.2 (22)	Macro Economic Analysis	6	4	Core	30	70	100
3	EC 1.3 (22)	Public Economics	6	4	Core	30	70	100
4	EC 1.4 (22)	Mathematical Methods in Economics	6	4	Core	30	70	100
5	EC 1.5 (22)	Fundamentals of Computers	6	4	Compulsory Foundation	30	70	100
6	EC 1.6 (22)	Personality development through life enlightenment skills	6	4	Elective Foundation	30	70	100
TOTAL			36	24		180	420	600

Note: **IA:** Internal Assessment

SEE: Semester End Examination

All Core Papers are Mandatory

- Compulsory Foundation –One Paper
- Elective Foundation –One paper

SEMESTER-II

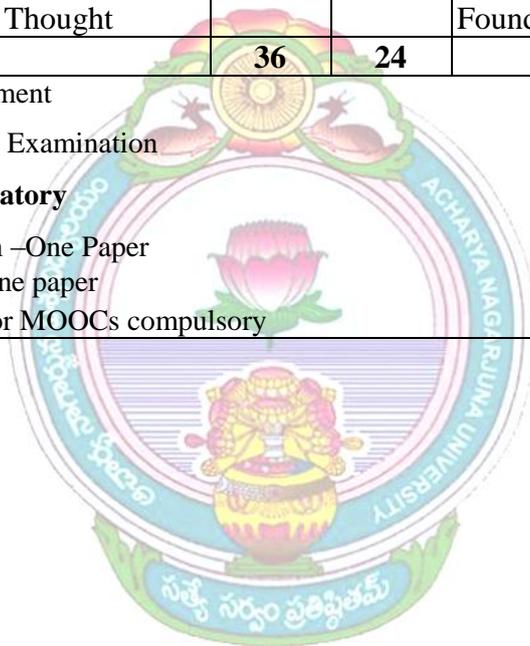
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs/Week	No. of Credits	Core/ Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	EC 2.1 (22)	Theory of Distribution and Welfare Economics	6	4	Core	30	70	100
2	EC 2.2 (22)	Monetary Economics	6	4	Core	30	70	100
3	EC 2.3 (22)	Federal Finance	6	4	Core	30	70	100
4	EC 2.4 (22)	International Trade: Theory and Policy	6	4	Core	30	70	100
5	EC 2.5 (22)	Statistical Methods in Economics	6	4	Compulsory Foundation	30	70	100
6	EC 2.6 (22)	Development of Economic Thought	6	4	Elective Foundation	30	70	100
TOTAL			36	24		180	420	600

Note: **IA:** Internal Assessment

SEE: Semester End Examination

All Core Papers are Mandatory

- Compulsory Foundation –One Paper
- Elective Foundation –One paper
- Students may register for MOOCs compulsory



SEMESTER-III

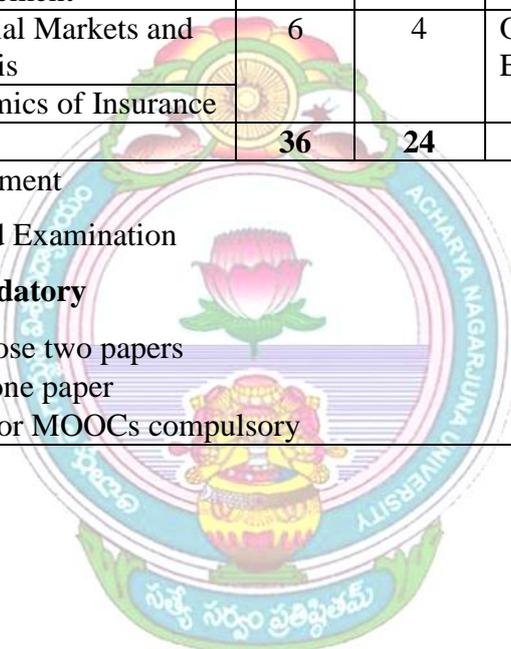
S. No.	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs/Week	No. of Credits	Core/ Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks	
1	EC 3.1 (22)	Economics of Growth and development	6	4	Core	30	70	100	
2	EC 3.2 (22)	Indian Economy	6	4	Core	30	70	100	
3	EC 3.3 (22)	Economics of Environment	6	4	Core	30	70	100	
4	EC 3.4 (22)	a	India's Foreign Trade	6	4	Generic Elective	30	70	100
		b	Rural development						
		c	Demography	6	4		30	70	100
		d	Human Resource Management						
5	EC 3.5 (22)	a	Financial Markets and Analysis	6	4	Open Elective	30	70	100
		b	Economics of Insurance						
TOTAL			36	24		180	420	600	

Note: **IA:** Internal Assessment

SEE: Semester End Examination

All Core Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective – choose two papers
- Open Elective choose one paper
- Students may register for MOOCs compulsory



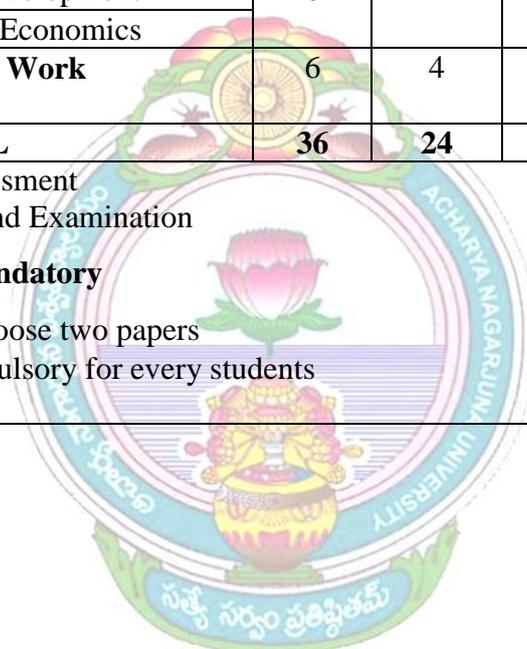
SEMESTER-IV

S. N	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs/ Week	No. of Credits	Core/ Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks	
1	EC 4.1 (22)	Agricultural Economics	6	4	Core	30	70	100	
2	EC 4.2 (22)	Economics of Infrastructure	6	4	Core	30	70	100	
3	EC 4.3 (22)	Industrial Economics	6	4	Core	30	70	100	
4	EC 4.4 (22)	a	India's Economic Reforms	6	4	Generic Elective	30	70	100
		b	Andhra Pradesh Economy						
		c	Entrepreneurship and Skill Development	6	4		30	70	100
		d	Labour Economics						
5	EC 4.5 (22)	Project Work	6	4		30	70	100	
TOTAL			36	24		180	420	600	

Note: **IA:** Internal Assessment
SEE: Semester End Examination

All Core Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective – choose two papers
- Project Work is compulsory for every students





**First
Semester**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER-I

EC 1.1. (22): MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The course is designed to impart theoretical and analytical knowledge to the students for understanding the economic behaviour of individuals, firms and markets. They will learn the various aspects of demand theory, utility theory, theory of production, price and output determination and the choice under uncertainties.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To provide Economics student with a good introduction to the fundamental principles of microeconomics.
- ▲ To understand the consumer behavior when changes occurred in Economic variables.
- ▲ To get conceptual knowledge of production function and to understand the relationship between factors of production and output.
- ▲ To acquire knowledge to determine the profit maximizing price, quantity and minimizing costs under different markets.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, the student will be able to

- CO1:** Get theoretical clarity of economic concepts like static and dynamic, micro and macro and the economic problems of scarcity and choice.
- CO2:** Analyse the consumer behavioral theories like demand and utility and get clarity on income, price and substitution effects on consumer behavior.
- CO3:** Analyse the various production technologies and functions and acquire knowledge on the relationship between land, labour, capital and organization with output.
- CO4:** Acquire the knowledge of cost and cost functions and profit maximization models.
- CO5:** Analyse the nature and characteristics of different market structures and firm equilibrium.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	2	2	2			2		3	3	1			
CO2	3	2	3	2			2		3	3				
CO3	3	2	2	2			2		3	3				
CO4	3	3	2	2			2		3	3				
CO5	3	3	3				3		3	3				

MODULE – I: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY (8 HOURS)

The Economic Problem: Scarcity and Choice; The scope of Economic theory and Basic Economic Problems; Methods of Economics Analysis; Static and Dynamic Analysis- Micro and Macro differences.

MODULE – II: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR (12 HOURS)

Basic Concepts: Law of demand – C, Indifference curves, Budget line; Income effects- Price effect and substitution effects – Derivation of demand curve - Slutsky's equation; Revealed preference theory.

MODULE – III: THEORY OF PRODUCTION (10 HOURS)

Basic concepts- Production function ; Linear Programming in production technology- Homogeneous and homothetic production functions; returns to scale, Euler's theorem, Cobb-Douglas, CES, Translog Leontief's Production Functions.

MODULE – IV: COST FUNCTIONS (10 HOURS)

Cost functions- short run and long run; Profit maximization. Baumol's sales revenue maximization model; Williamson's model of managerial discretion. Marris model of managerial enterprise, Bains limit pricing theory.

MODULE – V: MARKET STRUCTURE (10 HOURS)

Markets under perfect competition; market equilibrium; Stability of equilibrium; Dynamic adjustments; Monopoly; Monopsony; Discriminating Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition; Duopoly and Oligopoly- Cournot, Stackelberg, Kinked Demand Curve.

READING LIST:

- 1) Koutsoyiannis A. (1979), 'Modern Microeconomics', MacMillan, University of Michigan, USA.
- 2) Baumol, W.J. (1982), Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 3) Green, H.A.G. (1971), Consumer Theory, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
- 4) Henderson, J.M. and R.E. Quandt (1980), Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

- 5) Da Costa, G.C. (1980), Production, Prices and Distribution, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 6) Healthfields and Wibe (1987), An Introduction to Cost and Production Functions, Macmillan, London.
- 7) Hirshleifer, J and A. Glazer (1997), Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 8) Archibald, G.C. (Ed.) (1971), Theory of the Firm, Penguin, Harmondsworth
- 9) Da Costa, G.C. (1980), Production, Prices and Distribution, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 10) Hirshleifer, J and A. Glazer (1997), Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 11) Archibald, G.C. (Ed.) (1971), Theory of the Firm, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
- 12) Bain, J. (1958) Barriers to New Competition, Harvard University Press, Harvard.



EC 1.2. (22): MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The course focuses on economic growth and inflation in the long-run. It then turns to models of short-run fluctuations with an emphasis on the role of fiscal and monetary policy. Much of the reading is from original articles in research journals. In addition to studying theoretical models, the course also introduces basic analysis of Macroeconomic data in order to evaluate and test competing models.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the students with the concepts of National Income and classical and Keynesian macro economics
- ▲ To focus on various concepts of consumption function and Investment function
- ▲ To acquire the knowledge about goods market and money market

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Describe the fundamental premises of Macroeconomic aggregates

CO2: Consequences of price instability in the process of Economic growth evaluate the interrelationship between different sectors of the economy

CO3: Consumption and investment decisions in the economy analyze the role of government in stabilizing the economy

CO4: Analyze the relevance of Keynesian ideas in the current Macroeconomic environment and to understand the contemporary Macroeconomic policies and issues

CO5: Analyze and appreciate current Macroeconomic changes in the light of modern macroeconomic theories and interpret the Neo Economic growth models in parlay with modern Macroeconomic dynamics

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	3	2	3	2				2	2		2		
CO2	3	3	2	3	3	2			2	2		3		
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	2			2	2		3	2	
CO4	3	3	2		3	2	2	3	3	2		3	2	2
CO5	3	3	2		2	2	2	3	2	2		3	2	3

MODULE – I: NATIONAL INCOME AND ACCOUNTS (10 HOURS)

Circular Flow of Income in two- three-and four-sector economy; Concepts of National Income, Methods of measuring National Income, GNP Deflator, different forms of national income accounting

MODULE – II: CONSUMPTION FUNCTION (10 HOURS)

Determination of output and employment – Classical and Keynes approach; Keynes’ Psychological law of consumption – implications of the law; short-run and long-run consumption function; Empirical evidence of consumption function; Income-consumption relationship-absolute income, relative income, life cycle and permanent income hypotheses.

MODULE – III: INVESTMENT FUNCTION (10 HOURS)

Determinants of Investment – Capital and Investment – Accelerator Principle, Marginal Efficiency of Capital – Acceleration.

MODULE – IV: THEORY OF INFLATION (10 HOURS)

Types of inflation, Cost-push and demand pull inflations - Philips curve analysis – Short run and long run Philips Curve; The natural rate of unemployment hypothesis, Adaptive Expectations, Rational Expectations (Ratex Hypothesis)

MODULE – V: BUSINESS CYCLES (12 HOURS)

Theories of Schumpeter, Samuelson, Kaldor’s and Hicks, Control of business cycles – relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies, Internal and external balance: Mundell Model and Swan model. Supply side economics, New Classical Economics, New Keynesian Economics.

READING LIST:

- 1) Ackley, G. (1978), Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
- 2) James Froyen: Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, New York.
- 3) Edward Shapiro: Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, New York.
- 4) Dornbush, R and Stanley, F., 2017, Macro Economics 11th Edition, McGraw Hill Inc., New York.
- 5) Edward Shapiro, 2013, Macro-economic analysis, Galgotia publications, New Delhi.
- 6) Branson, W.A. 2005, Macro-economic theory and policy 3 rd Edition, Affiliated East-west Press Pvt Ltd.
- 7) Jhingan, M.L., 2016, Macro-economic Theory 13th Edition, Vrinda Publications, New Delhi.
- 8) Ahuja, H.L., 2014, Macro-economics, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.

EC 1.3. (22): PUBLIC ECONOMICS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Public Economics is primarily concerned with the role of government in a market economy. Public economics builds on the theory of welfare economics and is ultimately used as a tool to improve social welfare. Public economics provides a framework for thinking about whether or not the government should participate in economic markets and to what extent it should do so.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the student about the major fiscal functions of the government
- ▲ To understand the sources of Public Revenue
- ▲ To understand concepts of Public Expenditure and Public Debt
- ▲ To focus on the functional areas of federal finance in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Applying the major fiscal functions of the Government and various approaches to public finance

CO2: Analyse various sources of Public Revenue in general India in particular

CO3: Evaluating various concepts of Public Budget and outline the importance of Public expenditure

CO4: Analyzing the concept of Public debt and role of public debt in Indian economic development

CO5: Creating the functional areas of federal finance in India

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	2	2		2			2	3	2				3
CO2	3	2	3		2		2	2	2	3		2	2	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	2		2	2	3	3		2		2
CO4	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	3		2	2	2
CO5	2	3	3		3			2	3	2		2		3

MODULE – I: INTRODUCTION (12 HOURS)

Role of Government in organized society; Changing perspective – Govt. in a mixed economy; public and private sector, Govt. as an agent for economic planning and development; Govt. as a tool for operationalizing the planning process; private goods, public goods, and merit goods - Principle maximum social advantage.

MODULE – II: PUBLIC REVENUE (10 HOURS)

Sources of Public revenue - Theory of incidence; Alternative concepts of incidence – Allocative and equity aspects of individual taxes; Benefit and ability to pay approaches; Theory of optimal taxation; Excess burden of taxes; Theory of measurement of dead weight losses; The problem of double taxation.

MODULE – III: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE (10 HOURS)

Public Expenditure: Increasing State Activities in modern times - Wagner's Law and Peacock and Wiseman Hypothesis- Recent Trends in the Growth of Public Expenditure - Effects and Regulation of Public Expenditure in India.

