ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
Palayamkottai - 627 002

(Recognized as "College with Potential for Excellence" by UGC)
(Accredited by NAAC at "A⁺⁺" Grade with a CGPA of 3.66 out of 4 in IV Cycle)

SYLLABUS

M.A. ECONOMICS

(w. e. f. June 2021)

M.A. ECONOMICS COURSE PATTERN

Semester	Status	Sub. Code	Title of the paper	Hrs	Credit
I	Core	21PEC11	Advanced Micro Economics-I	6	5
	Core	21PEC12	Advanced Macro Economics-I	6	5
	Core	21PEC13	Mathematical Economics – I	6	5
	Core	21PEC14	Monetary Economics	5	4
	Elec.	21PECE11	Agricultural Economics	5	4
			Library/Seminar	2	---
			Sub-total	**30**	**23**
II	Core	21PEC21	Advanced Micro Economics-II	6	5
	Core	21PEC22	Advanced Macro Economics-II	6	5
	Core	21PEC23	Mathematical Economics – II	6	5
	Core	21PEC24	International Economics	5	4
	Elec.	21PECE21	Labour Economics	5	4
			Library/Seminar	2	---
			Sub-total	**30**	**23**
III	Core	21PEC31	Development Economics	6	5
	Core	21PEC32	Fiscal Economics	6	5
	Core	21PEC33	Research Methodology and Computer Application in Economics	5	4
	Core	21PEC34	Economics For NET / SET	5	4
	Elec.	21PECE31	Statistical Methods	6	5
			Library/Seminar	2	---
			Sub-total	**30**	**23**
IV	Core	21PEC41	Indian Economy	5	4
	Core	21PEC42	Environmental Economics	5	4
	Core	21PEC43	Econometrics	6	5
	Elec.	21PECE41	Political Economy And Development	5	4
	Core	21PEC45	Project Work & viva voce	5	4
			Library/Seminar	4	---
			STAND	---	1
			Sub-total	**30**	**22**
Grand Total				**120**	**91**

Programme Specific Outcomes

The study of Economics provides light and life through truth by making them generalize through the various subjects taught during their course

PSO1 A study of Economics looks at production, investments, taxation and how people spend and save money.

PSO2 The study explains how societies, governments, businesses, households, and individuals allocate their scarce resources

PSO3 The study of National Income Accounting teaches them how to do income calculations easily

PSO4 The study of economics provides valuable knowledge for making decisions in everyday life

PSO5 The programme gives benefits and costs of alternative careers, and the likely impacts of public policies including universal health care and a higher minimum wage

PSO6 The complementary study of econometrics, the primary quantitative method used in the discipline, enables students to become critical consumers of statistically based arguments about numerous public and private issues rather than passive recipients

PSO7 To impart knowledge for enabling students to develop data analytics skills and meaningful interpretation to the data sets so as to solve the business/Research problem.

PSO8 The study of development economics analysis helps us to understand the big themes of the 21st century like; poverty and inequality, globalization and trade, and the contrasting experience of success and failure in the economies of different regions of the world

PSO9 To develop conceptual models of behavior to predict responses to changes in policy and market conditions and to use rigorous statistical analysis to investigate these changes.

PSO10 To understand economic problems clearly, the knowledge of quantitative techniques in the area of mathematics and statistics is very essential. This course is meant to train the student in this direction.

PSO11 The course explains the consequences of changes in the quantity of money on economic variables such as interest rates, inflation, the exchange rate, and unemployment.

PSO12 The course analyses the impact of public policy on the allocation of resources and the distribution of income in the economy and also analyses public expenditures, taxation, budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues.

	ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS – I		
	(Subject Code: 21PEC 11)		
SEMESTER - I	**CORE**	**HOURS – 6**	**CREDITS - 5**

Course outcome:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Analyse the economic problems and economic models and inculcating the knowledge on allocation of resources.	K4
CO2	Examine the law of demand and demand theory in recent developments.	K3
CO3	Assess consumer behaviour in price, income and substitution effects	K5
CO4	Demonstrate the working of short run & long run production and cost functions	K3
CO5	Determine price and output in different market structures.	K3

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC THEORY   (18 HOURS)

Definitions - The Economic problem: Scarcity and Choice– The production Possibility Curve: A basic tool of Economics - The Methodology of Economics: Nature of scientific theory: Deductive Method and Inductive Method and Nature of Economic Statics: Static Analysis and Functional Relationships; Comparative Statics; Economic Dynamics: Hick's Economic Dynamics, Harrod's Conception of Economic Dynamics; Applications of static and dynamic concepts.

UNIT - II DEMAND ANALYSIS AND CONSUMER'S CHOICE   (18 HOURS)

Elasticities - Price, Cross, Income of Demand – Theoretical aspects and Empirical estimator – Elasticity of Supply - Theories of Demand - Utility, Indifference Curves - Price, income and substitution effects - Slutsky Theorem - Revealed Preference Theory of Samuelson – Revision of Demand Theory of Hicks – Consumer Surplus :Marshall's Measure and Applications of consumer surplus: Water-Diamond Paradox; Evaluating loss of benefit from tax, Gain from a subsidy, Use of consumer surplus in C-B analysis – Modern Utility Analysis : Friedman - Savage Hypothesis.

UNIT – III CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR ANALYSIS   (18 HOURS)

Cardinal Utility Analysis – Assumptions- Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility-Applications and Uses of Diminishing Marginal Utility-Consumer Equilibrium: Principle of Equi- Marginal Utility and Ordinal Utility Analysis – Indifference curve

–Marginal Rate of Substitution- Properties – Consumer equilibrium: Maximizing Satisfaction and Corner solutions : Income and Substitution and Price Effect.

UNIT-IV THEORY OF PRODUCTION AND COST ANALYSIS (18 HOURS)

Production Function – Short and Long Periods – Law of Variable Proportions and Laws of Returns to Scale – Iso-Quants - Least Cost Combination of Inputs – Economies of Scale - Multi-Product Firm – Elasticity of Substitution – Technical Progress and Production Function: Cobb- Douglas and CES - Modern Developments in cost theory - Derivation of Long run Cost Functions from Factor Production Function.

UNIT - V MARKET STRUCTURE AND INFORMATION PROBLEM WITH ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION (18 HOURS)

Marginal Analysis: Price and Output Determination in Perfect Competition – Short-Run and Long-Run - Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry - Price and Output Determination – Supply Curve – Monopoly: Short-run and Long run Equilibrium – Price Discrimination – Monopolistic Competition; General and Chamberlin Approaches to Equilibrium – Oligopoly: Collusive and Non Collusive of Cournot Solution- Kinked Demand Curve - Price Leadership – Cartels –Asymmetric information and markets – Akerlof's model of lemons' – moral hazard and adverse selection problem – signaling – principal – agent theory – Williamson's model of transaction cost.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Ahuja H.L. (2011) – Advanced Economic Theory, A New look at Economic Theory, S.Chand, New Delhi.
2. Koutsoyiannis. A (2003), Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan Press, London.
3. Kennedy, Maria John M., (1999) Advanced Micro Economic Theory. (Second Edition) Himalaya, Publishing House, New Delhi.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Jhingan. M.L. (2017), Modern Micro Economics, Varinda Publications (P) Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Dominick Salvatore (2006) - Micro Economics: Theory & Applications, Ed.4, Oxford, New Delhi,
3. Hirshlefe, J and A. Glazer., (1997) Price Theory and Applications. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Stigler, G., (1996) Theory of Price. (Fourth Edition) PrenticeHall of India, New Delhi.
5. Da Costa., G.C., (1980) Production, Prices and Distribution. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Online Sources:

1. https://ecoholicks.in/mobile-app/
2. https://global.oup.com/academic/…/microeconomics
3. http://www.economicsdiscussion.net/theory-of-production/theory-of-production-and-the- production-function/12410
4. http://coin.wne.uw.edu.pl/siwinska/Lecture1_17a.pdf
5. http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/economics/market/market-structure-meaning-characteristics-and-forms-economics/28736

ADVANCED MACRO ECONOMICS – I

(Subject Code: 21 PEC 12)

SEMESTER - I	CORE	HOURS – 6	CREDITS – 5

Course outcome:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Estimate national income by various methods	K5
CO2	Interpret classical views on aggregate demand and supply	K2
CO3	Infer theories of income and theories of employment	K4
CO4	Summarise Keynesian views	K2
CO5	Infer Keynesian policies and Keynesian model	K4

UNIT – I Macro Economics and National Income Accounts	**(18 Hours)**

Macro Economics: meaning, importance and limitations - Circular flow of Income in two, three and four sector economy; Methods of Gross Domestic Product calculation: Income, expenditure and production at factor and market price – both at current and constant price; Nominal versus Real GDP.

UNIT – II Classical Views on Aggregate Demand and Supply	**(18 Hours)**

Classical Revolution: Production - Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply; Quantity Theory of Money and Classical Theory of Interest Rate - Employment: Labor Demand and Labor Supply - The Determinant of Output and Employment; Policy Implications of the Classical Equilibrium Model; Economic growth in the Long Run.

UNIT – III Theories of consumption and business cycle	**(18 Hours)**

Law of Consumption: Engel's and Psychological law of consumption - Absolute Income Hypothesis – Relative Income Hypothesis- Permanent Income Hypothesis - Life Cycle Hypothesis–business cycle: meaning, phases, characteristics, Theories of business cycle: Samuelson's- Hicks

UNIT – IV Keynesian Economics – I	**(18 Hours)**

Aggregate Demand and Effective demand - Components of Aggregate and effective demand – Investment, Consumption, Saving, Government Spending and Taxes; Equilibrium Income and Changes in Equilibrium Income; Keynesian Model of Export and Import; Keynesian Theory of Interest: Demand for and Supply of Money; Money Market Equilibrium - LM Curve; Product Market Equilibrium – IS Curve; IS – LM Curves Combined.

Policy effectiveness and slope of IS Schedule; Policy effectiveness and slope of LM Schedule – Keynesian Aggregate Demand Curve; Keynesian Labour Market – Flexible Price and Fixed money wage model; Labour Supply with Variable Money wage; Policy effects in the Variable – wage Keynesian Model; Shifts in the Aggregate Supply Curve.

Text Books:

1. Dwivedi, (2017), Macro Economics: Theory and Policy - Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Richard T. Froyen (2013) Macroeconomics Theories and Policies, Eighth Edition, Pearson.
3. Gregory Mankiw, (2012), Principles of Macro Economics, Cengage, New Delhi.

Books for Reference:

1. Jhingan, M.L (2016), Macro Economics -. Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
2. Keynes J.M. (2015), General Theory of Employment Interest & Money – Green World Publications, London
3. M. Maria John Kennedy, 2011, Macro Economic Theory –, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Online Source:

https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/economics
https://www.intelligenteconomist.com/category/macroeconomics/
https://openstax.org/details/books/principles-macroeconomics-2e

MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS - I

Subject Code: 21 PEC 13

SEMESTER - I	CORE	HOURS – 6	CREDITS - 5

Course outcome:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Solve linear, quadratic and cubic equations	K3
CO2	Apply matrix when solving system of equations	K3
CO3	Illustrate the graphs and functions of linear and non-linear equation	K3
CO4	Predict the optimisation of economic function by Lagrange method and LPP	K3
CO5	Measure arithmetic and geometric progression and its application in economics	K5

UNIT - I Basic Algebra   (18 HOURS)

Functions – Algebraic Symbolism - Rational Expression – Equations: Linear, Quadratic (Factorisation – Sridhara Acharya Method) Cubic Equation, Solving Simultaneous Linear Equations with two and three Unknowns: Elimination and Substitution Method - Permutations and Combinations – Application of simultaneous equation.

UNIT - II Matrices And Determinants   (18 HOURS)

Concept of matrix – types of matrices – simple matrix operations – addition, subtraction and multiplication of matrices – determinants - rank of a matrix - inverse of a matrix – their basic properties – solution to simultaneous linear equations through matrix inverse and Cramer's rule – Application of Input-Output analysis.

UNIT - III   Functions And Graphs   (18 HOURS)

Functions and Graphs of Linear Function: Slope - intercept form, Slope - Pont form, Two - Points form, Intercept form – Functions and Graphs of Non-linear: Quadratic, Cubic and Power Functions - Rectangular Co-ordinate System.

UNIT - IV   Optimisation Techniques   (18 HOURS)

Optimisation of economic functions- Optimisation with equality constraints - Lagrange method - Optimisation with inequality constraints - Linear programming - Characteristics of Linear Programming Problem(LPP) - Formulation of LPP - Solution of LPP using Simplex method – Duality - Uses of dual LPP and Shadow prices.

UNIT - V Progression And Financial Mathematics   (18 HOURS)

Ratio, proportion and Progression: Arithmetic and Geometric Progression and Its Application in Economics. Growth rate: Simple and Compound, Depreciation- Time Value of Money- Future and Present Value, Compounding and Discounting, Net Present Value and Internal Rate of Return. (Mathematical proof of Theorems is not necessary.)

Text Books:

1. Yamane, Taro. (2012). Mathematics for Economists: An Elementary Survey. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

2. Allen, R.G.D. (2008). Mathematical Analysis for Economists. New Delhi: AITBS Publishers.

3. Bose D, (2000), An Introduction to Mathematical Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Books for References:

1. Mehta, B C Madnani, G M (2007), Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand and sons – Publications", New Delhi.

2. Edward T. Dowling (2001), Introduction to Mathematics Economics" 3rd edition. McGraw Hill Book Co. New York.

3. Michael Carter, (2001), Foundation of Mathematical Economics, MIT Press

Online Sources:

https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/algebra/algebra-i

https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/algebra/algebra-ii

	MONETARY ECONOMICS		
	21PEC14		
SEMESTER - I	**CORE**	**HOURS – 5**	**CREDITS: 4**

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Demonstrate demand for money and supply of money	K3
CO2	Compare and contrast the theories of money given by various schools	K2, K5
CO3	Determine the theory of money and inflation	K3
CO4	Analyse monetary policy in economic development	K4
CO5	Explain the recent monetary reforms.	K2

Unit I Demand and Supply of Money	**(15 Hours)**

Money: concepts, definitions of money and its function –– advantages of money – measurement of money – Demand for Money: Classical, Keynesian and Modern Approach - Supply of Money: Determinants of Money Supply, Money Supply in India: CRR, SLR, Bank Rate, Repo Rate and Open Market Operation, high powered money, the role of Non-Banking Financial Institutions in supply of money

Unit II Quantity Theory of Money	**(15 Hours)**

Quantity Theory of Money: Classical approach, Keynesian approach – Cash Transactions Approach of Fisher's Equation - Cash balance approach of Cambridge and its Comparison - Friedman's Restatement of Quantity Theory of Money – Post Keynesian: Baumol - Tobin theories.

Unit III Theories of Money and Inflation	**(15 Hours)**

Inflation – Types of Inflation – Open and Suppressed Inflation –Effects of Inflation – Control of Inflation - Ratchet Inflation – Mark – up Inflation – Stagflation Philips Curve – Deflation – Non – Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU).

Unit IV Monetary policy	**(15 Hours)**

Monetary Policy ad its instruments, Objectives of Monetary Policy – Tools of Monetary Policy: Expansionary and Contractionary - Monetary Policy and Economic Growth -   Transmission Mechanism of Monetary Policy – Monetary Policy and Underdeveloped Economy.

Unit V	Monetary Systems and the Recent Reforms	(15 Hours)

Features of Indian Monetary system - Narashimman Committee, RaguramRajan's Committee, Recent Monetary Reforms in India – Demonetization 2016 and its implications. International Monetary Reforms: The Keynesian Plan, The Bernstein Plan and The Triffin Plan

Text Books:

1. Jhingan. M.L (2019) Monetary Economics, Vrindha Publications (P) Ltd, New Delhi, 7th Edition.
2. Suraj B Gupta, (2010) Monetary Economics: Institutions, Theory & Policy, S Chand & Company
3. M.L. Seth Monetary Economics (2020) Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publication

Books for Reference:

1. Kurihara, KK (2010),'Monetary Theory and public Policy', Routledge Publication,
2. Chandler, L.V. (1985) "Economics of Money and Banking", Longman Higher Education; 9th edition
3. S. Sankaran, (1983), Monetary Economics, Margham Publications
4. Ghosh and Rama Ghosh,(2000),'Fundamentals of Monetary Economics' Himalaya Publishing House

Online Sources:

https://www.economicsdiscussion.net/theories-of-money
https://www.economicsdiscussion.net/money/economy-money/supply-of-money
https://www.rbi.org.in/
https://www.britannica.com/topic/inflation-economics/The-cost-push-theory
https://www.imf.org/en/

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Subject Code: 21PECE 11)

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SEMESTER - I	ELECTIVE	HOURS – 5	CREDITS:4

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Determine the interdependence of agricultural and industry and theories of agricultural development.	K3
CO2	Explain economic decisions in agricultural production.	K2
CO3	Assess agricultural marketing and aware of agriculture marketing in India	K5
CO4	Determine and compile the behaviour of agriculture prices	K3
CO5	Examine the importance of the technological change in agriculture sector.	K3

Unit I : Agriculture in Economic Development	**(15 Hours)**

Agriculture in Economic Development - Nature and scope of Agricultural Economics- traditional (subsistence), corporate, co-operative, collective, state farming- Theories of agricultural development; Schultz, Mellor, Lewis and Boserup models of agricultural development, interdependence between Agriculture and Industry, terms of trade between Agriculture and Industry.

Unit II: Economic decisions in Agriculture Production	**(15 Hours)**

Factor-product relationship - production functions – Cobb Douglas, CES & Spillman, Factor-Factor relationship, Product- Product relationship, Resource-use efficiency, Farm-size productivity debate, capital formation in agriculture, public Vs private investment, complimentarily Vs substitutability debate, classification of costs.