MODULE – IV: PUBLIC DEBT (10 HOURS)

Public Debt - Sources of Public Debt - Classification of Public Debt - Debt Burden Controversy- Classical and Keynesian views - Methods of Debt Redemption - Objectives and Principles of Public Debt Management -- Recent Trends in Public Debt in India - Public Debt and Economic Development in India.

MODUE –V: INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE (10 HOURS)

Indian tax system; Revenue of the Union, States and local bodies; Major taxes in India; base of taxes, direct and indirect taxes, taxation of agriculture, expenditure tax, reforms in direct and indirect taxes, taxes on services; Non-tax revenue of Centre, State and local bodies; Reports of Finance Commissions in India.

READING LIST:

- 1) Tyagi B P, 2015, Public Finance, Chaukhamba Auriyantaliya Publisher
- 2) Om Prakash (2012) Public Economics: Theory and Practice., Vishal Publishing Co. Jalandhar.
- 3) Ambar Ghosh and Chandana Ghosh (2014) Public Finance (2nd Edition) PHI learning Private limited, Delhi.
- 4) H.L.Bhatia (2014), Public Finance, 27th Edn., Vikas Publishing House.
- 5) J.R. Gupta (2007), Public Economics in India, Atlantic Publishers
- 6) Musgrave R.A. and Musgrave P.B., 1976, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, Tokyo.
- 7) Chellaiah Raja J., 2013, Fiscal Policy in Underdeveloped Countries with Special Reference to India, George Allen and Unwin, London.
- 8) Chellaiah Raja J. (Ed), 1981, Trends and Issues in India's Federal Finance, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.
- 9) Lakadawala D.T., 1969, Union State Financial Relations, Lalwani Publishers House, Mumbai.
- 10) R.B.I. Monthly Bulletins.
- 11) CMIE Monthly Publications.
- 12) Economic Surveys, Government of India, New Delhi.

EC 1.4. (22): MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The course is planned to build the mathematical practicalities of the students by equipping them with fundamental mathematical methods that are essential for learning and working with economic theories and models. This course also introduces the Mathematical tools such as Basic Algebra, Sets operations, functions which is more important in economic functional relations, differential equations and Matrices and Determinants.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To get basic knowledge of different mathematical concepts of functions and limits to apply to various micro economic theorems..
- ▲ To get understand the meaning and usage of matrices and their application to inter dependences between economic sectors.
- ▲ To get familiarize interpretation of calculus to various economic concepts.
- ▲ To get knowledge of optimal solution in the calculation of profit and loss through mathematical concepts.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: To understand the significance of mathematical functions in economics.

CO2: To know role of differentiation in theory of demand and supply, indifference curve, cost and revenue of functions in various markets.

CO3: To know the maxima and minima of the production and market equilibrium and role of integration in the concept of consumer and producer surplus.

CO4: To understand the significance of matrices and determinants in economics.

CO5: To know the application of linear programming in economics.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1				3	3	3								
CO2	3	2		3	2	2			3					
CO3	3	2		3	3	2			2	2			2	
CO4	3	2		3	3	2	2		3	2				
CO5	3	2		3	3	2	2		3					

MODULE – I: CONCEPTS OF FUNCTIONS AND LIMITS (8 HOURS)

Concept of Function, Types of Functions - Graphical Representation of function - Limit and continuity of a function - Concept of Straight line, Circle and Parabola - Applications in Economics.

MODULE – II: DIFFERENTIATION OF FUNCTIONS OF ONE OR TWO VARIABLES (12 HOURS)

Concept of derivative - Rules of differentiation - Interpretation of revenue, cost, demand, supply, functions; Elasticities and their types; Multivariable functions; Concept and types of production functions.

MODULE – III: MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM FUNCTIONS AND INTEGRATION (12 HOURS)

Rules of partial differentiation; Problems of maxima and minima in single and multiple variables; Simple problems in market equilibrium; Total derivatives, Indifference curve analysis etc., Concept of integration; Simple rules of integration; Application to consumer's surplus and producer's surplus.

MODULE – IV: MATRICES AND DETERMINANT (8 HOURS)

Matrix Theory and Input-Output analysis; Meaning-Types-Assumptions; Review exercises.

MODULE – V: LINEAR PROGRAMMING AND INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS (10 HOURS)

Linear programming - Basic concepts; Formulation of linear programming problem - its structure and variables; Solutions of linear programming through graphical and simplex method.

READING LIST:

- 1) Vohara, Quantitative Techniques, Tata McGraw Hill, 2nd ed., 2001.
- 2) D.C.Sancheti and V.K.Kapoor, Business Mathematics.
- 3) S.C. Gupta Fundamentals of statistics.
- 4) K.Chandra Sekhar, Business of statistics.

EC 1.5. (22): FUNDAENTALS OF COMPUTERS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Computer software is used for a wide range of purposes in economics including the simulation of theoretical models, hypothesis testing, data exploration and analysis, and for the presentation of results through various media such as print, screen and web sites. The aim of this course is to enable students to develop their capacity for applying basic software skills in their study of economics and related disciplines. The unit is based on a mixture of demonstrations of the application of computing in economics and practical sessions in which students develop their own skills both individually and as a group.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ The basic objective of course is to introduce the students with financial and statistical functions of MS – Excel, MS – Access and SPSS.
- ▲ Know about the basic concepts and peripheral devices of computer system.
- ▲ Review various types of operating System and networking concepts to better understand the functioning of computer system.
- ▲ Explain database concepts and programming languages to handle and process the data
- ▲ Examine the advance software such as SPSS for computing, store, and process the data.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Outline the components and fundamentals of the computer

CO2: Understanding various techniques of MS Word application.

CO3: Analyzing the skill of presenting the statistical data in Excel application and to Build small spreadsheet models for analyzing economic relationships

CO4: Evaluating various techniques of MS PowerPoint and MS Access.

CO5: Evaluate various descriptive statistical approaches and learn about the practical side of statistical analysis using specialist statistical software.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1				3		3								
CO2				3		3	3							3
CO3				3		3	3						3	3
CO4				3		3	3	2					3	3
CO5				3		3	3						3	3

MODULE – I: INFORMATION CONCEPT & COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS (8 HOURS)

Computer Fundamentals Components of a Computer – Elements of a digital computer system(components), CPU and its functions–Block Diagram–Evolution of Computer Generations– Input–Output Devices–Hardware and Software–Compilers and Assemblers– Low level and High level Languages–Types of memory and memory devices; Software concepts; Types of software-system/application, Operating Systems and the User Interface – Microsoft Operating Systems.

MODULE – II: OPERATING SYSTEM AND BASICS OF MS OFFICE (12 HOURS)

Operating System-salient Features-Merits of Windows Operating System-Accessories-System tools-Scan Disk-Word Pad-Note Pad-Paint-Windows Explore-My Documents-My computer-Internal Explorer-Network Neighborhood. Ms-Word: Creating, Opening and saving files-editing and formatting text-spell and grammar check-auto corrects-creation of tables and volumes – Mail-merge – Concept of Macro. MS-Excel: Work sheet-entering data and creating work sheets and work book opening and formatting. MS Access: Creating New Database Files-Fields – Records– Files-forms-Query and reports. MS-Power Point: concept of presentation-creating, opening and saving the slide shows-animation-viewer’s presentation.

MODULE – III: DATA PROCESSING TECHNIQUES USING MS EXCEL (12 HOURS)

Work Sheet–Creating a Data File in MS Excel – Calculations in Excel Sheet–Creating Tables, Graphs and Charts- Data Base Operations in Excel: Sorting and Filtering–Statistical Functions– Printing Operations. Estimation of Descriptive Statistics, Index Numbers and Growth Rates, Demand function, Supply function, Production function, Consumption function, Employment Function, Demand for Money function, Supply of Money function.

MODULE – IV: INTERNET APPLICATIONS (8 HOURS)

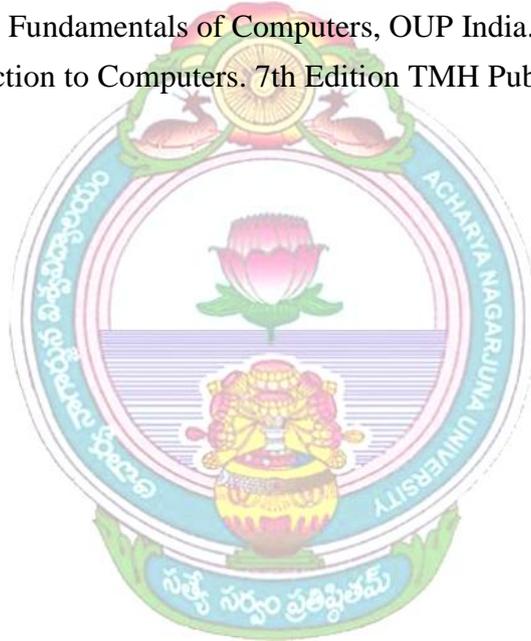
Definition and uses of Internet-Salient features- browsers-Creation of Electronic Mail address-Sending and getting e-mails-Features of Inbox-Attaching Images or Documents to E-mail-Downloading e-mail-Attachments of Documents. Downloading Economic surveys and the Internet-data related to Economics and important Government Websites. www.rbi.org.in.

MODULE – V: DATA ANALYSIS USING SPSS (12 HOURS)

Data Entry in SPSS-computing with SPSS; Basics of Data Management - Importing data – Recoding Variables, split file, select cases, weight cases; Basics of Data Analysis- Reports, Descriptive-Statistics, Compare Means, time Series Analysis, Correlation and Regression Models. Non-parametric tests: X^2 , Phi, Cromers-V, Reliability statistics

READING LIST:

- 1) Ravichandran, D., 2001, Introduction to Computers and Communication, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.
- 2) Sanjay Sexena, 2010, A First Course in Computers, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 3) Shelly and Hunt, 1988 Computers and Common Sense, 3rd Edition Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 4) Sudalaimuthu, S. 2015. Computer Applications in Business. Himalaya Publishing House.
- 5) Reema Thareja, 2014. Fundamentals of Computers, OUP India.
- 6) Norton 2017. Introduction to Computers. 7th Edition TMH Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.



EC 1.6. (22): PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LIFE ENLIGHTENMENT SKILLS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Personality development is the development of your behavior patterns and attitude. It is the result of where we are born, the circle we interact with and our personal temperament. Every person is different. There are some characteristics traits that make you unique. Personality development through life enlightenment course aims to help students identify negative behaviors which may be stopping them from reaching their desired goals. This course will help students both in their personal and desired professional life. The other purposes of personality development through life enlightenment course are to enable you lead stress-free and healthier life, ethical decision making ability, enhanced confidence level, and building a more pleasing personality.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The Course will introduce the students to

- ▲ Learn to achieve the highest goal happily.
- ▲ Become a person with stable mind, pleasing personality and determination.
- ▲ Learn to build positive attitude, self-motivation, enhancing self-esteem and emotional intelligence
- ▲ Learn to Body language - Problem-solving - Conflict and Stress Management
- ▲ Resume building- The art of participating in Group Discussion.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Develop their personality and achieve their highest goals of life.

CO2: Lead the nation and mankind to peace and prosperity

CO3: Practice emotional self regulation.

CO4: Develop a positive approach to work and duties

CO5: Develop a versatile personality

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		3			3	3		3						3
CO2	2		3		3	2	2	3		3		3	3	3
CO3		3	2		2	3	2	3				2	2	
CO4	2	3	2		3	2		3		2		2	2	3
CO5						2		3						

MODULE – I: INTRODUCTION TO PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT (12 HOURS)

The concept of personality - Dimensions of personality – Theories of Freud & Erickson-Significance of personality development. The concept of success and failure: What is success? - Hurdles in achieving success - Overcoming hurdles - Factors responsible for success – What is failure - Causes of failure. SWOT analysis.

MODULE – II: ATTITUDE & MOTIVATION (10 HOURS)

Attitude - Concept - Significance - Factors affecting attitudes - Positive attitude – Advantages –Negative attitude- Disadvantages - Ways to develop positive attitude - Differences between personalities having positive and negative attitude. Concept of motivation - Significance – Internal and external motives - Importance of self- motivation- Factors leading to de-motivation.

MODULE – III: SELF-ESTEEM (10 HOURS)

Term self-esteem - Symptoms - Advantages - Do's and Don'ts to develop positive self-esteem – Low self- esteem - Symptoms - Personality having low self esteem - Positive and negative self esteem. Interpersonal Relationships – Defining the difference between aggressive, submissive and assertive behaviors - Lateral thinking.

MODULE – IV: OTHER ASPECTS OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT (10 HOURS)

Body language - Problem-solving - Conflict and Stress Management - Decision-making skills - Leadership and qualities of a successful leader – Character building -Team-work – Time management - Work ethics –Good manners and etiquette.

MODULE – V: EMPLOYABILITY QUOTIENT (10 HOURS)

Resume building- The art of participating in Group Discussion – Facing the Personal (HR & Technical) Interview -Frequently Asked Questions - Psychometric Analysis - Mock Interview Sessions.

READING LIST:

- 1) Andrews, Sudhir. How to Succeed at Interviews. 21st (rep.) New Delhi. Tata McGraw-Hill 1988.
- 2) Heller, Robert. Effective leadership. Essential Manager Series. Dk Publishing, 2002
- 3) Hindle, Tim. Reducing Stress. Essential Manager Series. Dk Publishing, 2003
- 4) Lucas, Stephen. Art of Public Speaking. New Delhi. Tata - Mc-Graw Hill. 2001
- 5) Mile, D.J Power of positive thinking. Delhi. Rohan Book Company, (2004).
- 6) Pravesh Kumar. All about Self- Motivation. New Delhi. Goodwill Publishing House. 2005.
- 7) Smith, B. Body Language. Delhi: Rohan Book Company. 2004
- 8) Hurlock, E.B (2006). Personality Development, 28th Reprint. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- 9) Stephen P. Robbins and Timothy A. Judge(2014), Organizational Behavior 16th Edition: Prentice Hall.





**Second
Semester**

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-II

EC 2.1 (22): THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION AND WELFARE ECONOMICS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The Course deals with laws underlying the determination of Factor Shares, General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics. Welfare Economics is the framework within which the normative significance of Economic events is evaluated. It serves as a foundation to many applied branches of Economics such as Public Finance, Cost-Benefit Analysis and Economics of Government Policy. Welfare Economics is considered as a Half-Way House between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To provide economics student with a good introduction to the fundamental principles of microeconomics.
- ▲ To understand the consumer behavior when changes occurred in economic variables.
- ▲ To get conceptual knowledge of production function and to understand the relationship between factors of production and output.
- ▲ To acquire knowledge to determine the profit maximizing price, quantity and minimizing costs under different markets.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, the student will be able to

- CO1:** Get theoretical clarity of economic concepts like static and dynamic, micro and macro and the economic problems of scarcity and choice.
- CO2:** Understand the consumer behavioral theories like demand and utility and get clarity on income, price and substitution effects on consumer behavior.
- CO3:** Understand the various production technologies and functions and acquire knowledge on the relationship between land, labour, capital and organization with output.
- CO4:** Acquire the knowledge of cost and cost functions and profit maximization models.
- CO5:** Understand the nature and characteristics of different market structures and farm equilibrium.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	3		2	2		2		3	3				
CO2	3	3		2	2		2		3	3				
CO3	3	3		2			2		3	2				
CO4	3	3		2			2		3	3				
CO5	3	3	2	2			2		3	2				

MODULE – I: THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION (12 HOURS)

Neo-classical approach- Marginal Productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; Elasticity of technical substitution, technical progress and factor shares; Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets; Determination of rent, wages, interest and profit, macro theories of distribution Ricardian, Marxian, Kalecl and Kaldor’s

MODULE – II: PRE PARETIAN WELFARE ECONOMICS (12 HOURS)

Welfare Economics: Nature and Scope; Economic and General Welfare; Value Judgments; Positive Economics and Welfare Economics; Benthamite Approach to Aggregate Welfare; Optimum Resource Allocation and Welfare Maximization.