Unit III: Agricultural Marketing and Supply Response	**(15 Hours)**

Agricultural Marketing Agri business - Efficiency in Agricultural marketing- Agricultural marketing system in India- market structure of agricultural commodities, marketed and marketable surplus, distress sales, defects of markets, regulated markets, co-operative markets, market intelligence, future trading

Unit IV: Determination and Behaviour of Agricultural Prices	**(15 Hours)**

Behaviour of Demand, Supply and Agricultural Prices - Price determination of agricultural commodities, elasticity of Demand and Supply of agricultural commodities, - role of public intervention in price determination and distribution of

agricultural commodities - Agricultural Price Policy in India and role of MSP – Role of PDS in food inflation.

Unit V: Technological Change in Agriculture Production　　　(15 Hours)

Role of ICT tools in Indian Agriculture, Production & Productivity trends, Changing cropping pattern, factors affecting cropping pattern, conventional mode of production, First green revolution: causes and consequences, second green revolution causes, White revolution and role of IRMA and Yellow revolution – role of extension department in production, Role of ICAR - Agricultural labour and wages, National Agricultural Policy 2000, National Commission on Farmers, WTO and Indian agriculture, DOHA Agreement – Contract Farming in India

Text Books

1. Kapila Uma – (2005) Indian Economy, Academic Foundation, New Delhi,

2. C A Robertson (1977). Introduction to Agricultural Production Economics and Farm Management, Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., New Delhi.

3. Hanumantha Rao C.H. – Agricultural Production Function Costs and returns in India. Tata McGraw Hill 1965

Books for Reference:

1. Shultz T.W. – Transforming traditional Agriculture, New Haven, London Yale University Press 1965

2. Bishop C.E. &Toussiant W.D. – Introduction to Agricultural Economic Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, NewYork, 1958

3. Heady E.O. – Economics of Agricultural Production and Recourse use. Prentice Hall, N Y, 1961

4. Joshi P.C. – Land Reforms in India, Trends and Prospects, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1975

5. Vyas V Y - India's Agriculture Structure, Economic Policies and Sustainable Development, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2003

Online sources:

https://www.tutor2u.net/economics/reference/agriculture

https://www.jstor.org/stable

http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/297522/files/ijae-153.pdf

http://iasir.net/AIJRHASS

https://www.economicsdiscussion.net/agriculture/technical-changes-in-agriculture

	ADVANCED MICRO ECONOMICS – II		
	(Subject Code: 21 PEC 21)		
SEMESTER - II	**CORE**	**HOURS – 6**	**CREDITS: 5**

Course outcome:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to

COs	Statement	knowledge level
CO1	Analyse upon alternative theories of firm and limit pricing models.	K4
CO2	Determine general view on theory of distribution in micro and macro level.	K3
CO3	Ascertain general and partial equilibrium analysis and basic welfare economics	K3
CO4	Explain game theory and know its importance and limitation.	K2
CO5	Describe individual behaviour towards risk and understand economics of uncertainty.	K2

UNIT-I   DIFFERENT CONCEPTS IN THE THEORY OF OLIGOPOLY

(18 HOURS)

Average-cost or Full-cost pricing Theory: Andrew's Version –Sales maximization model of Oligopoly: Baumol's choice of input-output combinations-Evaluation of Marris Model - Williamson's Model of Managerial Discretionary Model and its recent developments in limit pricing models (Bain's, Paolo Sylos Labini, Franco Modigliani's and Jagdish Bhagwati model).

UNIT-II   THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION: A GENERAL VIEW   (18 HOURS)

Functional vs Personal Distribution – Marginal productivity theory of factor pricing; Euler's product Exhaustion theorem; Elasticity of Technical substitution, Theories of Distribution in Perfect and Imperfect Factor Markets: Determination of Rent, wages, Interest and Profits. Ricardian, Marxian, Kalecki, and Kaldor's theories of distribution.

UNIT- III GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM AND WELFARE ECONOMICS(18 HOURS)

Walrasians' Partial and General Equilibrium Analysis: Exchange and Consumption, Production and Exchange - What welfare economics is about- Role of Value Judgments– Concepts of Pareto Optimality- Prof. Amarty's Sen's Critique of Pareto Optimality- New Welfare Economics: Kaldor-Hicks Compensation Principle - Public goods and Market Failure-Social Welfare Function: Bergson-Samuelson-Arrow's theory of Social Choice-Alternative Social choice theories.

UNIT-IV	GAME THEORY	(18 HOURS)

Game theory – Concepts – Two-Persons Zero Sum Game- Non-constant-sum game– Pay-off matrices – Prisoners dilemma-application to oligopoly markets- Limitations and importance of game theory.

UNIT-V	ECONOMICS OF UNCERTAINTY	(18 HOURS)

Individual Behaviour towards risk, expected utility and certainty- Risk and Risk Aversion - competitive firms under uncertainty - Factor demand underprice uncertainty- Economics of Information - Search for New Market models.

Text books:

1. Ahuja H.L. (2011) – Advanced Economic Theory, A New look at Economic Theory, S.Chand, New Delhi.
2. Koutsoyiannis. A (2003), Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan Press, London.
3. Kennedy, Maria John M., (1999) Advanced Micro Economic Theory. (Second Edition) Himalaya, Publishing House, New Delhi.

Books for Reference:

1. Jhingan. M.L. (2017), Modern Micro Economics, Varinda Publications (P) Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Hirshlefe, J and A. Glazer., (1997) Price Theory and Applications. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Stigler, G., (1996) Theory of Price. (Fourth Edition) Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Dominick Salvatore (2006) - Micro Economics: Theory & Applications, Ed.4, Oxford, New Delhi,
5. Da Costa., G.C., (1980) Production, Prices and Distribution. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Online sources:

1. https://ecoholicks.in/mobile-app/
2. https://global.oup.com/academic/.../microeconomics
3. http://www.economicsdiscussion.net/theory-of-production/theory-of-production-and-the- production-function/12410
4. http://coin.wne.uw.edu.pl/siwinska/Lecture1_17a.pdf
5. http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/economics/market/market-structure-meaning-characteristics-and-forms-economics/28736

ADVANCED MACRO ECONOMICS – II
(Subject Code: 21 PEC 22)

SEMESTER- II	CORE	HOURS – 6	CREDIT:5

Course outcome:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Differentiate the monetarist and Keynesian view on monetary policy, output and inflation in both short and long run	K5
CO2	Compare new – classical and new - Keynesian economics on various grounds	K5
CO3	Determining exchange rate in both flexible and fixed rate and study on open economy.	K3
CO4	Practically infer growth model given by Harrod – Domar, Joan Robinson, Solow, Schumpeter and Romer.	K4
CO5	Identify income hypothesis – critics and implications.	K1

UNIT – I MONETARIST COUNTER REVOLUTION   (18 HOURS)

Friedman's Restatement of the Quantity Theory; Fiscal and Monetary Policy: Monetarists versus Keynesians; Monetarists view on Monetary Policy, Output and Inflation; Keynesian view on Output and Inflation: Keynesian Interpretation of Phillips Curve.

UNIT – II NEW CLASSICAL – NEW KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS   (18 HOURS)

Rational Expectations - Definitions – Implications; Broader views of the New classical position – Keynesian Counter Critique; New Keynesian Economics: Sticky Price model – Efficiency wage model; Supply side Economics: Propositions – The Laffer Curve Analysis; New Keynesian Critique of Supply Side Economics;

UNIT – III OPEN ECONOMY   (18 HOURS)

Balance of Payment: Exchange Rates and Markets for Foreign Exchange – Supply and Demand in the Foreign Exchange Market – Determination of Exchange Rate in both flexible and fixed exchange rate; Mundell – Fleming Model; Open economy under floating – fixed exchange rate.

UNIT – IV GROWTH THEORIES   (18 HOURS)

Growth Model: Harrod – Domar Model, Mrs. Joan Robinson Growth Model - Neo-Classical: Swan and Solow growth Model with and without technology - Convergence Theories: Unconditional and Conditional - New Growth Theory: Romer and Lucas.

UNIT - V MICROECONOMIC FUNDATIONS	(18 HOURS)

Keynesian Consumption function – The life cycle Hypothesis of Consumption – Critics of the life cycle hypothesis - permanent income hypothesis – Policy implications of the permanent income hypothesis.

Text Books:

1. Dwivedi, (2017), Macro Economics: Theory and Policy - Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishers, New Delhi.

2. Richard T. Froyen (2013) Macroeconomics Theories and Policies, Eighth Edition, Pearson

3. Gregory Mankiw, (2012), Principles of Macro Economics, Cengage, New Delhi.

Books for Reference:

1. M.C. Vaish (2010) Macroeconomics Theory, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Fortieth Edn.

2. Keynes J.M. (2015), General Theory of Employment Interest & Money – Green World Publications, London

3. Jhingan, M.L (2016), Macro Economics -. Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

4. M.Maria John Kennedy, (2011), Macro Economic Theory –, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Online Source:

https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/economics

https://www.intelligenteconomist.com/category/macroeconomics/

https://openstax.org/details/books/principles-macroeconomics-2e

	MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS – II		
	(Subject code: 21 PEC 23)		
SEMESTER - II	CORE	HOURS – 6	CREDITS:5

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Differentiate between integral and differential calculus, its importance and limitation	K2
CO2	Interpret the application of differentiation in Economics	K2
CO3	Evaluate the principle of maxima and minima functions	K5
CO4	Demonstrate the importance of higher order and partial derivatives techniques in the field of economics	K3
CO5	Calculate the producer's surplus and consumer surplus using Integration	K3

UNIT - I Differential Calculus - I   (18 HOURS)

Limits – Importance of differential calculus in economics – distinction between differential and integral calculus – Rules: Arithmetic function, Product function, Quotient function, chain rule function, exponential function, Logarithmic function – differentiation of Inverse function

UNIT – II Differentiation Application In Economics   (18 HOURS)

Arithmetic and Geometric Progression- Equations-Types and solutions of Linear, Quadratic and Simultaneous Equations up to three unknowns. Set Theory Types and Set Operations, Domain and Range of Set.

UNIT - III - Partial And Higher Order Derivatives   (18 HOURS)

Matrices-Types, Matrix manipulations and their rules, Order of Matrix, Transpose of Matrix Determinants up to order 3x3- Properties and Value of determinant, Minor and Cofactor, Inverse and Cramer's Rule.

UNIT - IV Application Of Higher Order And Partial Derivatives   (18 HOURS)

Types of Functions- Rectangular Co-ordinate System and graphs of functions - Slope and Intercept - Equations of straight lines.

UNIT - V Integration And Its Application   (18 HOURS)

Growth rate: Simple and Compound, Depreciation- Time Value of Money- Future and Present Value, Compounding and Discounting, Net Present Value and Internal Rate of Return. (Mathematical proof of Theorems is not necessary.)

Text Books:

1. D. Bose (2016) An Introduction to Mathematical Methods, Himalaya Publishing House.

2. Michael Hoy et. al., (2012) Mathematics for Economics, Third Edition, PHI Learning Private Limited.

3. Allen R.G.D, (1986), Mathematical Analysis for Economist, Macmillan.

Books for reference:

1. Sydsaeter K and P. Hammond, (2002), Essential Mathematics for Economic Analysis, Financial Times- Prentice Hall, London.

2. Holden. K and A.W. Pearson, (2002), Introductory Mathematics for Economics and Business, Macmillan.

3. Barauh.S, (2002), Basic Mathematics and Its Application in Economics, Macmillan.

4. Dowling E.T, (2000), Mathematical Methods for Business and Economics, Schaums Outline Series.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5" align="center">**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5" align="center">**(Subject code: 21 PEC 24)**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**SEMESTER – II**</td><td>**CORE**</td><td>**HOURS – 5**</td><td colspan="2">**CREDITS: 4**</td></tr>
</table>

Course Outcomes

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Demonstrate international trade lead to development and growth.	K3
CO2	Apply theories of international trade to find out comparative and absolute cost advantage of the country.	K3, K5
CO3	Classify the different policies existing in trade.	K4
CO4	Analyse the coherence of the trade policy from its inception	K4
CO5	Analyse the importance of international monetary system, financial institutions.	K4

Unit: I International Trade and Development	(15 Hours)

Trade and Economic Development – Effect of Growth on trade - Mundell Fleming model – Growth of labour, Capital and technological Progress – Skill and Unskilled Labour Mobilization - Reciprocal demand theory – Offer Curves – Terms of Trade – Spillover Effect with FDIs – Immiserising growth.

Unit: II Theories of International trade	(15 Hours)

Theories of International Trade: Absolute and Comparative advantage theory –Heckscher-Ohlin theorem – Factor Price equalization theorem, intensity reversal – Leontief Paradox - Porter's diamond - Technological Gap and product Cycle Model – Metzler Paradox – Paul Krugman's Geography and Trade - Transportation costs – Environmental standards and international trade.

UNIT: III Commercial Policy	(15 Hours)

Free Trade Vs Protection – Theory of Tariffs – Effects of Tariffs – Partial and General Effects -Effects on Income Distribution – Stolper – Samuelson Theorem – Optimum Tariff and Welfare –Quotas and other Quantitative Restrictions –Regional Trade Group – Theory of Customs Union – Trade Creation and Trade Diversion - Common Markets – structure, objectives and functions of EU, SAARC and ASEAN

Unit: IV International Trade Policy	(15 Hours)

Trade policy: Washington DC concession - Bretton Woods – GATT – Trade creation, diversion and trade modification - WTO and its new Rounds - Amber, Blue and Green Boxes – Free Trade and Economic Development - Ha-Joon Chang's kicking away the ladder.

Unit V: International Monetary System   (15 Hours)

International Monetary System and Trade Policies in India– International Liquidity and Special Drawing Rights, exchange rates –– fixed exchange rate – flexible exchange rate - convertibility - Euro Currency markets – GDRs – International Financial institutions and Global Capital Market - Balance of Payments, recent import and export policies.

Text Books:

1. Salvatore, D (2014), International Economics; Trade and Finance, Wiley Students Edition

2. Cherunilam, Francis (2006), International Economics, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi.

3. Bhagwati, Jagdish N., and Thirukodikaval Nilakanta Srinivasan. (1975)"Foreign trade regimes and economic development: India." NBER Books

Books for Reference:

1. Heller, H. Robert (1988). International Trade: Theory and Empirical Evidence, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

2. Kenen, Peter B. (1989). The International Economy, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

3. Kindleberger, C.P. (1977). International Economics, D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay

4. Paul Krugman and M. Obsteild (1991) International Economics, Harper center.

Online sources:

https://archive.globalpolicy.org/social-and-economic-policy/international-trade-and-development

https://www.economicsdiscussion.net/essays/international-trade-essays/essay-on-theories-of-international-trade

https://www.jstor.org/stable/1801640?seq=1

https://journalofeconomicstructures.springeropen.com/

https://www.economicsdiscussion.net/articles/international-monetary-system

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/agric_e/negs_bkgrnd00_contents_e.htm

	LABOUR ECONOMICS		

(Subject code: 21 PECE 21)

SEMESTER- II	ELECTIVE	HOURS – 5	CREDIT:4

Course outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Evaluate the labour efficiency and distinguish labour market from commodity market.	K5
CO2	Interpret the theoretical issues in labour economics	K2
CO3	Measure the labour productivity, unemployment and migration as an investment in human capital.	K5
CO4	Discuss social security measures in India and in Tamilnadu.	K2
CO5	Determine the importance of trade union and collective bargaining.	K3

Unit: I   Labour Market and Labour efficiency   (15 Hours)

Concept, Nature and unique Characteristics of Labour – Labour Market; Differences between Labour Market and Commodity Market. Labour Market Imperfections: Classical, Neo-Classical and Modern Approaches to Labour Market. Analysis of Demand and Supply Forces: Demand for Labour Relating to Choose of Technology, Supply of Labour in Relation to Growth of Labour Force. Globalization and Labour Market

Unit – II Theoretical Issues in Labour Economics   (15 Hours)

Changing Dynamics of Labour Economics - Labour supply: Measuring the labour force, Backward bending supply curve, Time and budget constraints, Hours of work decision; Labour demand: Production function, Long run demand for labour; Labour market equilibrium: Equilibrium in a single competitive labour market

Unit: III   Labour Productivity, Unemployment and Migration   (15 Hours)

Labour productivity – measures to improve productivity - Concept and measurement, Wages, Prices and Employment. Unemployment: Measurement, Frictional, Structural and Demand–Deficient unemployment, reducing unemployment – Public policies. Labour mobility: Types, Migration as an investment in human capital, Determinants of migration, causes and Consequences of migration –push and pull effect – rural and urban migration, The Economic Benefits of Immigration.

Unit: IV Social Security Measures in India	(15 Hours)

Social Security – ILO and security. Social security measures in India – workmen's compensation Act 1923-Employees State Insurance Act 1948 – Employees Provident Funds Act 1952 and Public Provident Funds Act 1968 – Subsequent developments – Social security in Tamil Nadu. Maternity Benefit Act (Men and Women) – unorganized sector - Child labour Act

Unit V: Labour Discrimination, Trade Union and Collective Bargaining	(15 Hours)

Labor discrimination -reason for the wage differences and differentials in India - The Crowding Model, Employer and Employee discrimination, measuring discrimination – Trade Union Theories of Labour Movement: The Marxian View – Determinants of union membership, Economic Impact of Unions - Union wage advantage, Efficiency and Productivity of Unionism. Collective bargaining: Economic sanctions of collective bargaining, bargaining power in collective bargains,– Employer's resistance, Potential impact on union

Text Books:

1. Gupta R.K, (2015), Labour Economics, Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

2. Tyagi, B.P. (2009), Economics of Labour&Social Welfare, Sage Publication, New Delhi

3. Verma, Pramod., (1988), Labour Economics and Industrial Relations: Tata McGrew Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi.