MODULE – III: GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM THEORY (10 HOURS)

Partial and General Equilibrium; Stability and Uniqueness of General Equilibrium; Coalitions and Monopolies; The Walrasian General Equilibrium Model; 2x2x2 Graphical General Equilibrium Model

MODULE – IV: THE NEO-CLASSICAL (PIGOVIAN) WELFARE ECONOMICS AND EXTERNALITIES (10 HOURS)

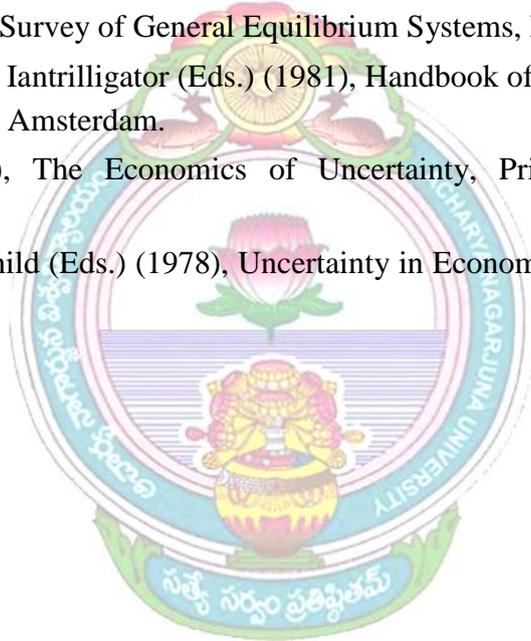
Pigovian Welfare Economics and Externalities – Meaning, Welfare Conditions – Externalities between private and social costs and returns; Pigo’s ideal output.

MODULE – V: NEW WELFARE ECONOMICS (10 HOURS)

Introduction; The Optimum Conditions of Exchange; Factor Substitution and Degree of Specialization; The Condition of Optimum Factor-Product Utilization; Pareto Optimality and Perfect Competition; The Social Welfare Function (Bergson and Sameulson). Maximization of Social Welfare; The Theory of second best; Value judgments and welfare economics; Arrow's Possibility Theorem; Political aspects of Welfare Economics.

READING LIST:

- 1) Bronfenbrenner, M. (1979), Income Distribution Theory, Macmillan, London.
- 2) Hirshleifer, J. and A. Glazer (1997), Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 3) Broadway, R.W. and N. Bruce (1984), Welfare Economics, Basil Blackwell, London.
- 4) Graff, J. De V. (1957), Theoretical Welfare Economics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 5) Henderson, J.M. and R.E. Quandt (1980), Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 6) Da Costa, G.C. (1980), Production, Prices and Distribution, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 7) Green, H. and V. Walsh (1975), Classical and Neo-Classical Theories of General Equilibrium, Oxford University Press, London.
- 8) Hansen, B. (1970), A Survey of General Equilibrium Systems, McGraw Hill, New York.
- 9) Arrow, K.J. and M.D. Ianttrilligator (Eds.) (1981), Handbook of Mathematical Economics, Vol.1, North Holland, Amsterdam.
- 10) Borch, K.H. (1968), The Economics of Uncertainty, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- 11) Diamond and Rothschild (Eds.) (1978), Uncertainty in Economics, Academic Press, New York.



EC 2.2. (22): MONETARY ECONOMICS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Monetary economics is the branch of Economics that deals with the study of the behavior and performance of the economy in total. This course focuses on demand for and supply of money. It then turns to theories of inflation and macroeconomic policies.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the students with various theories of demand for money
- ▲ To focus on components of money supply and changes in money supply
- ▲ To understand various theories business cycle and theories of inflation
- ▲ To familiarize the importance of monetary and fiscal policies in economic development

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Through this course students should be able to

CO1: understand the contemporary macroeconomic policies and issues with reference to monetary policy

CO2: Introduces students to macroeconomic knowledge about policy decision making in central banks, finance ministries and international financial institutions.

CO3: To analyse the principles of advanced macroeconomic theory that are applied in monetary and fiscal policy decisions.

CO4: To analyze the current macroeconomic changes in the light of modern macroeconomic theories

CO5: To evaluate monetary sector reforms in India and recent trends in banking sector

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2	2	2	2					2	2		2		
CO2	2	3	3	2	2	2			2	2		2		
CO3	2	3	3		2	2	2		2	3				2
CO4	3	3	2	2	3		2			2				
CO5	2	3	3	2	3			3						

MODULE – I: SUPPLY OF MONEY (10 HOURS)

Functions of Money – Determinants of money supply; RBI approach to money supply; High powered money and money multiplier; control of money supply.

MODULE – II: DEMAND FOR MONEY (10 HOURS)

The classical view, quantity theory of money, Keynes's liquidity preference approach to demand for money – Aggregate demand for money; Post Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money – Tobin, Boumol, Friedman. Integration of monetary theory and value theory: Keynes and Pantinckin

MODULE – III: MONEY MARKET EQUILIBRIUM AND IS-LM MODEL (10 HOURS)

Equilibrium in money market – Equilibrium in product market – Derivation of LM Curve and IS Curve – General Equilibrium.

MODULE – IV: BANKING (10 HOURS)

RBI and its functions – Methods of Credit Control – Reserve Bank of India and Monetary Policy – Objectives and Limitations. Objectives and functions of Commercial Banks – Money Market and Role of Commercial Banks – Nationalization and Privatization of Commercial Banks.

MODULE – V: MONETARY SECTOR REFORMS IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Banking Sector Reforms – Chakravarty Committee Report – Narasimham Committee Report. Recent trends in banking sector: Merger of banks, Foreign banks, e-banking/ online banking, UPI, Recapitalization of banks.

READING LIST:

- 1) James Froyen: Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, New York.
- 2) Ackley, G. (1978), Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
- 3) Dornbush, R and Stanley, F., 2017, Macro Economics 11th Edition, McGraw Hill Inc., New York.
- 4) Keynes, J.M., 1936, General theory of employment interest and money.
- 5) Edward Shapiro, 2013, Macro-economic analysis, Galgotia publications, New Delhi.
- 6) Branson, W.A. 2005, Macro-economic theory and policy 3 rd Edition, Affiliated East-west Press Pvt Ltd.
- 7) Jhingan, M.L., 2016, Macro-economic Theory 13th Edition, Vrinda Publications, New Delhi.
- 8) Ahuja, H.L., 2014, Macro-economics, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
- 9) Vaish, M.C., 2009, Macro-economics, Vikas Publications.
- 10) Seth, M.L. 2017, Macro-economic theory, Lakshmi Narai Agarwal Publications, Agra.

EC 2.3. (22): FEDERAL FINANCE

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Public Economics is primarily concerned with the role of government in a market economy. Public economics builds on the theory of welfare economics and is ultimately used as a tool to improve social welfare. Federal Finance provides a framework for thinking about whether or not the government should participate in economic markets and to what extent it should do so.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the student about the major fiscal functions of the government
- ▲ To understand the sources of Budget concept
- ▲ To understand concepts of central – state financial relations
- ▲ To focus on the functional areas of federal finance in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

- CO1:** Evaluating the major fiscal functions of the Government and various approaches to public finance
- CO2:** Analysing various sources of Public Budget preparation in general India in particular
- CO3:** Evaluating various concepts of Public Budget and outline the importance of Public expenditure
- CO4:** Creating the concept of central – state financial relations in Indian economic development
- CO5:** Evaluating the functional areas of federal finance in India

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2	2	3		2	2			3					3
CO2	2	3	3		2	2	2		2	3		2		2
CO3	2	2	3		2	2	2		2	3		2		
CO4	3	2	3		2	2	2	2	3	3			2	2
CO5	2	3	3		2	2	2	2	3	2		2		3

MODULE – I: BUDGET (10 HOURS)

Meaning, Revenue and Capital Budget- Surplus, Deficit and Balance Budget- Preparation of India Central Budget; Concept of Deficit- Revenue, Fiscal, Primary; Deficit Financing- Meaning, Objectives and Causes; Deficit Finance since 1991, Effects of Deficit Financing.

MODULE – II: CENTRAL – STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS (10 HOURS)

Sources of Income – Expenditure of the Central Government – Introduction of State finance source of revenue – Expenditure of State Governments.

MODULE – III: FINANCE COMMISSIONS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION (10 HOURS)

Resource mobilization – Revenue allocation under various finance commissions – Main Recommendations of Finance Commissions – Anomalies of Union – State Financial Relations – Financial autonomy – Sarkaria Commission report on Financial Relations.

MODULE – IV: GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT; FINANCIAL CONTROL (12 HOURS)

Nature, Purpose and Objectives of Government Accounting – Meaning and Types of Audit- Functions of Audit department- Separation of Accounts from Audit - Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). Union Finance Ministry Structure, Functions and Role Delegation of Financial Powers- Financial adviser- Parliamentary financial control in India- Public accounts committee- Origin composition functions and role

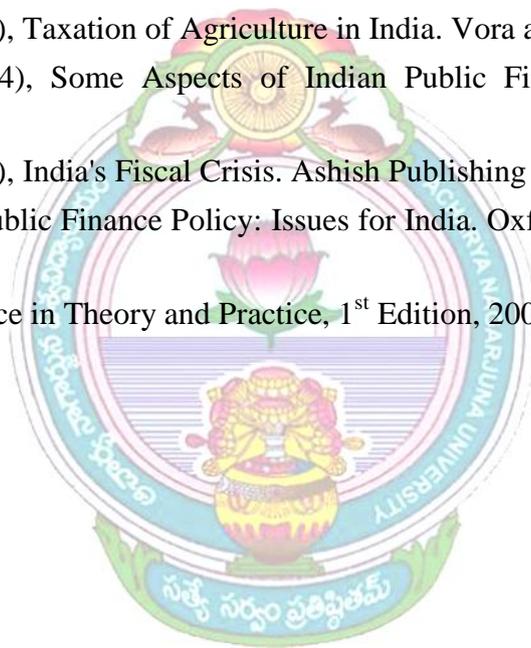
MOLDULE – V: FISCAL POLICY AND FISCAL REFORMS IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Tradition and modern view of fiscal policy – Instruments – Automatic stabilizer – Compensatory fiscal policy and inflation – Effectiveness of fiscal policy – fiscal policy in India – Long term fiscal policy – Impact fiscal reforms on Economic Development.

READING LIST:

- 1) Buchanan, J.M. (1970), The Public Finances. Richard D. Irwin, Homewood.
- 2) Musgrave, R.A. (1959), The Theory of Public Finance. McGraw Hill, Kogakhusa, Toky
- 3) Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976), Public Finance in Theory and Practice. McC Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
- 4) Buchanan, J.M. (1968), The Demand and Supply of Public Goods. Rand McNally, Chic;
- 5) Friedman, A. (1986), Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory. Martins Nijhoff Boston.
- 6) Premchand, A. (1966), Control of Public Expenditure in India. Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
- 7) Buchanan. J.M. (1958). Public Principles of Public Debt, A Defence and Restatement. Richard D. Irwin Homewood.
- 8) Chelliah, Raja J. (1971), Fiscal Policy in Underdeveloped Countries. George Alien and Unwin, London.

- 9) Bhargava, R.N. (1967), The Theory and Working of Union Finance in India. Chaitanya House, Allahabad.
- 10) Bhargava, P.K. (1982), Centre State Resource Transfers in India. The Academic Press, Gurgaon.
- 11) Chelliah, Raja J. et. al (1981), Trends and Issues in India's Federal Finance, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.
- 12) Gulati. I.S. (1979). Centre State Financial Relations: An Assessment of the Role of Finance Commission, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
- 13) Lakdawala, D.T. (1967), Union State Financial Relations. Lalwani Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 14) Srivastava, D.K. (Ed.) (2000), Fiscal Federalism in India, Har-Anand Publications Ltd., New Delhi.
- 15) Bhargava, R.N. (1969), Indian Public Finances. B.D. Bhargava and Sons, Chandausi.
- 16) Bhargava, P.K. (1976), Taxation of Agriculture in India. Vora and Co. Bombay.
- 17) Bhargava, P.K. (1984), Some Aspects of Indian Public Finances, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 18) Bhargava, P.K. (1991), India's Fiscal Crisis. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 19) Mundle, S. (1999). Public Finance Policy: Issues for India. Oxford University Press. New Delhi.
- 20) Ulbrich, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, 1st Edition, 2004.



EC 2.4. (22): INTERNATIONAL TRADE: THEORY AND POLICY

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The course provides a deep understanding about the broad principles and theories, which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital both short terms and long term at the global level. Besides, preparing the students about the relevance and limitations of these principles and lay stress on the theory and nature of the subject which, in turn, will greatly help them to examine the impact of the trade policies followed both at the national and international levels as also their welfare implications at macro level.

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course aims to provide an understanding of the underlying premises of international trade and capital flows. It aims to focus on the trade policies and institutions shaping global trade and capital flows within a broader historical and theoretical context.

This course introduces students to the principle issues of international trade. The course begins with a brief comparison of the economic status and performance among major trading nations. The course then examines alternative trade theories, protectionism, trade restrictions. Trade policies, trade liberalization, free trade agreements, and labor and capital migration. The course examines international finance, including exchange rates, interest.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To familiarize the theories of international trade.

CO2: To understand the international trade theories under imperfect competition.

CO3: To explain the terms of trade and gains from trade.

CO4: To analyse the theories of trade policy.

CO5: To know the importance of international institution for economic integration.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	3			2				3				3	
CO2	3	2			2				2				2	
CO3	2	2	3		2		2	2	3	2			3	
CO4	3		3		2	2	2		2			3	3	
CO5	3		3		3	2			3				3	

MODULE – I: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (10 HOURS)

Meaning and Importance of International Trade – Silent Features of International Trade – The pure theory of International Trade – Theories of Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage and Relatively Costs, Heckscher – Ohlin Theory of International Trade.

MODULE – II: MEASUREMENT OF GAINS (10 HOURS)

Measurement of Gains from Trade and Distribution – Concepts of Terms of Trade, their uses and limitations – Hypothesis of Secular Deterioration of Terms of Trade.

MODULE – III: THEORY OF INTERVENTIONS (10 HOURS)

The Theory of Interventions – Tariffs, Quotas and Non-tariff barriers – Economic Effects of Tariffs and Quotas on National Income, Output and Employment.

MODULE – IV: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (10 HOURS)

Meaning and Components of Balance of Payments – Equilibrium and disequilibrium in Balance of Payments – The process of adjustment of balance of payments – Foreign Trade multiplier with and without foreign representation and determination of national income and output – Relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates.

MODULE – V: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (10 HOURS)

International Monetary Fund (IMF) – The World Bank (IBRD) – International Finance Corporation (IFC) – International Development Association (IDA) International Organisations- G-20, G-15, BIMSTEC, OPEC, NAFTA, OECD, Working and Regulations of MNCs in India

READING LIST:

- 1) Dominic Salvatore, (2016), International Economics, Wiley
- 2) Krugman.P.R, and Obstfeld (2006): International Economics, Addison Wesley, USA.
- 3) Cherunilam.F (2016) International Economics, The McGraw-Hill, New Delhi
- 4) Soderston, Bo (1991), International Economics, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
- 5) Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge, University Press, Massachusetts.
- 6) Kindleberger, C.P.(1973), International Economics, R.D.Irwin, Homewood.
- 7) Carbaugh, R.J.(1999), International Economics, International Thompson Publishing, New York.
- 8) Dana, M.S.(2000), International Economics; Study, Guide and Work Book (5th Edition), Routledge Publishers, London.
- 9) Carbaugh, International Economics, 9th Edition, 2004.