Books For Reference:

1. Jetli N K(2004), India: Economic Reforms and labour Policy, New century publications, new Delhi, India

2. Punekar S D(1978), Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations, Himalaya publications

3. Lester.R.A (1 964), Economics of Labour (2nd Edition), Macmillian, New York.

4. Hicks J R(1932), The Theory of Wages, Oxford 6. Ramaswamy, K.V. (Ed.)(2015), Labour, employment and Economic Growth in India, Cambridge University Press, Delhi

5. Bhagoliwal, T. N (1998), Economics of Labour and Industrial Relations, Sahitya Bhavan Agra

Online sources:

https://www.economicsonline.co.uk/Competitive_markets/The_labour_market.html

https://opentextbc.ca/principlesofeconomics2eopenstax/chapter/the-theory-of-labor-markets/

https://www.oecd.org/els/42365109.pdf

https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/social-security-measures-in-india-an-overview

https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/068bb29d-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/068bb29d-en

	DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS		
	(Subject Code: 21 PEC 31)		

SEMESTER- III	CORE	HOURS – 6	CREDIT:5

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Examine the factors affecting growth and development and theories of development given by classical economists.	K3
CO2	Measure the economic growth and development with various indices.	K5
CO3	Calculate the measurement for economic inequality and poverty.	K3
CO4	Outline study of theories of development and growth and allocation of resources.	K4
CO5	Experiment the planning model in India and need for successful planning.	K3

UNIT – I ECONOMIC GRWOTH AND DEVELOPMENT	(18 HOURS)

Meaning of growth and development – factors affecting economic growth and development – Approaches to Development: Traditional and New views of Development; Measures of economic growth and development: human development index, gender development index, global poverty index, Theories of development: James Mill, Karl Marx, Schumpeter and Kalceki.

UNIT – II ECONOMIC INEQUALITY	(18 HOURS)

Meaning of inequality – convergence vs divergence inequality - measures of inequality: criteria for inequality measurement - Lorenz Curve and Gini coefficient – Kuznets' Inverted U Hypothesis, The Ahluwalia-Chenery Welfare Index (ACWI) - Wage good model of inequality - Globalisation and Development: Views of Stiglitz and A.K. Sen.

UNIT – III DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	(18 HOURS)

Critical minimum effort thesis – Low-income equilibrium trap – Dualism Theories: technical, behavioral and social- Fei and Ranis model – Cumulative Causation: Myrdal - Backwash and Spread Effect - Dependency Theories: Samir Amin and Gundar Frank.

UNIT – IV   ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES   (18 HOURS)

Investment criteria- Need for investment criteria in developing countries – present vs future, Alternative investment criteria: The Capital Turnover Criterion-the Social Marginal Productivity Criterion –The Reinvestment Criterion and Time Series Criterion, Cost-benefit Analysis – Shadow prices.

UNIT – V   ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT   (18 HOURS)

The Limits to Growth, Techno center approach, sustainable development: Brudtland commission approach to sustainable development, weak and strong sustainable development, millennium development goals and sustainable development goals, Climate change and development, Environment and System of National Accounts – Green GDP.

Text books:

1. Mishra S.K and Puri V.K, (2016), Economics of Development and Planning –, Himalaya Publishers, New Delhi
2. Debraj Ray (2012) Development Economics, Oxford India Paperbacks.
3. A. P. Thirlwall (2011) Economics of Development, Palgrave Macmillan, Ninth Edn.

Books for reference:

1. Tandon B.C, (1969), Economic Development of Developed Countries, Chaitanya Pub. House, Allahabad.
2. Sinha R.K, (2015), Economic Development since Independence –, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
3. Burrice Harrick & Charles P. Kindle Berger, (2000), Economic Development, Mc Gra Hill Publishing, New Delhi.
4. Ghatak, S (2003): An Introduction to Development Economics, Routledge (4th edn).

Online Sources:

https://www.intelligenteconomist.com/category/development-economics/

https://voxeu.org/content/topics/development

https://www.exploring-economics.org/en/

	FISCAL ECONOMICS			
	(Subject Code: 21 PEC32)			
SEMESTER- III	CORE	HOURS – 6		CREDITS:5

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Identify the scope and importance of fiscal economics.	K1
CO2	Recognize public revenue and public expenses and theories relating to it.	K1
CO3	Recommend incidence and shifting of taxation and factors influencing it.	K5
CO4	Analyse the causes of public debt and importance of fiscal policy	K4
CO5	Analyse the recent budget and federal system in India.	K4

UNIT – I	INTRODUCTION TO FISCAL ECONOMICS	(18 HOURS)

Nature, Scope and Subject Matter of Fiscal Economics-Positive and normative fiscal economics –Theories of social goods - Market Failure - Externality -Social Goods and Private Goods, Merit Goods-Role of the government in economic activity-Principles of allocation, distribution and stabilization -Interaction between fiscal and monetary policy and fiscal stabilization

UNIT- II PUBLIC REVENUE AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	(18 HOURS)

Public Revenue: Sources, Characteristics of a good tax system, Cannons of Taxation – Individual taxes; Benefit theory and Ability to pay approaches; Theory of optimal taxation; Excess burden of taxes; Tradeoff between equity and efficiency. Theory of incidence; Alternative concepts of incidence-Allocative and equity aspects- Theories of shifting, (Concentration, Diffusion and Modern theory) - Public Expenditure-Wagner's law of increasing state activities; Wiseman-Peacock- hypothesis; Pure theory of public expenditure; Structure and growth of public expenditure; Social Cost-benefit Analysis.

UNIT- III PUBLIC DEBT, BUDGET AND FISCAL POLICY	(18 HOURS)

Classical view of public debt; Compensatory aspect of debt policy; Burden of public debt; Sources of public debt; Public borrowings and price level; Crowding out of private investment and activity; principles of debt management and repayment-Fiscal policy: objectives of fiscal policy-Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies; concepts of Budget, Budgetary deficits and its implications; Fiscal policy for stabilization - automatic vs. discretionary stabilization.

UNIT- IV	FISCAL FEDERALISM	(18 HOURS)

Principles of multi-unit finance; Fiscal federalism in India; Vertical and horizontal imbalance; Assignment of functions and sources of revenue; Constitutional provisions; Recent Finance Commission; Devolution of resources and grants; Theory of grants; Resources transfer from Union to States and Local bodies - Criteria for transfer of Resources; Gadgil Formula - Centre-state financial relations in India.

UNIT -V	INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE	(18 HOURS)

Indian tax system; Revenue of the Union, States and Local bodies; Major taxes in India: base of taxes, direct and indirect taxes, Reforms in direct and indirect taxes, taxes on services - GST; Non-tax revenue of Centre, State and Local bodies; Trends in Public expenditure and public debt; Fiscal crisis and fiscal sector reforms in India

Text books:

1. Tyagi, B.P (2016), Public Finance, Jaiprakshnath & Co. Meerut
2. Singh S.K. (2014). Public Finance Theory and Practice, S.Chand & Co. Ltd, New Delhi.
3. M. Maria John Kennedy, (2012), Public Finance –, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Books for Reference:

1. Musgrave, Richard and Peggy B. Musgrave, (2017), Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill International Book Co., Tokyo.
2. Jha. R. (1998). Modern Public Economics Rout ledge, London.
3. Spulber, N (1998) Redefining the State, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
4. Buchanan, J.M. (1968) The Demand and Supply of Public Goods, Rand McNally, Chicago.
5. Peacock. A. and D.J. Robertson (Editors) (1963), Public Expenditure: Appraisal and Control latest edition

Online sources:

http://finmin.nic.in

http://policies.gov.in

http://finmin.nic.in/revenuesummary/login.asp;

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION
(Subject code: 21PEC 33)

SEMESTER- III	CORE	HOURS – 5	CREDITS:4

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Identify the importance of research and type of research and theories	K1
CO2	Formulate the research design and assess the type of hypothesis in research methodology.	K5, K6
CO3	Design with sampling techniques, and data collection methods and its importance.	K6
CO4	Demonstrate software packages for data analysis.	K3
CO5	Develop idea on research report writing knowing APA guide lines.	K6

Unit I: Introduction to research and Data	(15 Hours)

Concepts of Research - Meaning and Importance of research, Concept of Karl Popper - falsification, empiricism, Types of research, inductive and deductive method, literature review - research problem: Formulation of objectives and hypothesis - types of data (cross-section, time series and panel data

Unit II: Hypothesis and Research Design	(15 Hours)

Hypothesis: meaning, types and errors (Type I and Type II error) - Research Design Selecting appropriate research design – Action research – Experimental design – Cross sectional design –– Blind studies, Case study methods.

Unit III: Sampling Techniques	(15 Hours)

Sampling: meaning, types: probability and non-probability – Probability: Random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling. Non-probability: convenience sampling, quota sampling, judgement/purposive sampling, snowball sampling – Calculation of sample size – Methods of data: Qualitative – nominal and ordinal data and Quantitative – discrete and continuous data, sources of Data – primary and secondary – Important secondary data sources in India.

Unit IV: Software Packages	(15 Hours)

EXCEL sheets - editing and Coding, average, maximum, minimum and percentage-bar charts, pie charts, trend.

SPSS: data view and variable view, Entering data, coding and recoding – frequency tables, descriptive Statistics with Box Plot techniques – histogram -ANOVA.

Unit V: Report Writing	(15 Hours)

Research report writing - Reference format. Appendix – American Psychological Association (APA) guide lines. Ethics in publication, plagiarism – contemporary research

Text Books:

1. Kothari C.K. (2004) Research Methodology – Methods and Techniques (New Age International, New Delhi)
2. Rajaraman (2003), "Fundamentals of Computers", PHI Publication, New Delhi
3. Verma R. K. & Verma G. (1989), "Research Methodology", Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi

Books for Reference:

1. Xavier C. (2000), "World Wide Web Design With HTML", Tata McGraw Hill Publication, Kolkata
2. Krishnswamy, K.N., Shivkumar, AppaIyer and Mathiranjan M. (2006) Management Research Methodology; Integration of Principles, Methods and Techniques (Pearson Education, New Delhi)
3. The Complete reference Office Xp- Stephan L. Nelson, Gujulia Kelly (TMH)
4. Walkenbach, John (2005):"Favorite Excel Tips & Tricks", Wiley Publishing Inc.
5. Sarma KVS (2001): "Statistics Made Simple – Do it yourself on PC" Prentice Hall India Pvt. Ltd , New Delhi

Online sources:

https://www.library.cornell.edu/research/introduction
https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-a-hypothesis
https://conjointly.com/kb/hypotheses-explained
https://towardsdatascience.com/sampling-techniques
https://www.techopedia.com/definition
https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/marketing/research-report

	ECONOMICS FOR SET /NET			
	(Subject code: 21 PEC 34)			
SEMESTER- III	CORE		HOURS – 5	CREDITS:4

Course outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Recalling all topic of micro and macro economics	K1
CO2	Summarize development economics theories and public finance theories	K2
CO3	Describe thoroughly the topics of monetary economics	K1
CO4	Summarize of Indian economy- post and pre independence economy, study on sectors of Indian economy and development of economy.	K2
CO5	Calculate Quantitative Economics.	K3

Unit I: Micro and Macro Economics   (15 Hours)

Theory of demand – Axiomatic Approach – Demand Functions – Consumer Behaviour – Under Conditions of Uncertainty – theory of Production – Collusive and Non-Collusive Oligopolies – Different Models of Objectives of the Firm – Baumol, Morris and Williamson Factor Pricing – General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics.

Keynesian and Post-Keynesian Approaches to theory of Output and Employment; Concept of Investment Multiplier; Consumption Hypotheses – Theories of Investment and Accelerator – Theories of Demand for Money – Keynesian and Post –Keynesian – Different Approaches to Money Supply – Money Supply – Components and Determinants – Money Multiplier – Output – Price Determination (Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand Curve Analysis) Fleming-Mundell Open Economy Model.

Unit II: Development and Public Finance   (15 Hours)

Development and Growth – Role of Institutions – Theories of Growth and Development – Models of Growth of Joan Robinson and Kaldor Technical Progress – Hicks, Harrod and Learning by doing, Production Function Approach to the Determinants of Growth: Endogenous Growth: Role of Education , Research and Knowledge – Explanation of Cross Country Differentials in Economic Development and Growth. Theories of Development – Classical – Marx – Schumpeter and Structural Analysis of Development – Imperfect Market Paradigm, Lewis Model of

Development, Ranis-Fei Model – Dependency Theory of Development. Factors in Economy Development – Natural Resources, Population – Capital – Human Resource Development and Infrastructure – Trade and Development – Trade as Engine of Growth, Two- gap Analysis –Prebisch – Singer and Myrdal Views; Gains from Trade and LDCs.

Theories of Taxation – Types – Incidence and Effects – Theories of Public Expenditure – Effects on Savings – Investment and Growth Burden of Public Debt – Union Finance – Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India – State Finance – Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the State Governments – Public Debt – India's Public Debt Since 1951 – Growth Composition – Ownership pattern and Debt Management – Union-State Financial Relations – Horizontal and Vertical Imbalances; the Finance Commissions – Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Reforms in India.

Unit: III Monetary Economics	(15 Hours)

Monetary Approach and Adjustment in the Balance of Payments – Regional Blocs – Multilateralism and World Trading System – The Political Economy of Imposition of Non-tariff Barriers – International Trade Under Conditions of Imperfect Competition in Goods Market Theory of International Reserves – Optimum Currency Areas – Theory and Impact in the Developed and Developing Countries – WTO and its Impact on the Different Sectors of the Economy.

Components of Money Supply – Role – Constituents and Functions of Money and Capital Markets – RBI – Recent Monetary and Credit Policies – Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks – Specialized Financial and Investment Institutions – Non-Bank Financial

Institutions and Regional Rural Banks.

Unit: IV Indian Economy	(15 Hours)

Industrial Structure and Economic Growth – Pattern of Industrialization – Public and Private; Large and Small Industries – Theories of Industrial location – Indian Experience – Industrial Productivity – measurement –Partial and Total Trends – Industrial Finance in India – Industrial Labour – Problems – Policies and Reforms in India – Economic Reforms and Industrial Growth.

Population and Economic Development – interrelation between Population – Development and Environment – Sustainable Development – Malthusian Theory of Population – Optimum Theory of Population – Theory of Demographic Transition – Population as 'Limits to Growth' and as 'Ultimate Source' – Concepts of Demography – Vital rates, Life Tables, Composition and Uses – Measurement of Fertility – Total Fertility rate – Gross and Net Reproduction Rate – Age – Pyramids – Population Projection – Stable – Stationary and Quasi- stationary Population –

Characteristics of Indian Population through recent Census – poverty in India – Absolute and relative – analysis of Poverty in India – Environment as necessity – Amenity and Public Goods – Causes of Environmental and Ecosystem Degeneration – policies for Controlling Pollution – Economic and Persuasive – their relative effectiveness in LDCs; Relation between population – Poverty and Environmental Degradation – micro planning for environmental and eco-preservation – Water Sheds, Joint Forest Management and Self-Help Groups – Role of State in Environmental Preservation – Review of Environmental Legislation in India.

Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy – Share of Agriculture, Interrelationship between Agriculture and industry – Institutional Aspects – Land Reforms – Green Revolution – Technological Aspects – agricultural Inputs and shifts in Production Function – Capital Formation in the rural Sector – Savings, Assets and Credits – Strategies for Rural Development – Regional Disparities in Indian Agriculture – Co-operative Movement in India- Organization – structure and Development of Different Types of Co-operatives in India.

Unit V Quantitative Economics   (15 Hours)

Application of Differential and Integral Calculus in Theories of Consumer Behaviour – Production and Pricing under Different Market Conditions – Input-output Analysis and Linear Programming – Application of Correlation and Regression – Testing of Hypothesis in Regression Analysis.

Text Books:
1. Sanjay Kumar, R. Gupta's, UGC NET Economics Kindle Edition, Ramesh Publishing House (October 2020)
2. M. John Kennedy, (2019) Objectives in Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. Gopal Garg, (2019) UGC NET/JRF/SET Economics, Upkar's publications

Book for Reference:
1. John Kennedy, M, (2012), Advanced Micro Economic Theory -., Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
2. Jhingan, M.L (2008), Economics of Development and Planning -. Konark Publication, New Delhi.
3. Tyagi, B.P (2007), Public Finance -., Jai Prakash Nath & Co, Meerut.
4. Misra& Puri, (2000), Indian Economy - Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Online sources:
1. http://www.netugc.com/ugc-net-solved-question-papers-in-economics
2. https://www.examrace.com/NTA-UGC-NET/NTA-UGC-NET-Previous-Years-Papers/Economics/

	STATISTICAL METHODS		
	(Subject code: 21 PECE31)		
SEMESTER – III	**ELECTIVE**	**HOURS – 6**	**CREDIT:4**

Course outcome:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Differentiate correlation and regression analysis.	**K2**
CO2	Classify on probability on theorems of expectations.	**K4**
CO3	Develop theoretical distributions and know their properties	**K6**
CO4	Test hypothesis and test of significance for attributes	**K5**
CO5	Develop control charts by knowing its advantages and disadvantages.	**K6**

UNIT -I CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS	**(18 HOURS)**

Correlation – Meaning and Types – Methods of Correlation – Karl Pearson's Correlation Coefficient and Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient – Regression- Differences between Correlation and Regression - Regression lines – Regression Equations of X on Y and Y on X and Standard error of Estimate.

UNIT-II PROBABILITY AND THEOREM'S OF EXPECTATIONS	**(18 HOURS)**

Probability Defined – Classical or a Prior Probability-Calculation of Probability - Theorems of probability – Addition theorem – Multiplication Theorem - Conditional probability – Baye's Theorem- Mathematical Expectations.