EC 2.5 (22): STATISTICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Economics has become more and more analytic over the years, requiring sufficient knowledge of quantitative methods. To meet this requirement, a course in Statistics for Economics is absolutely essential. This course will help the student in data collection, presentation, analyses and drawing inferences about various statistical hypotheses. Further, it helps to develop the analytical skills in the student.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of this study programme is thus to promote the analytical skills of the practical knowledge of calculating descriptive statistics. These knowledge can be used to solve complex analytical tasks based on statistical analysis of the underlying socio-economic data. To solve the tasks of formulating and estimating economic models using statistical methods such as Correlation and Regression. This course an underlying of practical knowledge of Probability and Testing of Hypothesis.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To familiarized the basic statistical techniques.

CO2: To understand the concepts of correlation and regression.

CO3: To understand the addition, multiplication theorem, conditional probability.

CO4: To explain the concepts of sampling and hypothesis testing.

CO5: To know the method of construction index numbers.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1				3		2	3							
CO2				3		3	3			1				
CO3				3		2	3			1				
CO4		2		3	2	3	2			1				
CO5		2	2	3	2	2	3							

MODULE – I: SAMPLING METHODS (10 HOURS)

Concept of sampling - random and non-random sampling; Simple random; Stratified random, systematic sampling, cluster sampling and non-random sampling methods.

MODULE – II: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION (10 HOURS)

Correlation and regression analysis and their properties; Concept of the least squares and the lines of regression and applications.

MODULE – III: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS AND INDEX NUMBERS (12 HOURS)

Introduction - components - measurement of trend - graphic, (Free hand curve fitting) method, method of semi average, method of moving average, method of curve fitting by principle of least squares. Concept of Index Numbers–Uses and Construction of Index Numbers–Simple and Weighted Index Numbers – Laspeyer’s, Paasche’s and Fisher’s Methods - Tests for Ideal Index

MODULE – IV: PROBABILITY AND THEORETICAL DISTRIBUTIONS (12 HOURS)

Deterministic and non-deterministic relationships - Probability defined - Theorems of probability - Conditional probability - inverse probability - Joint. Binomial Distribution and Poisson Distribution - Assumptions constants - Normal Distribution - properties of normal distribution, constants of normal distribution - Review Exercises.

MODULE – V: STATISTICAL INFERENCE (10 HOURS)

Formulation of statistical hypotheses - Null and alternative; Criteria for testing of hypothesis - Hypothesis testing based on Z, t (Chi-square) and F tests; Type 1 and Type 2 errors.

READING LIST:

- 1) S.C. Gupta, 2018, Fundamentals of statistics, Himalaya Publications
- 2) K.Chandra Sekhar, Business of statistics.
- 3) K.V.Sarma, Statistics made simple, Prentice Hall of India.
- 4) V.K.kapoor, 2010 Fundamentals of Statistics, Sultan chand & sons

EC 2.6. (22): DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

This course will trace the evolution of economic thinking from the scholastics through the early twentieth century. Major groups and thinkers covered include the Scholastics, the Mercantilists, the Physiocrats, Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the early Marginalists, Alfred Marshall, John Maynard Keynes, F.A. Hayek and covered from Kautilya to Gandhan thoughts in Indian doctrine.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The subject of History of Economic Thought covers the economic theories of the

- ▲ Past and their evolution and development till the present.
- ▲ The study of economic ideas of the past is not only challenging but also enlightening.
- ▲ The paper attempts to make the students of economics acquainted with the evolution of economic ideas as a response to immediate economic problems and policy issues, refining earlier analysis by correcting mistakes and filling in the gaps in the analysis.
- ▲ The subject has shown rapid progress right from the beginning and is showing constant development in the present also.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

This course would enable the student to understand how contemporary economics has taken the present shape.

CO1: Analyzing the views of classical and modern economists.

CO2: Understanding the history of Indian Economic Thinker.

CO3: Evaluating the economic theories practically in an economy.

CO4: Applying the classical and modern theories of economic thought.

CO5: Analyzing the classical and modern theories of Indian school of economic thought.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2	2			1				3	2	3		2	
CO2	3	3	3		1		2	2	2		3		2	
CO3	2	2	2		2	3	3	2	3	3	3		2	2
CO4	2	2	3		2	2	2		3		3		2	3

MODULE – I: THE EARLY PERIOD (10 HOURS)

Ancient Doctrines: The Old Testament; Greek Philosophers; Plato and Aristotle; Roman Empire and Christianity; Middle Ages; The Doctrine of the Church; Modern Period; Mercantilism; Physiocracy

MODULE – II: CLASSICAL ECONOMIC THOUGHTS (10 HOURS)

Adam Smith- value theory-TR. Malthus- the economics of exchange and Class conflict Theory of Gluts- David Ricardo- The theory of rent and first approach to profit, J S Mill: Theory of Value, Views on Production and Distribution. Classical Stationary State with special reference to Mill's views. The Classical School- Adam Smith; Ricardo; Malthus; Say's Law of Markets; Muller; Socialists; Sismond; Marx; Other contributions; a) The Historical School and b) Say, Cournout, Thunen, Senior, J.S. Mill

MODULE –III: THE LATER PERIOD (10 HOURS)

Economic ideas of Jevons, Menger and Walras.Pareto, Fisher, Neoclassical theory of the firm and income distribution: Marshal's contribution to utility theory. Clark and Marginal Productivity theory of distribution.

MODULE – VI: POST MARSHALL DOCTRINES (10 HOURS)

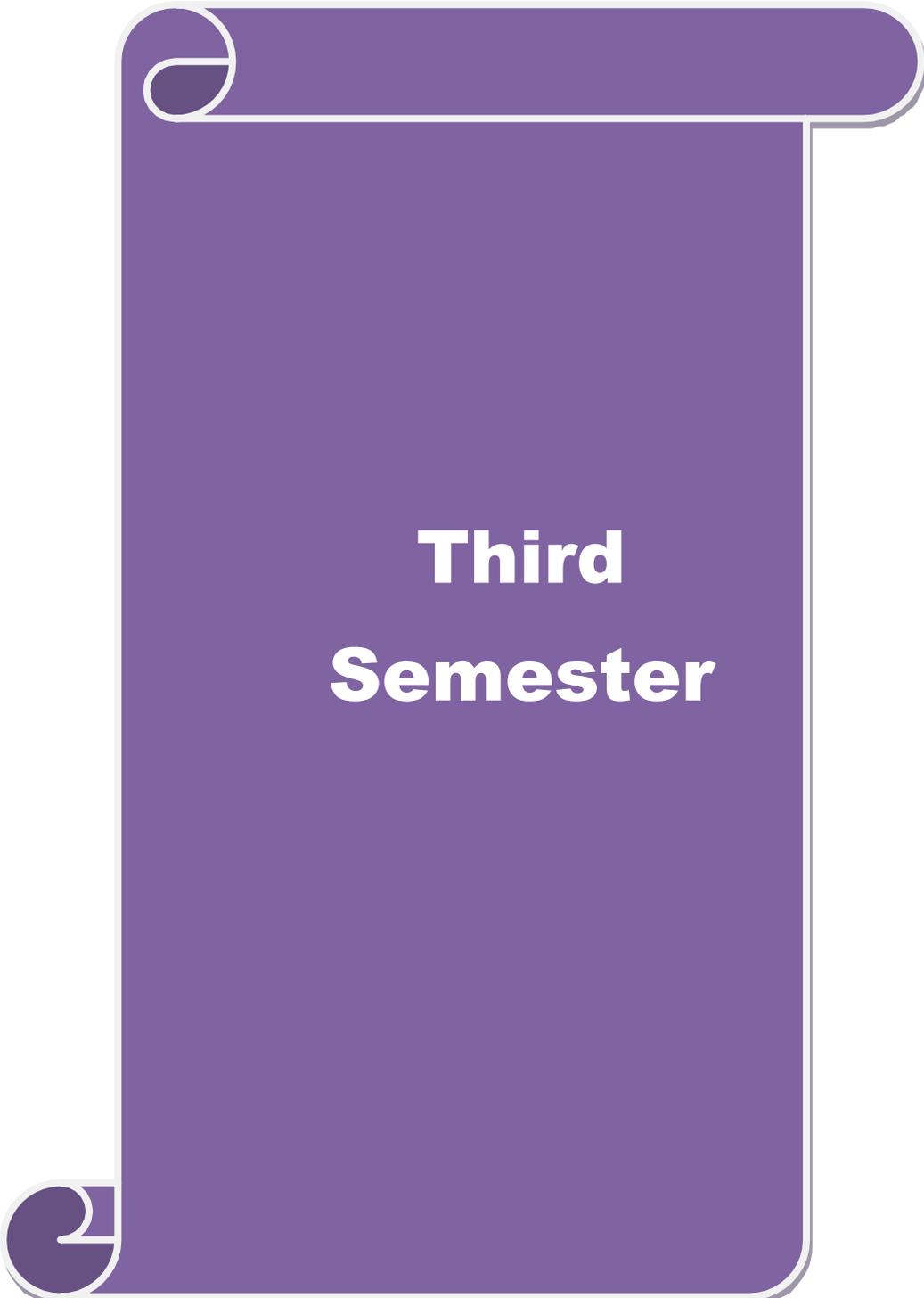
Pigou, Keynes and Schumpeter; Basic Doctrines; Veblen Institutionalism.

MODULE – V: INDIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT (10 HOURS)

Early economic ideas: Kautilya, Valluvar – Modern economic ideas: Naroji, Ranade and M.N.Roy – Economic ideas of Gandhi: Early approaches to planning- cooperation as a strategy– Economic thoughts of Dr.Ambedkar. Contributions of AmartyaSen.

READING LIST:

- 1) Back House, R. (1985), A History of Modern Economic Analysis, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
- 2) Blaug.M.(1978), Economic Theory in Retrospect, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 3) Dasgupta, A.K.(1985), Epochs of Economic Theory, Oxford university Press Delhi.
- 4) Ekelund, R.B. and R. Herbett (1983), A Hisotry Economic Theory and Method. McGraw Hill, London.
- 5) Gide, Cand G. Rst (1956)m, A History of Economics Doctrines George G., Harrap and Co., London.
- 6) Hajela, T.N.(1980), History of Economic Thought Shivalal Agarwala and Co., Agra
- 7) Gray, A(1978), Development of Economic Doctrine, Longman Group, London
- 8) Rima, I.H.(1979)Development of Economic Analysis, Richard D Irvin, Homewood.
- 9) Roll E. (1973) A History of Economic Thought, Fabre, London.
- 10) BabatoshDatta, Indian Economic Though, Twentieth Century Perspectives, 199-50
- 11) Gandhi, K.K. (1938), Economics of village industries,,Navivan Publishing House Ahmedabad.
- 12) Gandhi, K.K. (1974) India of My Dreams, Navjivan Publishing House Ahmedabad.
- 13) Ganguli, B.N. (1977, Indian Economic thought a nineteenth century perspective, Tata, MacGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- 14) Gupta, J.N.ed.,(1971), R.C.Dutt-Life and works, London.
- 15) Kautilya(1951), Arthaqshastra tr. By R. ShayamaSastry, Rernond Priniting Press, Mysore
- 16) Roy, M.N. (1964), Memoirs, Allied Publisher, Bombay.



Third Semester

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-III

EC 3.1. (22): ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Economic development is of universal importance and its study is gaining lot of prominence in the present day world. Economic Development is in the interest of both rich and poor countries. For developed nations, the study is crucial for overcoming the problem of secular stagnation where as for the developing countries; the study is essential to break the vicious circle of poverty. While a few success stories can be counted, many have grappled with the chronic problems like poverty and insecurity, unemployment, poor health, environmental pollution etc. The modules deal exclusively with various theories of development - from Adam Smith to endogenous growth models and throw light on several of development approaches.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of course is introducing students to the theories of economic growth and development, policies of development economics and to extend their ability to apply the theories to explain real world cases. Specific goal of this course is to prepare students to know the reasons for persistence in underdevelopment and what causes or promotes the development.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

On completion of this course

CO1: Students should be able to obtain a basic understanding of the issues and on-going debates on development economics.

CO2: Students will be able discuss the important models and theories in economic development and their policy implications.

CO3: This course will enable the students in identifying and evaluating the unevenness in development.

CO4: To analyse the technological changes and study growth on various developed and under developed nations

CO5: To evaluate the allocation of resources and role of plans and NITI aayog

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	2	3		2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2		2
CO2	3	3	3		3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2		2
CO3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2			2
CO4	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3		2
CO5	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2		3

MODULE – I: DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (10 HOURS)

Economic Growth--Economic Development and Sustainable Development-Importance of Institutions- Government and markets- Perpetuation of Underdevelopment-Vicious circle of poverty. Indicators and measurement of poverty structural view of underdevelopment – measurement of development; conventional, HDI and quality of life indices.

MODULE – II: TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH MODELS (10 HOURS)

Economic Growth: Harrod-domar model, instability of equilibrium, Neoclassical growth- Solo’s model, steady state growth, Mrs Joan Robinson’s growth model; Growth model of Kaldor.

MODULE – III: CLASSICAL THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT (10 HOURS)

Classical theory of development, Marx and Schumpeter Approaches to development: Balanced growth, Critical Minimum Effort, Big Push; Unlimited supply of Labour, Unbalanced growth; Low income equilibrium trap.

MODULE – IV: TECHNICAL CHANGE AND STUDY GROWTH (10 HOURS)

Technological progress – embodied and disembodied technical progress; Hicks, Harrod; Labour saving technical change; Capital saving technical change; Basic principles, conditions for steady growth; main properties of steady growth.

MODULE – V: ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES AND PLANNING (10 HOURS)

Need for investment criteria in developing countries – present vs., future, Alternative investment criteria; Cost-benefit analysis, Shadow process, Need for planning – democratic, decentralized and indicative planning, micro-level planning- Review of Indian Plan models. And Role of NITI Aayog in transforming the India

READING LIST:

- 1) Adelman, I. (1961), Theories of Economic Growth and Development, Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- 2) Higgin, B. (1959), Economic Development, W.W.Norton, New York.

- 3) Kindleberger, C.P. (1977), Economic Development, (3rd Edition), Mc.Graw Hill, New York.
- 4) Meier, G.M. (1995), Leading issues in Economic Development, (6th Edition), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 5) Chakravarti, S. (1987), Development Planning: The Indian Experience, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- 6) Ashok Rurdra, (1975), Indian Plan Models, Allied Publishing House, Bombay.
- 7) Debraj Ray, Development Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi-2012



EC 3.2. (22): INDIAN ECONOMY

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The successful completion of this course demands students to be in a position to understand the issues and prospects of Indian economy regarding financial efficiency of public sector, WTO and trade from an analytical perspective. More importantly, they should be in a position to articulate their views on the prospects of Indian economy. The outcome is to provide knowledge regarding food security, terms of trade between agricultural and industry, industrial policy, balance of payments and WTO effects on Indian Economy

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this paper at the postgraduate level would be to sharpen the analytical faculty of the student, by highlighting an integrated approach to the functioning aspects of the Indian economy. More importantly, the focus is on the contemporary issues and its implications. To develop all these themes, the course is divided into five modules dealing with issues specific to policies – population, poverty, rural-urban disparities, agricultural vs industries, trade et.,

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To understand the structure of Indian economy.

CO2: To examine the role of agriculture in Indian economy.

CO3: To know the role of industrial sector in Indian economy.

CO4: To understand the role of service sector in Indian economy.