UNIT- III THEORETICAL DISTRIBUTIONS	**(18 HOURS)**

Introduction – Expected frequency distribution: Binomial – Multinomial - Negative Binomial - Poisson– Hypergeometric and Normal Distribution and their properties.

UNIT –IV INFERENTIAL STATISTICS	**(18 HOURS)**

Properties of good estimator, formulation and testing of statistical hypothesis - Null and Alternative hypothesis, Goodness of fit, confidence intervals andlevel of significance, Hypothesis testing based on Z, t, χ^2 (chi-square) and F-test- Type I and Type II errors- Introduction to non-parametric test.

UNIT –V STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL CHART	**(18 HOURS)**

Control Limits - Types of Control Charts – X Chart – R Chart – Control Chart for C – Control Chart for P – Advantages & Limitations of Statistical Quality Control.

Text Books:

1. Gupta, S P., Statistical Methods (2010): S. Chand & Sons Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Pillai & Bagawathi, R.S.N.(2001) Statistics, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Gupta, S C., (1993) Fundamentals of Applied Statistics New Delhi: S. Chand & Sons Ltd.

Books for Reference:

1. Allen R G D; (1986), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan India Ltd.,.
2. Gupta S.C and Kapoor V.K.(2003) Fundamentals of Applied Statistics Sultan Chand& Sons, New Delhi.
3. Mills Frederick, C. (1955) Statistical Methods , New York, Henry Holt and company 3rd Edition.

Online sources:

http://www.math.tifr.res.in/maths/all-journals.html

http://www.uccollege.edu.in

http://www.indiastudycenter.com

INDIAN ECONOMY

(Subject code: 21 PEC 41)

SEMESTER- IV	CORE	HOURS – 5	CREDIT:4

Course outcome:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Identify the effect of population on growth in an economy and importance of human development.	K1
CO2	Assess the causes of poverty and poverty alleviation programmes in India	K5
CO3	Illustrate agriculture sector and revolutions along with agriculture finance and pricing policies	K3
CO4	Formulate the change in industrial sector due to industrial policy, and various acts	K6
CO5	Evaluate the contribution of organised, and unorganised sector in service sector.	K5

UNIT I: POPULATION THEORY AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(15 Hours)

Indian Economy – its characteristics - Population size and growth rates, age & sex composition – Effects of Population on growth- Demographic dividend – Window opportunity. Theories of population: Malthusian, Optimum and Demographic transition. Human development: Concept and Measures – Human Development Index in India (state level analysis of it).

UNIT II: POVERTY IN INDIA	(15 Hours)

Poverty – meaning – difference between absolute and relative poverty – causes of poverty in India - poverty line (head count ratio) – estimation of poverty: Planning commissions - Alagh Committee (1977) - Tendulkar Committee (2005) - C. Rangrajan Committee (2012) - effects of poverty – poverty alleviation programs in India.

UNIT III: AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	(15 Hours)

Land Reforms in India – farm size and Productivity – mode of production debate in India – Green Revolution: causes - Impact and limitations - Agricultural finance: classification, sources: institutional and non-institutional – Agricultural Price Policies (MSP) - Food Security Act 2013.

UNIT IV: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR   (15 Hours)

Industrial Policy 1951 – Second five year plan – Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practice under (MRTP) Act, 1969 – Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (1973) - Industrial debate in 1980s - Industrial Policy 1991 (Abolition of MRTP and FERA) - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Act 2006 and recent changes - emergence of SEZs.

UNIT V: SERVICE SECTOR   (15 Hours)

Organized Sectors: AIDS to Trade: Banking – Insurance – Communication - Transportation (Land, Water and Aviation) and Unorganized Sector: with special reference to labour status in India.

Text Books:

1. Misra S.K and Puri (2019) Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

2. Dhingra, I.C., (2014), Indian Economy, S Chand and son Co Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

3. Dutt, Ruddar and K.P.M Sundharam (2009), Indian Economy, Ed.52, S. Chand and Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

Books for Reference:

1. Uma Kapila (2019) Indian Economy Performance and Policies 20th Edition, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
2. Tyagi, B.P. (2004), Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Jai Prakas Math and Co., Meerut.
3. Agarwall, A.N., (2004), Indian Economy, S Chand, New Delhi.

Online sources:

https://www.ies.gov.in/

https://www.ibef.org/economy/indian-economy-overview

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ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Subject code: 21 PEC 42

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SEMESTER- IV	CORE	HOURS – 5	CREDIT : 4

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Infer the principles of ecology, components of ecosystem and environmental segment.	**K4**
CO2	Illustrate theories of environmental economics with the given models.	**K3**
CO3	Describe the importance of natural resources and need to conserve resources.	**K2**
CO4	Analyse problem in maintaining ecological balance and in management guidelines.	**K4**
CO5	Argue of environmental issues and legal measures adopted in India.	**K5**

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION	**(15 Hours)**

Economic development - environment interaction; Material Balance Principle; entropy law; market failure; property rights; open, closed and common access resources; resource economics – environmental economics: Ecology, Ecosystem, component of Ecosystem, energy flow in ecosystem.

UNIT: II ENVIRONMENT VS DEVELOPMENT	**(15 Hours)**

Relation between development and environmental stress; Environmental Kuznet's curve hypothesis – concept of sustainable development; indicators of sustainability; various approaches to environmental accounting

UNIT III PUBLIC GOODS AND EXTERANALITIES – I	**(15 Hours)**

Externalities – positive, negative and ecosystem externalities; Market failure; Public goods and bads – characteristics, categories; Efficient provision of public goods and bads; Pricing of public goods and bads; Non-exclusion and commons

UNIT IV PUBLIC GOODS AND EXTERANALITIES – II	**(15 Hours)**

Pigouvian solution – taxes and subsidies; Buchanan's theory; Coase's theorem and its critique; Pigouvian vs Coasian solution; detrimental externality and non-convexities in the production set; Property rights; collective action.

UNIT V ENVIRONMENTAL VALUATION	**(15 Hours)**

Environmental Valuation – Use Values, Non-use Values, Option Values – Approaches to Environmental Valuation – Direct Methods – Contingent Valuation Method, Costless Choice Method, Delphi Method – Indirect Methods – Revealed Preference Methods – Travel Cost Method, Hedonic Pricing Method, Preventive Expenditure Method, Cost Based Methods and Other methods of Valuation – Cost Benefit Analysis

Text Books:

1. M Karpagam (2019) Environmental Economics: A Textbook, Sterling Publishers

2. Kolstad, D. Charles (2010), Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press.

3. T Eugine (2005) Environmental Economics, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd

Books for References:

1. Schultz., T.W. (1971) Investment in human Capital, Free Press, New York

2. Joy A. Palmer, 1998, Environmental Education in 21st century, Routledge, London.

3. Cohn E. and T. Gaske (1989), Economics of Education, Pergamon Press, London.

4. McMohan, W.W. (1999), Education and Development: Measuring the Social Benefits, Oxford University Press.

5. Becker G.S. (1974), Human Capital (2nd Edition), National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

Online Sources:

https://www.epa.gov/environmental-economics/environmental-economic-resources

ECONOMETRICS

(Subject code: 21 PEC43)

SEMESTER- IV	CORE	HOURS – 6	CREDIT:5

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Analyse the basic terminologies, concepts, scope and methodology of econometrics	K4
CO2	Derive econometrics results mathematically	K6
CO3	Calculate independent data analysis and inquiry using tools of econometrics	K3
CO4	Demonstrate problem of single equation models	K3
CO5	Apply Dynamic and Qualitative Regression model.	K3

Unit I: Econometrics	(18 Hours)

Econometrics: Meaning, Features, and Scope – Tools and Types of Econometrics – mathematical, statistical and econometric model, Significance of stochastic distribution term – specification of the econometric model - Methodology of Econometrics – Limitations of econometrics.

Unit II: Simple linear Regression Model	(18 Hours)

Economic Theory and econometric model, Simple linear Regression model: meaning and Specification of SLRM, Ordinary Least Squares Methods (OLSM): meaning, Assumptions and estimation of regression parameters - Properties of OLSM Estimators - Gauss Markov Theorem - Evaluation of SLRM : The Coefficient of determination - Application of t & F tests in testing of hypothesis – goodness of fit.

Unit III: Multiple Linear Regression Model	(18 Hours)

Multiple Linear Regression Model (MLRM): meaning, choosing independent variables, choosing functional forms, dummy variable, Assumption of Multicollinearity, MLRM estimation - Testing of coefficients - basic problems interpreting and reporting the MLRM.

Unit IV: Problems of Single Equation Models	(18 Hours)

Violation of OLS assumptions: Multicollinearity, Heteroscedasticity, Auto correlation: Meaning, consequences, Detection and remedies – Specification & measurement errors.

Unit V: Dynamic & Qualitative Regression Models   (18 Hours)

Dynamic models: DL, AR, MA concepts – Pure and Mixed Dynamic models – Distributed lag models: Ad Hoc and Almon's Approach, Regression on qualitative in dependent variables: ANOVA and ANCOVA models - features & advantages – regression on qualitative dependent variables: LPM & Logit models.