CO5: To examine the importance of economic reforms in Indian economy.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		1	2		1	3				2				3
CO2		3	3		1	2	1	1		3		1	2	2
CO3		2	3		2	3	1			3				1
CO4		2	3	2	2	3	2			3			2	2
CO5		3	3	2	3	3	2	2		2		2	2	3

MODULE – I: PLANNING IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Objectives and strategy of planning; Failures and achievements of Plans; Developing grass-root organizations for development – Panchayats, NGOs and pressure groups.

MODULE – II: DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY (10 HOURS)

Broad demographic features of Indian Population; Rural-urban migration; Urbanization and civic amenities; Poverty and Inequality.

MODULE – III: THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (10 HOURS)

Institutional Structure – land reforms in India; Technological change in agriculture – pricing of agricultural inputs and output; Terms of trade between agriculture and industry; Agricultural finance policy; Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing; Issues in food security-policies for sustainable agriculture.

MODULE – IV: THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR (10 HOURS)

Industrial policy; Public Sector enterprises and their performance; Problem of sick units in India; Privatization and disinvestments debate; Growth and pattern of industrialization; Small-scale sector; Productivity in industrial sector; Exit policy – issues in market reforms; Approaches for employment generation.

MODULE – V: ECONOMIC REFORMS (10 HOURS)

Rationale of internal and external reforms; Globalisation of Indian economy; W.T.O. and its impact on the different sectors of the economy; Need for and issues in good governance; issues in competition and safety nets in Indian economy.

READING LIST:

- 1) Byres, T.J. (Ed.) (1998), *The Indian Economy; Major Debates Since Independence*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 2) Chakravarty, S. (1987), *Development Planning – The Indian Experience*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 3) Chatopadhyaya, M., P.Matiti and M.Rakshit (Eds.) (1996), *Planning and Economic Policy in India – Evaluation and Lessons for the Future*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 4) Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchmukhi (Eds.) (1987), *The Development Process of the Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 5) Chelliah, Raja J. and R.Sudarshan (1999), *Income, Poverty and Beyond; Human Development in India*, Social Science Press, New Delhi.
- 6) Dandekar, V.M. (1996), *The Indian Economy, 1947-92, Vol.II*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 7) Frederick, H. and A.M. Charles (1970), *Education, Manpower and Economic Growth*, New Delhi.
- 8) Government of India, Planning Commission (1999), *Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Vol.II*, New Delhi.

- 9) Tilak, J.B.C. (1993), Costs and Financing of Education in India: A Review of issues, Problems and Prospects (Mimeo), National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.
- 10) Appu, P.S. (1996), Land Reforms in India, Vikas, New Delhi.
- 11) Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchmuki (Eds.) (1987), The Development Process of the Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 12) Joshi P.C. (1975), Land Reforms in India, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 13) Basu, K.et.al (1995), Capital Investment and Development: Essays in memory of Sukhamoy Chakravarty, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 14) Byres, T.J. (Ed.) (1997), The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Chelliah, Raja J. and R.Sudarshan (1999), Income, Poverty and Beyond: Human Development in India, social Science Press, New Delhi.



EC 3.3. (22): ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Environmental Economics is primarily concerned with the role of environmental policies of government. Environmental Economics builds on the theory of development and is ultimately used as a tool to improve social welfare. Environmental Economics provides a framework for thinking about whether or not the government should participate in the effect of environmental degradation and to what extent it should do so.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the student about the effect of pollution on society
- ▲ To understand the Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics
- ▲ To understand concepts of Environmental Pollution on Health, Economic and Social Aspects
- ▲ To focus on the functional Environmental Laws and Management Strategies.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: To Evaluating the nature and scope of environmental economics.

CO2: To Analyzing the cause and effect of environmental degradation.

CO3: To Evaluating the effect of pollution on society.

CO4: To Analyzing the environmental policies of government.

CO5: To Creating environmental laws and management strategies.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2	2	3	1	2	3			2	2			1	2
CO2	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2			1	2
CO3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2		2	2			2	2
CO4	2	2	3	1	2	3	1		2	2			1	1
CO5	2	3	3		3	3		1	3	2		1		3

MODULE –I: ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND ECONOMY: (10 HOURS)

Environment and Economy - Elements of Ecology - Energy Flow and Energy Systems Dynamics - Pollution and Externalities - Market Inefficiency and Externalities - Property Rights and Externalities - Non-Convexities and Externalities - Common Property Rights.

MODULE – II: MEASUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES: (10 HOURS)

Concept of Total Economic Value - Objective standard based valuation selective preference based valuation - Indirect Methods of Environmental valuation: Travel Cost Method, Hedonic Price Theory - Direct Methods of Environmental Valuation: Contingent Valuation Methods.

MODULE – III: THE THEORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: (12 HOURS)

Environmental Externalities - Pigouvian Taxes and Subsidies, Marketable Pollution Permits and Mixed Instruments (the charges and standards approach) - Coase's Bargaining Solution and Collective Action. Informal Regulation and the new model of pollution control. Global environmental Externalities and Climatic Change - Tradable pollution permits and international Carbon Tax.

MODULE – VI: ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: (10 HOURS)

Theories of optimal use of exhaustible and renewable resources - The concept of sustainable development; Rules of sustainable development-Indicators of sustainable development-Integrated environmental and economic accounting and the measurement of environmentally corrected GDP

MODULE – V: ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Mechanism for environment Regulation in India; Environmental laws and their implementation - Policy instruments for controlling Water and Air Pollution – Forestry Policy. The Environmental Institutions and Grass Root Movements.

READING LIST:

- 1) Bhattacharya, R.N.(Ed) (2001), Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 2) Dales. J.H.(2002), Pollution, Property and Prices, Toronto University Press, Toronto
- 3) David Pearce. W.D(2000), “Economics and Environment–Essays on Ecological Economics and Sustainable Hussen, A.M. (1999). Principles of Environmental Economics, Routledge, London.
- 4) Development”-Edward Elgar Publishers Ltd. UK. Karpagam, M.(2019), “Environmental Economics” 3rd Edition, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd, New Delhi
- 5) Kolstad C.D. (1999), Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,
- 6) Katar Singh and Anil Shishodia (2007), Environmental Economics-Theory and Applications-Sage Publications, New Delhi.

- 7) Perman, R.M. and J.McGilvary (1996). Natural Resource and Environmental Economics, Longman, London.
- 8) Sankar, U. (Ed.), (2001), Environmental Economics, Oxford, University Press, New Delhi.
- 9) Rabindra N. Battacharya (2001), “Environmental Economics–An Indian Perspective”- Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 10) Ulganathansankar (2001), “Environmental Economics (Ed)”-Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 11) Jhingan M L(2009), “Environmental Economics”, Virinda Publications
- 12) Muthu Krishnan Subashini (2015), “Economics of Environment”, PHI Learning Publisher



EC 3.4. A (22): INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE**(GENERIC ELECTIVE)**

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

This course deals with the theory and practice of India's Foreign trades and of trade-related policies. It focuses on analyzing the gains from trade, the changing patterns of balance of payment, the income distributional consequences of liberalizing foreign capital, the relationship between trade among the countries, flow of FDIs, and the managements of foreign exchange rate policies which are help to economic growth, and also analyse the world economy and trade policies among the world.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

This is course which has a combination of both economics and finance. The main objective of this course is to understand the issues relating to international economics such as need for international trade, developments in international economy, evolution of international monetary system and macroeconomics of an open economy. On the international finance side, we have topics such as exchange rates, interest and inflation rates and their relation to each other.

COURSE OUTCOMES:**CO1:** To understand the issues relating to international economics and finance**CO2:** To analyse the importance of trade**CO3:** To evaluate its policies in an open economy framework**CO4:** To explain sound position to the dynamics of exchange rates**CO5:** To examine international monetary system and macro economics.**OUTCOME MAPPING:**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	3	2	2		3	3			3	2		3	2	2
CO2	3	2	2		2	2			2				2	2
CO3	3	2	2		3	3	3	2	2	2		2	2	2
CO4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2			3	2	3
CO5	3	3	2		3	3	3	2	2			3	2	3

MODULE –I: INDIA’S FOREIGN TRADE (10 HOURS)

Introduction – Trends at Exports and Imports in India – Components of Foreign Trade – Growth and Structure of India’s Foreign Trade since 1991 – New Trade Policy – Impact of Trade Reforms since 1991.

MODULE –II: INDIA’S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (10 HOURS)

India’s Problems of Balance of Payments: The pre-1991 period – Balance of Payments studies since 1991 – Solutions to Balance of Payments Problem.

MODULE – III: FOREIGN CAPITAL (10 HOURS)

Need for Foreign Capital – India’s Policy towards Foreign Capital – Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – FDI vs. Exports – Foreign Aid to India.

MODULE – IV: INDIA’S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE POLICY (10 HOURS)

Choice of Foreign Exchange Rate Regime – Exchange Rate Management in India: Par Value System, Pegged Regime, The Period since 1991 – The Management of Foreign Exchange Resources.

MODULE – V: WORLD ECONOMY (10 HOURS)

Types of Trade Blocks- Globalization Strategy – New International Order – Globalization and Technology Transfer – TRIPs and TRIMs – India and WTO.

READING LIST:

- 1) J.N. Srinivasan and Suresh D. Tendulkar, “Reintegrating India with the World Economy”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.
- 2) Vyuptakesh Sharan and Indra Nath Mukherji, “India’s External Sector Reforms”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 3) Reserve Bank of India, “Report on Currency and Finance 2002-2003”, Mumbai, 2004.
- 4) Joseph Stiglitz, “Globalization and its Discontents”, Penguin Books, 2002.
- 5) C. Ranga Rajan, “Select Essays on Indian Economy”, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2004.
- 6) Balder Raj Nayar, “Globalization and Nationalization”, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.
- 7) Biplab Dasgupta, “Structural Adjustment, Global Trade and New Political Economy of Development”, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
- 8) World Bank, World Development Report, 1987.

EC 3.4. B (22): RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(GENERIC ELECTIVE)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The course curriculum provides a multidisciplinary knowledge and skills focusing on both theoretical and practical approach of rural development. The student will be given hands on field experience to know the reality and to motivate them to commit for the rural development either in teaching and research or as practitioners in the organization/institution involves in the process of rural transformation.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To understand the basic concepts of rural development and new agricultural strategies
- 2) To learn the concept of sustainable development
- 3) To learn about various rural development programmes run by state as well as central government
- 4) To enable the students to understand the concepts, the theories and the problems of rural development and
- 5) To analyse the pattern of economic diversification in rural areas and to examine the role of infrastructure in rural development.
- 6) To learn the basics of rural credits and the rural market strategies.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: This course provides the students with the basics of rural development, including concepts, characteristics, problems, theories and approaches and programmes implemented for rural redevelopment in India.

CO2: It also enables the students to study the various aspects of poverty and unemployment in India, transferring the rural economy-economic diversification in rural areas and the role of infrastructures in rural development.

CO3: At the end of the course, the students will be able to understand the problems, approaches, programmes implemented for the development of rural economy in India

CO4: understand the essentiality to design the new policies and programmes for sustainable development of rural economy in India.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		2	3		2	2	2	2		2		2		2
CO2		3	3	2	2	2	2	2		2		3		2
CO3		2	3	2	2	3	3	2		2		3	2	3
CO4		3	3		3	3	3	3		2		2	2	3

MODULE – I: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTRODUCTORY ASPECTS (10 HOURS)

Concept of Rural Development, Scope and Importance of Rural Development, Different Approaches to Rural Development, Gandhian approach; Community Development Approach, Sectorial Approach; Participatory Development approach, Nature and Problems of Rural Development, Rural Development - Indian Perspective.

MODULE – II: DIMENSIONS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Size and Structure of Rural Economy, Poverty–Rural Unemployment, Scenario Agriculture, Rural Industrialization–Rural Migration, Human Resources, Physical Infrastructure.

MODULE – III: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/ STRATEGIES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (10 HOURS)

Growth Targeted Strategies, Rural Development Strategies, Target oriented Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Target oriented Rural Employment Programmes. Navaratnalu Scheme includes the nine assurances given by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the form of nine large-scale welfare schemes. Rural Development Schemes in India since independence.

MODULE – IV: COOPERATIVES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (10 HOURS)

Meaning and Definition of Cooperation, Principles of Cooperation, Evolution of Cooperatives in India, Growth and Development the Credit Cooperatives, non –Credit Cooperatives, Regional Imbalances in the Growth and Development of Cooperatives.

MODEL –V: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT (10 HOURS)

Administration of rural development in India- administrative structure for rural development in Andhra Pradesh- District rural Development Agency (DRDA): Structure and functions Panchayat Raj and Rural Development–Role of N.G.Os in Rural Development–Financing of Rural Development–NABARD–Commercial Banks–Regional Rural Banks and Cooperatives.

READING LIST:

- 1) B.P. Tyagi: Agricultural Economics and Rural Development
- 2) Chambers Robert, 2014, Rural Development: Putting the Last First, Longman, London.

- 3) K.Venkata Reddy, 2017 Agriculture and Rural Development, 1stEdition Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 4) Yadava, G.P. 2013. Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, Centrum Press.
- 5) Hunter Guy, Bunting, A.H. and Bottrall, Anthony, 1978, Policy and Practice in Rural Development, The English Language Book Society, London.
- 6) Desai, Vasant, 1988, Rural Development: Experiments in Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 7) Katar Singh, 1999, Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management, 2nd Edition Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 8) Bhattacharya, S.N., 1980, Rural Industrialization in India, Publishing Corporation, Delhi.
- 9) Mishra, S.N. and Kushal Sharma, 1983, Problems and Prospects of Rural Development in India, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 10) Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Economic Division Economic Survey- Various Issues
- 11) BasuKaushik, Agrarian Questions, Oxford University Press
- 12) Battacharya S.N., Rural Industrialization in India
- 13) Rao R.V., Rural Industrialization in India
- 14) Bagchi V., Khadi and Village Industries in the Indian Economy
- 15) Vasant Desai., Organization and Management of Small Scale Industries
- 16) Sundaram J.B., Rural Industrial Development
- 17) Vasant Desai, Problems and Prospects of Small Scale Industries in India



EC 3.4. C (22): DEMOGRAPHY

(GENERIC ELECTIVE)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The main objective of this paper is to make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and the various theories that explain the growth of population in a country. In recent times, gender characteristics of the population have acquired importance and these have also been included in the framework of study. This paper will focus on gender characteristics; migration, urbanization are important structural change taking place in a society.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To describe the meaning of demography and demographic profile of India
- ▲ To describe the population trends in India.
- ▲ To describe the importance of fertility and nuptiality in demography.
- ▲ To understand the concept of mortality.
- ▲ To understanding the demographic issues of India.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: Analyse the qualitative aspects and characteristics of the population

CO2: Evaluate the population characteristics through various demographic techniques.

CO3: exposes the students to sources of population and related characteristics

CO4: Understand the rationale, need and evolution of population policy.

CO5: Evaluate the appreciate the dynamics of change in population.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		3	3		3	2	2	2		3		2		2
CO2		2	2	2	3	3	3	2		2		3		3
CO3		3	3		3	2	3	3			2	2		2
CO4	2	3	3		3	3	3	2	1		2	2		2
CO5	2	2	2		3	3	2	2				2		3

MODULE –I: NATURE AND SCOPE OF DEMOGRAPHY (10 HOURS)

Definition, Nature and Scope of Demography – Demographic Thoughts – Demographic Analysis – Direct and Indirect methods of data collection –Theories of Population – Adam Smith, J.SMill, Malthus, Marx, Meade and Keynes – Optimum Population.

MODULE –II: COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Decennial growth of Population and Stages of Demographic Transition in India- Crude Birth Rate and Death Rates – Migration, industrialisation and Urbanisation as Determinants of population growth – sex and age-wise distribution of population – Rural and Urban population growth – Religion and Caste-wise growth of Population – Trends in population density.

MODULE -III: FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Size of the family- Urban and Rural differentials- Social, cultural and psychological factors affecting fertility – Achievements in Total Fertility Rates - Causes and Indicators of Mortality – Relation between age, sex, marital status, education and migration in India.

MODULE – IV: QUALITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Determinants of Quality of Population in India – Structural changes in Population – Demographic dividend - Trends in Life Expectancy at Birth and Gender differentials – Trends in Achieving Literacy Rates- Gender dimension of Literacy rates – Trends in Workforce and Labour force Participation Rates- Sectoral Employment of workers – Formal and Informal Sectors - Need for Skill Development.

MODULE–V: GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES AND POPULATION POLICIES IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Need for Population Control and Stabilization – Strategies to achieve Population stabilization – Role and progress of Family Planning Programme – Two-child Policy — Highlights of National Population Policy- 2000 – JananiSurakshaYojana -2005 – Role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) –SANTUSHTI AND PRERANA Strategies – Rashtriya Kishore SwasthyaKaryakram -2014- Population Projections- 2016 and 2026.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1) Agarwala, S.N. (1972) India's Population Problem, Tata McGraw Hill, Bombay.
- 2) AlokRanjanChaurasia and Ravendra Singh (2012) 40 Years of Planned Family Planning Efforts in India (aranjan@shyam institute.in and singhravendra@hotmail.com)
- 3) Bogue, J Donald, D.J. (1971) Principle of Demography, John Wiley, New York.
- 4) Bose, A. (1996) India's Basic Demographic statistics, B.R. Publishing corporation, New Delhi
- 5) Edward G. Stockwell and Associates (1976) The Methods and Materials of Demography, Academic Press, New York

- 6) FICCI and Ernst and Young (2012) Knowledge paper on Skill Development in India – Learner First Government of India (2009) Compendium of Selected Indicators of Indian Economy, Vol.II- Key Economic Indicators (Demography), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi.
- 7) Government of India (2014) Report on Education, Skill Development and Labour force, (2013-14) –Vol. III, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Chadigarh
- 8) Government of India (2014) Five Years (2009-14)-Achievements and New Initiates, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
- 9) Government of India (2008) Report of the Working Group on Population Stabilization for the Eleventh Five Year Plan -2007-12, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- 10) Government of India (2013) Twelfth Five Year Plan: Volume-III: Social sectors, Published by Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 11) Gulati, S.C. (1988) Fertility in India: An Econometric Study of a Metropolis, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 12) Government of India (2014) Educational Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi
- 13) Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP)- Journal on “Demography India”
- 14) Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (2015) Human Capital Potential of India’s future workforce, white paper no 308.
- 15) Jennifer Hickey, Douglas L. Anderton and David Yaukey (2013) Demography: The Study of Human Population (4th Edition) Amazon.Com.
- 16) Marietta A. Constantinides (1988) Optimal Population Growth and Social Welfare Function,
- 17) Eastern Economic Journal, Vol.14, No. 2, April-June, 1988, pp.229-236.
- 18) Mortimer Spiegelman (1968) Introduction to Demography, Cambridge University Press,
- 19) NSSO (2010) Migration In India -2007-08, NSS Report No. 533 (64th Round)
- 20) NSSO (2015) Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India – Education, 71st Round,
- 21) Jan-June, 2014 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi
- 22) Pati, R.N. and Lalitendu Jagatdeb (Ed) (1991) Tribal Demography in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 23) Population Reference Bureau (2011) Size, Growth Rate and Distribution of Population, Census of India-2011.
- 24) Ramachandrudu G. (1991) Demographic Methods, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
- 25) Ruddar Datt and K.P. M. Sundaram (2015) Indian Economy (revised edition)
- 26) Srinivasan K (1998) Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, Sage Publications, Delhi
- 27) Srinivasan, K and A. Shariff (1998) India: Towards Population and Demographic Goals Oxford.
- 28) Technopak (2014) White Paper on Skilling the Indian Work force Wikipedia- Demographics of India.

EC 3.4. D (22): HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(GENERIC ELECTIVE)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The course enables students to understand Talent Management practices in India and Global level. The course consist of SHRM competencies of Business Acumen, Communication, Consultation, Critical Evaluation, Ethical Practice, Global and Cultural Effectiveness, Leadership and Navigation Relationship Management. This course, thus inculcates design thinking skills to successfully manage the employee experience at workplace. The course provides a strong link between data and the business decision making process. The course content will develop analytical skills among future human resource professionals in order to attract, manage, and retain employees.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ The objective of the course is to make student aware of the concepts, techniques and practices of human resource development.
- ▲ This course is intended to make students capable of applying the principles and techniques as professionals for developing human resources in an organization.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Understand the behavioral factors in HRD

CO2: Analyse the Management development, global development and research on HRD

CO3: Leadership qualities and human relations will be developed with a concentration or emphasis in HRM

CO4: The SHRM competencies will be discussed for analytics, metrics and problem-solving in HRM.

CO5: Building capabilities of students with regard to HRM in corporate, institutions and organizations

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2	3				2								3
CO2	2	2	3			2		3		2		2		3
CO3	2	2	2		3	3		2				2		2
CO4		2		2	3	3		2				2		2
CO5				2		3		3				2		3

MODULE – I: NATURE OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (10 HOURS)

Introduction – Nature of Human Resource Management, Need for Human Resource Management. Approaches, process of Human Resources Management, Human Resource Management and Human Resource Development, Human Resource Development in India – HRD and Development Strategy.

MODULE – II: HUMAN CAPITAL (10 HOURS)

Formation of Human Capital, indicators, problems and issues, Human Capital formation in less developed countries, Human development index.

MODULE – III: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT (10 HOURS)

Appraisals, Grievances Handling, Organization Development, Organization Development, Quality Circles; Management by objectives and organization.

MODULE – IV: HUMAN RELATIONS (10 HOURS)

Nature, objectives, Determinants; Approaches to Human relations, values, concepts of Human relations approach – performance appraisal in Human Resource Management.

MODULE – V: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (10 HOURS)

Recruitment and sources, Methods; Selection procedure; absenteeism, labour turnover, employees training, rewards and incentives – Determinants and types and motivation.

READING LIST:

- 1) William B. Werther: Human Resources and Personnel Management, Mc.Graw Hill.
- 2) Dwivedi R.S.: Human Relations and Organizational Behaviour – Global perspective, Mac. Millan India.
- 3) Michael, V.P.: Human Resources Management and Human Relations, Himalaya Relations, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 4) Subba Rao P.: Essentials of Human Resources Management and Industrial Relations, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 5) Rao T.V. et.al: Alternative approaches and strategy of human resources development.
- 6) Bhagolowal T.N.: Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, Sahitya Bhavan.
- 7) Mamoria C.B.: Personnel Management, Himalaya Publishing House.

EC 3.5. A (22): FINANCIAL MARKETS AND ANALYSIS

(OPEN ELECTIVE)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Financial markets are primarily concerned with the nature and role of financial system of government. Financial markets builds on the theory of development and is ultimately used as a tool to improve economic development. Financial markets provides a framework for thinking about whether or not the government should participate in effect of structure of financial system

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the student about the Structure, Composition and Instruments of Money Market
- ▲ To understand the Structure of Financial System
- ▲ To understand concepts of Structure and Composition of Capital Market
- ▲ To focus on the functional Money and Capital Markets in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To examine the nature and role of financial system.

CO2: To understand the structure and composition of money market.

CO3: To understand the structure and composition of capital market.

CO4: To know about the structure of Indian money market.

CO5: To femalize the role of financial institutions in money market.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2			2		2
CO2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2			3		2
CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2				2		2
CO4		3	2	2	3	2	2	2		2		2		2
CO5		2	2	1	2	2	2	2		3		2	2	2

MODULE – I: STRUCTURE OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM (10 HOURS)

Meaning, Definition and Structure of Financial System–Functions of Financial Systems – Promotional Role of Financial System in Developing Countries.

MODULE–II: STRUCTURE, COMPOSITION AND INSTRUMENTS OF MONEY MARKET (10 HOURS)

Definition of Money Market–Composition of Money Market: Call Money Market–Discount Market (Commercial Bill Market)–Acceptance Market–Treasury Bill Market–Instruments of Money Market–Commercial Papers–Certificate of Deposit–Repo and Reverse-Repo Transactions.

MODULE– III: STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL MARKET (10 HOURS)

Definition of Capital Market–New Issues Market–Functions of New Issues Market–Players in the New Issues Market–Recent Trends in New Issues Market–Secondary Market–Functions of Stock Exchanges–Issue and Listing of Securities–Method of Trading in a Stock Exchange.

MODULE– IV: MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS IN INDIA (12 HOURS)

Structure, Objectives and Features of Money Market in India–Discount and Finance House of India (DFHI)–Recent Developments and Deficiencies in Indian Money Market–SEBI: Objectives, Functions and Performance–Securities Trading Corporation of India (STCI)–Features of NSE and BSE–Over the Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI)– Recent Developments and Defects of Indian Capital Market.

MODULE – V: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

Objectives and Development Functions of Reserve Bank of India– Commercial Banks–Non Banking Finance Companies–Development and Investment Institutions in India–NABARD, IFCI, IDBI, SIDBI UTI, LIC and GIC

READING LIST:

- 1) Gurusamy, 2009. Financial Markets and Institutions 3rdEdn. Tata McGraw Hill.
- 2) M. Bhole & Jitendra Mahakud 2017, Financial Institutions and Markets: Structure, Growth and Innovations, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi
- 3) V.A. Avadhani 2013, Indian Capital Market, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
- 4) H.R.Machiraju 2007, International Financial Markets and India, Wheeler Publishing Company, New Delhi
- 5) Vasant Desai 2011, Indian Financial System and Development, Himalaya Publications, Bombay.
- 6) Financial Markets & Institutions -- L M Bhoie, Taia Mcgraw- Hill
- 7) Peter.S.Rose 2003, Money and Capital Markets: Financial Institutions and Instruments, Tata McGraw Hill, London.
- 8) S.C. Kucchal, Corporation Finance, Chaitanya Publishing, Allahabad
- 9) A. Avadhani 2012, Investment Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
- 10) Investment Management - V A Avadhani. Himalaya
- 11) M.Y. Khan and P.K. Jain 2017, Financial Management, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 12) R.B.I. Bulletins, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai
- 13) M.Y.Khan 2019, Indian Financial System 11th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

EC 3.5. B (22): ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE

(OPEN ELECTIVE)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Primarily a method, to realize and understand the importance of insurance economics, with the help of online and power point technology sources make the concepts clear.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The course focuses on the theoretical framework relating to Insurance and linking it to the other related issues and problems encountered in the financial sector.

Besides, an overview of the growth of the major benefits countries across the world

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: Understand the concept of insurance and how it is used to cover risk.

CO2: Explain the relationship between insurers and insured and the importance of insurance contracts.

CO3: Analyze Financial Statements of Insurance Company.

CO4: Understand meaning and consequences of asymmetric Information and its application in

Insurance sector

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2		3		2		2
CO2	2	2		3	2	3	3	3	2	2		3	2	2
CO3			2	3	2	3	3	3				3	2	
CO4		3		2	3	3	3	2		2		3		

MODULE – I: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE (10 HOURS)

Economic security; Human quest for economic security through time; Exposure to losses; Role of insurance; Definition of insurance; Risk pooling and risk transfer; Economic and legal perspectives. Social Vs. Private insurance; Life vs. non-life insurance; Classification of life, health and general insurance policies.

MODULE – II: RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT (10 HOURS)

Fundamentals of uncertainty and risk; Pure risk and speculative risk; Expected utility and decision-making under uncertainty; Expected utility and the demand for insurance; Moral hazard and insurance demand; Concept of risk management; Essentials of risk management; Elements of risk management- Risk assessment; Risk control and risk financing; Worldwide risk sharing-Concept of reinsurance, Fundamentals of reinsurance, Types of reinsurers; Reinsurance distribution systems, Reinsurance markets in developing countries.

MODULE – III: ESSENTIALS OF LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE (10 HOURS)

Fundamentals of life and health insurance; Functions of life and health insurance; Mathematical basis of life insurance; Plans of life insurance; Legal aspects of life insurance; Provisions of policies; Selection and classification of risks; Basics of premium construction; Valuation and distribution of surplus; Individual health insurance; Uses, Types of evaluation; Principles of underwriting of life and health insurance; Group insurance and superannuating (pension) schemes; Set-up and management of insurance companies.

MODULE – IV: ESSENTIALS OF GENERAL INSURANCE (10 HOURS)

Definition of general insurance; Types of general insurance; Importance of general insurance; Importance of general insurance in a country's economic development; Concept of short-term risk; Fundamentals of the following concepts – Common law, Equity, Proposal/Accidence, Indemnity, Insurable interest, Contribution subrogation, Representation; Utmost good faith, Material fact, Physical hazard, Moral hazard, Policy endorsements conditions/warranties; Selection of risks; Inspection of risks; Rating and calculation of premiums; Tariffs and non-tariffs; Marketing of general insurance; Technology development and general insurance.

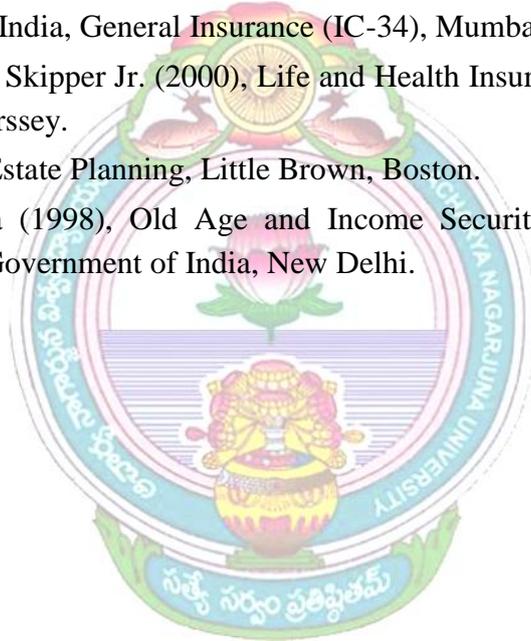
MODULE–V: PLANNING FOR WEALTH ACCUMULATION AND RETIREMENT NEEDS (10 HOURS)

Wealth accumulation planning; Life cycle planning; Planning for accumulation, objectives; Purchase of insurance and accumulation planning; Investments – Tax-advantaged and tax non-advantaged; Essentials of individual retirement planning; Analysis of retirement; Income needs, Retirement planning strategies; Investing for retirement, Pension plans; Basic principles of pension plans; Pension plans in India; Estate Planning; Process of estate Planning; Estate Planning tools; Life insurance for estate liquidity.

READING LIST:

- 1) Dionne, G. and S.E. Harrington (Eds.) (1997), Foundations of Insurance Economics, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston.
- 2) Pfeiffer, I. And D.R. Klock (1974), Perspectives of Insurance, Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood, Cliffs.
- 3) Yarri, M.E. (1965), 'Uncertain Life Time, Life Insurance and the Theory of Consumer', 'Review of Economic Studies, Volume 32.

- 4) Brockelt, P.L., R.C. Witt and P.R. Hind (1991), An Overview of Reinsurance and the Reinsurance Markets, Journal of Insurance Regulation, Volume 9, No.3.
- 5) Elliot, M.W., B.L. Webb, H.N. Anderson and P.R. Kensicki (1995), Principles of Reinsurance, Insurance Institute of America, Malvern, Pa.
- 6) Friedmann, M. and L.J. Savage (1947), The Utility Analysis of Choices Involving Risk, Journal of Political Economy, Vol.56.
- 7) Black, K. Jr. and H.D. Skipper Jr. (2000), Life and Health Insurance, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
- 8) Insurance Institute of India, Life Assurance Underwriting, 9IC-22), Mumbai.
- 9) Skipper, Jr., H.D. (Ed.) (1998), International Risk and Insurance: An Environmental Managerial Approach, Irwin McGraw Hill, Boston.
- 10) Benjamin, B. (1991), General Insurance, Heinemann, London.
- 11) Drofman, M.S. (1994), Risk and Insurance, Prentice Hall, Englewood-Cliffs.
- 12) Insurance Institute of India, General Insurance (IC-34), Mumbai.
- 13) Black, K.Jr. and H.D. Skipper Jr. (2000), Life and Health Insurance, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
- 14) Casner, A.J. (1995), Estate Planning, Little Brown, Boston.
- 15) Government of India (1998), Old Age and Income Security (OASIS) Report (Dave Committee Report), Government of India, New Delhi.





Fourth Semester

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-IV

EC 4.1. (22): AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(CORE PAPER)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Students can specialize in this area with the knowledge gained. Students will be familiar with policy issues that are relevant to agricultural economics and enable them to analyze the issues. They will be equipped well with various concepts and can better analyze it in Indian context and the role of marketing and commission agents in the agricultural determination of prices, students will know the financial institutions and provide understandings of WTO effects on agricultural and how to rejuvenate the agricultural sector in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The importance of agriculture in the Indian economy hardly needs to be emphasized. The paper on agricultural economics highlights important aspects of the agricultural development and planning in India. The paper is split into five modules; each module discusses an aspect of Indian agriculture. The objective of this course is to provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area. Its objective is to familiarize students with policy issues that are relevant to Indian agricultural economics and enable them to analyze the issues, using basic micro-economic concepts. The paper gives an bird eye view regarding agricultural production, prices, marketing and impact of WTO on Indian Agricultural.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- CO1:** To discuss the importance of agricultural economics in present scenario.
- CO2:** To recall the agricultural area, production and productivity trends of Indian agriculture.
- CO3:** To recall the agricultural investment programs in India.
- CO4:** To evaluate the Government Initiatives of Indian Agriculture.
- CO5:** To evaluate the Government programmes of Indian Agriculture.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		3	3		3	3	2	3		2		3	2	2
CO2		3	3	2	3	3	3	3		3		3	3	2
CO3		3	3	2	2	2	2	3				3	3	3
CO4		2	3		2	2	2	3				3	2	3
CO5		2	2		2	2	2	2		2		2	2	2

MODULE – I: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (10 HOURS)

Nature and scope of agricultural economics; Traditional agriculture and its modernization; Role of agriculture in economic development. Interdependence between agriculture and industry. Agricultural development, sources of rural credit in India.

MODULE –II: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY (10 HOURS)

Agricultural production – Resource use and efficiency; Production function analysis in agriculture; Factor combination and resource substitution; Farm size and productivity relationship laws of returns- Supply response of individual crops. Technical change, labor absorption in Agriculture.

MODULE– III: AGRICULTUREAL MARKETING AND PRICES (10 HOURS)

Marketing and state policy; Agricultural markets; Regulated markets; Marketed and marketable surplus; Marketing channels, Prices spread, Behavior of agricultural prices – Terms of trade between agricultural and non-agriculture prices; Need for state intervention; Objectives of agricultural price policy.

MODUEL – IV: AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN INDIA (10 HOURS)

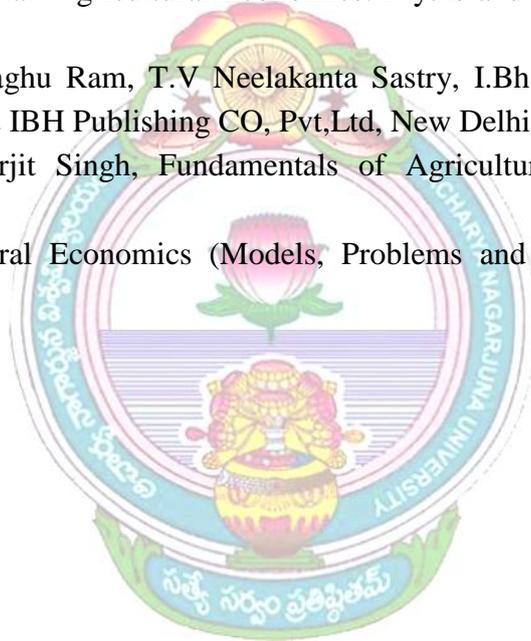
Recent trends in agricultural growth in India; Inter-regional variations in growth of output and productivity; Cropping pattern shifts; Supply of inputs- Pricing of inputs and role of subsidies; distribution of gains from technological change; role of Public investment and capital formation in Indian agriculture; Strategy of agricultural development; Sustainable agriculture and Food Security.

MODUEL – V: AGARICULTURE AND EXTERNAL SECTOR (10 HOURS)

International trade in agricultural commodities: Commodity agreements; Globalization of India economy and problems and prospects of India agriculture: Impact of World Trade Organization on India agriculture.

READING LIST:

- 1) Bhaduri, A. (1984), The Economics structure of Backward Agriculture. Macmillan, Delhi.
- 2) Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996). Agricultural Economics. Himalaya publishing House, Delhi.
- 3) Dantwala M.L.et.al (1991). Indian Agricultural Development since Independence. Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
- 4) Government of India (1976), Trade Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture. New Delhi.
- 5) Gulati, A. and T.Kelly (1999), Trade Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture. Oxford University press, New Delhi.
- 6) Kahlon, A.S. and Tyagi D.S (1983), Agriculture price policy in India. Allied publishers, New Delhi.
- 7) Rao.C.H.Hanumantha (1975), Agricultural Growth. Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India.Oxford University press, New Delhi.
- 8) Rudra, A. (1982), Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Reality. Allied publishers, New Delhi.
- 9) S.Subba Reddy, P.Raghu Ram, T.V Neelakanta Sastry, I.Bhavani Devi – Agricultural Economics, Oxford & IBH Publishing CO, Pvt,Ltd, New Delhi.
- 10) A.N Sadhu & Amarjit Singh, Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 11) R.G.Desai, Agricultural Economics (Models, Problems and policy issues), Himalaya Publishing House.



EC 4.2. (22): ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

(CORE PAPER)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Infrastructure Economics refers to Infrastructure in the Developing World or Development of Public Systems, Transport Economics, Communication and Energy- its role in Economic Development.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To understand the main challenges India faces in the areas of social and economic infrastructure
- ▲ to know the role of infrastructure in economic development
- ▲ to understand the role of energy as a critical component of infrastructure
- ▲ to understand the problems and prospects of the energy and health sectors
- ▲ to understand the health infrastructure of India

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To understand the basic structure of infrastructure economics.

CO2: To know the development and trends in infrastructure of India.

CO3: To analyse the government policies for regulation and reform of the Telecommunication sector.

CO4: To evaluate the reforms of education on employment.

CO5: To evaluate the various role of health programs and policies.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2		2		3	2	2		2	2				2
CO2		3	2	2	3	2	2	2		3		3		2
CO3		3	3	3	3		2	2		3		3	2	2
CO4			3	3	3		2	2		3		3	2	2
CO5			3	3	3	3	2	2		3		3	2	2

MODULE – I: BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE (10 HOURS)

Introduction- Infrastructure and Economic Development – Social and Physical Infrastructure- Infrastructure as a Public goods

MODULE – II: TRANSPORT (10 HOURS)

Development of transport system- economic Development- Models of freight and passenger demand. Problems of individual models of transport. Principle of pricing- current policy- problems and measures.

MODULE – III COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICITY AND GAS (10 HOURS)

Rate making in telephone utilities; principles of decreasing costs in telephone industry Characteristics of postal services- its importance– Restructuring of postal services- Recent developments in communication technologies and networks. Bulk supply and pricing of electricity. The relative economics of Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear Power Plants. The case for a nuclear power grid- the exploitation natural gas. Pricing problem.

MODULE – IV: EDUCATION (10 HOURS)

Education in India and development of human resources; elementary, secondary and higher education in India. Problems of India’s education system, Reforms in education its impact on employment. New Education policy in India, Problems and Strategies during pandemics

MODULE – V: HEALTH (10 HOURS)

Role of Health is improving the quality of human capital, Determinants of health- Health and Nutrition- Health crisis in India- The new health policy- National Rural Health Mission- Health Programmes under pandemics.

READING LIST:

- 1) Crew, M.A. and P.R.Kleindorfer (1979), Public Utility Economics, Macmillan, London.
- 2) Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) (1976), Economics of Infrastructure, Vol.VI, New Delhi.
- 3) National Council of Applied Economics Research (NCAER) (1996), Indian Infrastructure Report: Policy Implications for Growth and Welfare, NCAER, New Delhi.
- 4) Parikh, K.S.(Ed.) (1999), India Development Report – 1999-2000, Oxford, New Delhi.
- 5) Turvey, R. (Ed.) (1968), Public Enterprises, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
- 6) Misra & Puri “Indian Economy”- Himalaya Publishing house 27th Revised Edition- 2009.

EC 4.3. (22): INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

(CORE PAPER)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Industrial Economics is primarily concerned with the role of Industrial policies of government. Industrial Economics builds on the theory of development and is ultimately used as a tool to improve economic development. Industrial Economics provides a framework for thinking about whether or not the government should participate in effect of industrial sickness and to what extent it should do so.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the student about the Theories of Industrialization & Firm
- ▲ To understand the Market Structure & Market Performance
- ▲ To understand concepts of Indian Industrial Growth & Pattern
- ▲ To focus on the functional Industrial Finance.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Applying the Importance of Industrial Economics.

CO2: Creating the Methods to improve productivity and benefits to increase productivity.

CO3: Evaluation the internal and external source of financing.

CO4: Creating the Foreign collaboration and Foreign investment.

CO5: Analyzing the industrial disputes and develop the entrepreneurial skills.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1	2		3		2	2		2	2			2	2	3
CO2		2	3		2	3	2	2	2			2	2	3
CO3			3	2	2	3	2	2				3	2	2
CO4		2	3	1	3	3	2					3	2	2
CO5		3	3		3	3		2				3	3	3

MODULE - I: THEORIES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION & FIRM: (10 HOURS)

Meaning of Industrialization, The role of Industry in Economic Development. Theories of Industry; Hoffman, Chennery and Gershenkron. Theories of Industrial Location- Weber, Sargent Florence & Losch.

MODULE - II: MARKET STRUCTURE & MARKET PERFORMANCE: (12 HOURS)

Concepts & Organisation of a firm. Market Structure; Sellers Concentration; Product Differentiation; Entry Conditions; Economics of Scale; Profitability & Innovation. Growth of the firm - Size and Growth; Growth and Profitability of the firm; Constraints on Growth; Productivity and Efficiency.

MODULE - III: INDIAN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH & PATTERN (10 HOURS)

Industrial Pattern under Five Year Plan; Review of Industrial Growth under Planning and Structural transformation. Changing role of Public Sector, Short comings of Public Sector. Role of Private Sector in India and its Limitation. Industrial Policy 1991 and subsequent changes, FDI.

MODULE – IV: INDUSTRIAL FINANCE: (10 HOURS)

Industrial Finance: Owned, External and other components of Funds; Role. Nature, Volume and types of Institutional Finance- State Level financial Institutions and Commercial Banks.

MODULE - V: SMALL SCALE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES: (10 HOURS)

Case for Small Scale Enterprises; Problems of SSIs; SSIs and Sickness; Need for Rural Industrialization, Industrial labour – Structure of Industrial workers; Social Security Legislations; Labour Market Reforms.

READING LIST:

- 1) Barthwal R.R (2019)., Industrial Economics: New Age International., New Delhi
- 2) Desai S.S.M.; and Nirmala Bhalerao (2010), Industrial Economy of India, Himalaya Publishing House
- 3) Sankaran, A. 2010. Industrial Economy of India. Serials Publications.
- 4) Cherunilam, F., Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective (3rd Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1994.
- 5) Ranjana Seth, 2015. Industrial Economics, ANF Books.
- 6) Divine, P.J. and R.M.Jones et.al. (1976), An Introduction to Industrial Economics, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
- 7) Shivayya and Das, Industrial Economics
- 8) Francis Cherunilam, Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective
- 9) S.K. Mishra & V.K. Puri Indian Economy, Himalaya Publications house, 2009
- 10) Kuchhal, S.C.(1980) Industrial Economy of India(5th Edition), chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad. Reserve Bank of India.

EC 4.4. A (22): INDIA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS**(GENERIC ELECTIVE)**

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The objective of this course is to give an exposure to the students regarding the origin of Planning and policies by discussing the various aspects of development under the aegis of the Five Year Plans in India (in brief). This course emphasises the need for understanding the rationality of economic policies which is essential for understanding the country's economic potential. The discussion would on its emphasis on agriculture, establishment of public sector industries and its inefficiency, need for the dependence on external assistance, an overview of Industrial and Export and Import policy and to review the impact of reforms on the Indian economy. It focus on the overall development strategy pursued in the economy since the early 1990s, the rationale and thrust of the structural adjustment porgrammes, sectoral performance, Persisting problems and constraints to development, and the challenges ahead before the Indian Economy and failed to implement rational economic policies.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

This is course which helps to know the various economic reforms in india. The main objective of t his course is to understand the issues relating to various reforms such as need in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. And the students are learn these reforms are how to useful for the developments of country.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To know the concept of economic reforms.

CO2: To anlyse the importance of reforms in Banking Sector.

CO3: To anlyse the policies of reforms in agricultural Sector.

CO4: To explain the impact of industrial reforms on Poverty and Employment.

CO5: To describe the features and functions of WTO.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		2	2		2	2		3		2		3	2	2
CO2		2	3		3	3		2				3	2	2
CO3		2	3		2	3		2		2		3	2	2
CO4		2	3		2	3	2	2		3		3	2	2
CO5		2	3		2	3		3				3	3	3

MODULE – I: ECONOMIC REFORMS -1991 (10 HOURS)

Economic Reforms–Need for Economic Reforms in India–Reforms of 1991–Appraisal of Economic Reforms in the Market Economy–Future Directions of Economic Reforms

MODULE – II: REFORMS IN BANKING SECTOR (10 HOURS)

Economics of Liberalization and Privatization–Banking and Financial Sector Reforms in India–Liberalizing Interest Rates–Narasimham Committee Report on the Financial System–Non-Banking Financial Companies: RBI Directions–Disinvestment in Public Sector Units – Merges and Acquisition.

MODULE – III: REFORMS IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (10 HOURS)

Structural Reforms–Macroeconomic Stability–Fiscal Policy and Economic Reforms in India– Economic Reforms in Agricultural and Rural Development.

MODULE – VI: INDUSTRIAL REFORMS (10 HOURS)

Industrial Reforms–Impact of Reforms on Poverty and Employment–New Economic Policy and Sustainable Development–Strengthening Social Sectors and Safety nets.

MODULE – V: REFORMS IN TRADE (10 HOURS)

Globalization of Indian Economy–Trade Reforms–Impact on Trade–Foreign Direct Investment–Multinationals– WTO–Problem of Foreign Debt.

READING LIST:

- 1) Prakash B.A. (2011), The Indian Economy since 1991: Economic Reforms and Performance, Pearson Education India
- 2) Jagadish Bagavati & Aravind Panagariya (2012), Reforms and Economic Transformation in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- 3) Uma Kapila (2012), Two Decades of Economic Reforms: Towards Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth, Academic Foundation
- 4) Yashwanth Sinha & Vinay K Srivatsava (2017), The future of Indian Economy: Past Reforms and Challenges Ahead, Rupa Publications India
- 5) T.N.Srinivasan (2011), Growth, Sustainability and India’s Economic Reforms, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- 6) Isher Judge Ahluwalia & I.M.D. Little (2012), India’s Economic Reforms and Development, Oxford India Perennials Series.

EC 4.4. B (22): ANDHRA PRADESH ECONOMY

(GENERIC ELECTIVE)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Andhra Pradesh is primarily concerned with the nature and role of economy of government. A P economy builds on the theory of development Of Nation and is ultimately used as a tool to improve economic development. Andhra Pradesh economy provides a framework for thinking about whether or not the government should participate in effect of structure of development of Andhra Pradesh

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- ▲ To familiarize the student about the State GDP Per capita Income Human Development Index Income and Employment Pattern in Andhra Pradesh
- ▲ To discuss about the Importance of Agriculture Production and Productivity of Agriculture
- ▲ To analyse concepts of Structure and Importance of Service Sector in Andhra Pradesh
- ▲ To focus on the Sources of Industrial Finance in Andhra Pradesh.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To study the structure of Andhra Pradesh economy.

CO2: To understand the role of agriculture in Andhra Pradesh economy.

CO3: To understand the role of industry in Andhra Pradesh economy.

CO4: To understand the role of service sector in Andhra Pradesh economy

CO5: To study the achievement of welfare schemes and programs in Andhra Pradesh economy.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		1	3	2	3			2		3		2		
CO2		1	2		2	2	2			2		2	2	
CO3		1	3		3	2	2	2		2		2	2	2
CO4		1	3		3	2	2			2		2		2
CO5		1	3		3	3	2			2		3		3

MODULE - I: STRUCTURE OF ANDHRA PRADESH ECONOMY (12 HOURS)

State GDP – Per capita Income – Human Development Index – Income and Employment Pattern in Andhra Pradesh – Magnitude of Poverty – Demographic Features – Social, Political and Economic Empowerment of Women.

MODULE - II: ROLE OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR (10 HOURS)

Importance of Agriculture – Production and Productivity of Agriculture – Change in Cropping pattern – Sources of Agricultural Finance – Land Reforms in Andhra Pradesh – Recommendations of Koneruv Ranga Rao Committee.

MODULE - III: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR (10 HOURS)

Growth and Structure of Industries – Large Industries and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – Weaknesses and Problems of Industries – Sources of Industrial Finance – Role of Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh.

MODULE - IV: ROLE OF SERVICE SECTOR (10 HOURS)

Service Sector in Andhra Pradesh – Importance, Composition and Growth with Special reference to Transport, Electricity, Communication, Tourism and Information.

MODULE - V: WELFARE SCHEMES AND PROGRAMS IN ANDHRA PRADESH (10 HOURS)

Aims, Objectives, Targets and Achievements of various Schemes and Programs in Health, Education, Agriculture and Industry in Andhra Pradesh.

READING LIST:

- 1) White Paper on State Finances and Economics Growth, Finance Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, January 2019
- 2) Socio Economic Survey 2018-19, Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh
- 3) Andhra Pradesh Economy-Development (Telugu), Telugu Academy, Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2020
- 4) Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 2019: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh
- 5) Agriculture Statistics at a glance, 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh
- 6) Andhra Pradesh Economy in Brief, 2019; Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh
- 7) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2019 ; Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh
- 8) Govt. of A.P. Human Development Report, A.P. CESS, Begampet, Hyderabad.
- 9) S.Mahendra, Dev (2007), Inclusive Growth of Andhra Pradesh, CESS, Hyderabad
- 10) Y.V. Krishna Rao and S.Subramanyam, Development of A.P. 1956-2001 – A Study of Regional disparities, NER Research Central, Vishalandhra Publishers, Hyderabad.

EC 4.4. C (22): ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

(GENERIC ELECTIVE)

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

Personality development is the development of your behavior patterns and attitude. It is the result of where we are born, the circle we interact with and our personal temperament. Every person is different. There are some characteristics traits that make you unique. Personality development through life enlightenment course aims to help students identify negative behaviors which may be stopping them from reaching their desired goals. This course will help students both in their personal and desired professional life. The other purposes of personality development through life enlightenment course are to enable you lead stress-free and healthier life, ethical decision making ability, enhanced confidence level, and building a more pleasing personality.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The Course will introduce the students to

- ▲ Learn to achieve the highest goal happily.
- ▲ Become a person with stable mind, pleasing personality and determination.
- ▲ Learn to build positive attitude, self-motivation, enhancing self-esteem and emotional intelligence
- ▲ Learn to develop coping mechanism to manage stress through Yoga and meditation techniques
- ▲ Awaken wisdom among them.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: To know the Concepts of Entrepreneurship.

CO2: To understand the role of various organizations for Entrepreneurship Development

CO3: To know the objectives of project report in Entrepreneurship.

CO4: To analyse the role of skill development in Entrepreneurship.

CO5: To evaluate skill development programs in Entrepreneurship

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1			3		3	2			3		3			2
CO2			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO3			3		2	2	3	1			1	1		
CO4			3	3	2	3		3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5			3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

MODULE – I: CONCEPTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP (10 HOURS)

Entrepreneurship Concepts of Entrepreneurship - Functions and Types of Entrepreneurs - Motivation and Competency –Entrepreneurship - Women Entrepreneurship and Economic Development.

MODULE – II: ORGANIZATIONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES: (10 HOURS)

Organizations For Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for the Development of Entrepreneurship - National and State Level Organizations - Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) - National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) - National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) - National Institute of Small Industry Extension and Training (NISIET).

MODULE – III: OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT REPORT (10 HOURS)

Identification and Preparation of Project Report Identification of Project – Objectives of Project – Methods and Contents of Project Report – Formulation and Appraisal of Project Report.

MODULE – IV: DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS (10 HOURS)

Development Of Skills Need for the Development of Skills –Communication Skills – Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication – Barriers to Communication – Individual Interaction Skills – Basic Interaction Skills - Leadership Skills - Working Individually and as a Team - Personality Development – Intra and Inter-personal Communication Skills.

MODULE – V: SKILL DEVELOPMENT SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION (10 HOURS)

Organizations For Skill Development Skill Development Mission – PM’s National Council on Skill Development – National Skill Development Coordination Board – National Skill Development Corporation – SIKSHAM- National Skill Foundation of India(NSFI) – Skill Development Initiative (SDI) – Kaushal Vikas Yojana (KVY) – AP State Skill Development Board.

READING LIST:

- 1) Kent G. A, 1982, Encyclopedia of Entrepreneurship, Prentice Hall, USA
- 2) Markcassion, 2000, Enterprise and Leadership, Edward Elgar., UK
- 3) Michael and et al, 1998, Educating Entrepreneurs for Wealth creation, Aghgate Publisher, Hampshire, U.K.
- 4) Patel V.G., 1987, Entrepreneurial Development Programmes in India and its relevance to Developing Countries, World Bank.
- 5) Samuddin, 1990, Entrepreneurial Development in India, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
- 6) Steneson et al, 1986, Importance of Entrepreneurship and Eco-nomic Development.
- 7) Rajiv K Misra, Personality Development, Rupa & Co.
- 8) Govt. of India (2012) XI Plan Document.
- 9) Govt. of India (2014) Economic Summary.
- 10) M.GangadharRao. et al, 1993, Industrial Economy Part-I, Kanishka Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 11) Katar Singh, 1994, Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publication India, New Delhi.
- 12) Development Commissioner: Annual Reports, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
- 13) UDAI PAREEK and T. VenkateswaraRao, Developing Entrepreneurship - A Hand Book Learning Systems, New Delhi.
- 14) Deshpande, M.U., Entrepreneurship of Small Scale Industries, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- 15) D.L. Narayana, 1972, Entrepreneurship and Economic Development, Madurai University Press, Madurai.
- 16) Dilip S. Swamy, 1994, The Political Economy of Industrialization from Self Reliance to Globalisation, Sage Publication India, New Delhi.



EC 4.4. D (22): LABOUR ECONOMICS**(GENERIC ELECTIVE)**

L	T	P	C	IM	EM	TM
4	0	0	4	30	70	100

L-Lecture, T-Tutorial, P-Practical, C-Credits, IM-Internal Marks, EM-External Marks, TM-Total Marks

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE:

The course deals with the study of labor markets, their problems, and paradigms in developing countries like India. It deals with the causes of poverty and unemployment and measures taken to eradicate poverty and unemployment in developing countries like India. The course deals with the public policy market rural and urban issues like minimum wage, a living wage, and a fair wage in formal and informal sectors. It deals with the industrial relations and structure of labor unions, disputes, and prevention mechanisms in India. The course deals with the relations between state and labor, social security, evolution, and problems of labor welfare like female and child labor in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of this course is to give an overview about labour supply, labour demand, labour market equilibrium, employment and unemployment, investment in education and characteristics of labour market in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO1: Analyzing the composition of labour markets.

CO2: Evaluating the different theories of wage determination.

CO3: Understanding the wage policy in India.

CO4: Evaluating the nature and scope of Industrial Relations in India.

CO5: Analyzing the various labour welfare measures in India.

OUTCOME MAPPING:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
CO1		3	3	2	2	2	2	2		2		2		2
CO2	3	2	2		2	3	2	2	2			2	2	2
CO3		1	1		1	1	1					1	2	1
CO4	3	2	3		3	3	2		2			2		2
CO5		3	3		3	3	2			3		2		2

MODULE – I: LABOUR ECONOMICS AND LABOUR PROBLEMS (10 HOURS)

Definition, Nature, Scope, and Importance of Labour Economics, Nature and Problems of Labour, Labour Market and Analysis of Labour Demand and Supply; Labour Market in India

MODULE – II: EMPLOYMENT (10 HOURS)

Employment and Development relationship – Poverty and Unemployment in Developing Countries; Unemployment – Concept, Types and Measurement particularly in India.

MODULE – III: WAGE DETERMINATION (10 HOURS)

Formal & informal; Wages: Concept and types; Theories of wage determination: Classical, Neoclassical and bargaining theories; concept of minimum wage; Living wage and fair wage; Wage determination in – organized - unorganised sector; Non-wage component of labour remuneration; exploitation and wage differential; Evolution and features of wage policy in India.

MODULE – IV: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (10 HOURS)

Concept of Industrial relations; Trade Union: Meaning and Objectives; Trade Union movement in India, Measures to Strengthen the Trade Union Movement in India. Achievements of labour unions; Industrial disputes: Meaning, Causes and Effects of Industrial disputes; Prevention of Industrial disputes and Settlement of disputes with reference to India. Labour, Legislation in India.

MODULE – V: STATE AND LABOUR (10 HOURS)

Concept of Social Security and its evolution; Social Assistance and Social Insurance; State policies with respect to Social Security and Labour Welfare in India; Special Problems- Child labour, discrimination, bonded labour, Labour market Reforms- Exit Policy, safety requirements, National Commission on Labour, Globalisation and labour markets, mobility of labour

READING LIST:

- 1) Goyal, Sunil & Goyal, M.L.(2008): Labour Economics, R.B.S.A. Publications, Jaipur.
- 2) Saxsena, R.C.(2010): Labour Problems & Social Welfare, K. Nath and Company Publication, Meerut.
- 3) Singh, Dilip Kumar,(2008): Workers Participation in Management and Industrial Relation, Rawat Publication, Jaipur & Delhi.
- 4) Singh, Usha & Singh, H.P.(2011): Child Labour in India: Problem and Solutions, Classical Publication, New Delhi
- 5) Gupta, P.K.: labour economics, Vrinda publications
- 6) Dutt and Sundaram, Indian Economy latest edition Chand & Co, New Delhi.
- 7) Chakraborty S. (2018), Labour Economics, Himalaya Publishing House
- 8) M.V. Joshi (2014), Labour Economics and Labour Problems, Atlantic Publishers,
- 9) Praveen Jha (2016), Labour in Contemporary India, Oxford University Press

- 12) S.D. Singh (2012), Labour Economics, Centrum Press
- 13) Borjas, G.J. (2009), Labour Economics, McGraw-Hill, New York.
- 14) Tyagi, B.P. (2009), Economics of Labour & Social Welfare, Sage Publication, New Delhi
- 15) Jhabvala, R. and R.K. Subrahmanys (Eds.) (2000), The Unorganised Sector: Work Security and Social Protection, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 16) Venkata Rathnam, C.S., 2001, Globalization and Labour Management Relations: Dynamics of Change, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 17) Ehrenberg, R. G. and Smith, R. S.(2018): Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Public Policy, Routledge
- 18) Card, D., and Ashbefler, O. (2011): Handbook of Labor Economics, Vol 4A &B, Elsevier Articles from journals and working papers.



M.A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER – IV

EC 4.5. (22): PROJECT WORK

(REVISED SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2022-23)

Project work/ Dissertation work involving application of knowledge in solving/ analyzing/exploring a real life situation/ difficult problem. A project/ dissertation work may be hard core or a soft core as decided by the concerned Board of Studies (BoS)

PREAMBLE: It is desirable for the students of Economics to undertake Project Work since it would be useful for Project Work or for pursuing M.Phil., or Ph.D., Research or for skill based professions.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Through this course students should be able to

- ▲ Provide hands on experience, knowledge and exposure to work on real life projects.
- ▲ Apply the knowledge and skills gained during degree program to generate new knowledge.
- ▲ Integrate theory and practice at the work place.
- ▲ Integrate the gained exposure and the responsibility for varied practical situations under qualified supervision.
- ▲ Solve problems related to a substantive area of the study using rigorous methods.
- ▲ Develop work habits and attitude necessary for job success.
- ▲ Demonstrate through actions a level of competence in leadership and administrative abilities, as well as a commitment to human values and ethics.
- ▲ Integrate gained knowledge and competence in working with individuals and groups in a structured program setting.

PROJECT WORK:

The objective of the project is to train the students to undertake empirical studies applying their knowledge in economic theory and methods and provide scope to do empirical analysis. The students are expected to demonstrate the practical implementation of the economic theory to an economic problem. The project would enable them to learn the applications of the statistical tools and techniques of preparing project reports.

The project report may be 50-100 pages and consists of the statement of the problem, review of literature, theoretical and empirical methodology, sources and nature of data and tools and methods of analysis, economic/statistical inferences, conclusions and references.

Faculty members will provide continuous guidance to complete the project. The topic of the research will be chosen by the students in consultation with one of the faculty members of the Department who will act as guide and supervisor. The candidates should also present

their project work in the seminar before the Department faculty which will evaluate the project work.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **Project Work** with 4 Credits is pursued by the Students during the Fourth Semester.
2. Faculty who are involved in guiding students who pursue Project Work during the Fourth Semester shall have 4 hours **Work Load** per week for a minimum of 6-8 students.
3. Project Work to be submitted by the students during the end of fourth semester could generally be related to the topics from Core Courses/Mandatory Soft Core/Specialization Elective Course/ Papers pursued by the student or could be based on the latest developments or current issues in Economics.
4. Project Work can either be selected by the student or suggested by the Faculty at the end of III Semester or beginning of IV Semester.
5. **Submission of Project Work** by the Students to the Department shall be before the end of IV Semester [i.e., on or before the last working day of the Semester].
6. **Marks for the Project Work:** 70+30 = 100 Marks.
7. **Break-up of Marks** for the Project Work is as follows:

Component-1: (C1): Dissertation/Project Work Evaluation	[70 Marks]
Component-2: (C2): Viva Voce Examination	[30 Marks]
8. **Project Work Format** : Font Style: Times New Roman;
: Font Size: 12;
: Line Spacing: 1.5;
: Number of Pages: Minimum 100 and Maximum 150 Pages.