Text Books:

1. Damodar N. Gujarati, (2017) Basic Econometrics, McGraw-Hill Book Company,

2. Wooldridge, J.M., (2013), Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach, New Delhi: Cengage.

3. Koutsoyiannis, A. (2001), Theory of Econometrics (2nd ed.), The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

Books for Reference:

1. Baltagi, B.H. (1998), Econometrics, Springer, New York.
2. Greene, W. (1997), Econometric Analysis, New York: Prentice Hall.
3. Griffith, W.F., R.H. Hill and G.G. Judge (1993), Learning and Practicing Econometrics, New York: JohnWiley.
4. Intrilligator, M.D. (1978), Econometric Methods, Techniques and Applications, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
5. Kmenta, J. (1997), Elements of Econometrics, Michigan Press, New York.
6. Maddala, G.S. (1993), Econometrics — An Introduction, New York: McGraw-Hill.
7. Pindyck, R.S. and D.L. Rubinfeld, (1981) Econometric Models and Econometric Forecasts, 2nd Ed., McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York,

Online Sources:

https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/economics/14-32-econometrics-spring-2007/

https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/economics/14-382-econometrics-spring-2017/

https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/economics/14-386-new-econometric-methods-spring-2007

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT
21PECE41

SEMESTER – IV	ELECTIVE	HOURS – 5	CREDIT: 4

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Explain basic concepts of political economy	K2
CO2	Interpret various political economy theories	K2
CO3	Assess imperialism theories and socialism theories	K5
CO4	Examine the importance of political institutions and development of India's federal system	K3
CO5	Compare various movements in India – new social movements.	K5

Unit I: Political Economy Introduction and Basic Concepts	(15 Hours)

Subject matter of Political Economy. State, market and institutions. Government, bureaucracy, corruption, mis-governance, rent seeking. Elite Capture, Political Clientelism, Competitive Populism. Development in the Theory of Value: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Marx. Forerunners of Neo-classicals and Neo-classicals, Commodity Production and Valuation,

Unit II: Political Economy Theories	(15 Hours)

Periodical crises – feudal society - Pre-capitalist and capitalist crises, Cyclical progress of Capitalist Economy, under - consumption theories, Theories of disproportionality.

Unit III: Imperialism and Socialism: Theories	(15 Hours)

Monopoly capitalism – Theories of imperialism: Hilferding, Rosa Luxemburg, Lenin. Transformation of value into prices. – Socialist economy – mode of production – Basic needs and Secondary needs. - Withering away of commodity production - Socialism in Theory, Socialism in Practice.

Unit IV: Political Institutions and Development	(15 Hours)

The Deep Determinants of Economic Development - The Role of Leaders and Democratic Institutions - Good vs. Bad Dictatorships-Commitment problems in Dictatorship - Democracy and Economic Development in India- India's Federal System

Grassroots Politics and the 'New Social Movements in India - Dalits – Tribes Movement - Women Movement - Ecology and Environment Movements.

Text Books:

1. Sinha. 2004. "The Changing Political Economy of Federalism in India: A Historical Institutionalist Approach," India Review.

2. Singh, Rajendra Social Movements: Old and New: A Post-Modernist Critique, (Delhi: Sage, 2001).

3.Girish Mishra (2000), Economics Systems, Pragati Publications, Delhi.

Books for Reference:

1. Ernest Mandel(2008), Marxist Economic Theory (Vol 1 & 2), AAKAR BOOKS, Delhi.

2. Kozlov (1977), Political Economy of Capitalism, Progress publishers, Moscow.

3. Chalm K.S. (1999), Readings in Political Economy, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.

4. Kirk. (2007). "Economic Reform, Federal Politics, and External Assistance." Chapter 9 in Mukherji book

5. J.A. Schumpeter: (2008) Theory of Economic Development & Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy

6. Karl Marx & F. Engels (1977) : Manifesto of the Communist Party, Progress Publishers, Moscow, 2nd edition.

7. Paul M. Sweezy (1991) : The Theory of Capitalist Development, K.P.Bagchi & Co., New Delhi, 1st Indian reprint, ,

Online Sources:

https://economics.mit.edu/files/8753

https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/political-economy/

https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/1950-01-01/theories-socialist-imperialism

https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/india-2/tribal-movement-in-india-before-and-after-independence

http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/41972/1/Unit-1.pdf

https://www.clearias.com/environmental-movements-in-india

	PROJECT WORK	
	21PEC45	

SEMESTER- IV	**CORE**	**HOURS – 5**	**CREDITS: 4**

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Identifying the research gap from the bottom level of society	**K1**
CO2	Discuss the Social and Economic issues at the local level in the field	**K2**
CO3	Examine the different Economic hypotheses that they have learnt in the classroom	**K3**
CO4	Describe the fact they learnt from the field in the form of Economic theories	**K2**
CO5	Analyse the complex social relations	**K4**

General Guidelines for Project work

Project work is an integral part of academic curriculum of the Department. It is an initiative to bridge the gap between knowledge and application through a series of interventions that will enable students to gain insights and exposure. The project work serves the twin purposes of providing critical economic and business insights to students and providing industry with graduates of a high caliber who are ready to get ahead in the world from day one.

Objectives:

• To provide an opportunity for students to apply theoretical concepts in real life situations;

• To enable students to manage resources, work under deadlines, identify and carry out specific goal oriented tasks

Tentative Framework:

1. Selection of a Topic

2. Chapter -1: Conceptual Framework

3. Chapter – 2: Review of Literature and Methodology

• Research Gap

• Significance of the Study

• Formulation of Research Questions /Issues

- Research objectives
- Data source (Primary/Secondary)
- Coverage (Universe/ Sample & period of study)
- Tools of analysis(Analytical Framework)
- Relevance of the study
- Limitations of the study
- Chapter outlines

4. Chapter -3: Secondary data based

5. Chapter -4: Data analysis and Interpretation

6. Chapter -5: Conclusion

7. Bibliography

 8. Appendices

Structure of the Report

A. Title Page/ Cover Page

      a. Title page

      b. Title of the project

      c. Name of the candidate/candidate code

      d. Degree for which project is submitted.

      e. Name of the college

      f. Month and year the project is presented

B. Declaration of the student

C. Certificate of the supervising teacher

D. Acknowledgments

E. Table of contents

      a. List of Tables

      b. List of Figures

      c. Glossary

      d. List of abbreviations

F. Chapter Outlines (Chapter Titles and Page Numbers)

G. Abstract/ Executive Summary (One page)

H. The Main Text

      a. Introductory Chapter: Items 3 to 15 mentioned above

      b. Other Chapters - Analysis, Results Interpretation

      c. Conclusion Chapter: Conclusions, Recommendations & Summary

I. End Notes (after each Chapter)

J. Bibliography (at the end of the thesis)

K. Appendices

a. Questionnaire

b. Interview Schedule

c. Observation Schedule (optional)

d. Coding Frame (optional)

e. Letters sent to sample members (optional) 68

f. Any Other

Length of the Project

1. Report length 40 to 60 pages excluding App2.

2. Alignment : Justify

3. Font: Times New roman

4. Font size: 12

5. Line spacing: 1.5

	EXTRA CREDIT COURSE	
	ECONOMICS OF TOURISM MANAGEMENT	
	(18PEEEC1)	

Course outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Define the view of fundamentals of tourism.	**K1**
CO2	Assess the aptitude towards tourism research	**K5**
CO3	Choose the various career opportunities available to them in the tourism field	**K5**
CO4	Demonstrate to be tourist guides to internal as well as international tourists	**K3**
CO5	Build the brotherhood	**K6**

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

Characteristics of tourism-factors influencing tourism. Elements of tourism-Basic components of tourism-types and classification of tourism-evils of tourism.

UNIT II: IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM I MODERN TIMES:

Social, cultural and economic importance of tourism-growth of tourism-passport, VISA, Health regulation-customs regulation-foreign exchange and other formalities.

UNIT III: ORGANISATION O TOURISM:

National committee on tourism-National action plan and policies for civil aviation-tourism setup in India-activities of department of tourism-ITDC-WTO-IATA-ICCA-ICPB.

UNIT IV: TOUR MARKETING, PROMOTION AND ACCOMODATION:

Definition-features-marketing process-managing and marketing of tour packages-marketing research product formation and distribution-advertising agencies-public relation techniques agency-sales support techniques-tourist public methods-media-types of hotel supplementary accommodation-local,national and international.

UNIT V: USES OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNIQUES:

New information techniques-use of computer technology and air buses-hotel-cargo-railways-travel agencies-youth hostel-sights-seeing trips and finance involved for the local and far off places-vehicles for youth and tourist marketing centers.

Text Books:

1. K.Karma, 2006, Economics and tourism Pricing, Impacts, Forecasting, Kanishka publishers and distributors, New Delhi.

2. J.K Sharma, 2007, Tourism and development, Kanishka Publishers and distributors, New Delhi.

3. M.D. Abu Bharkat Ali, 2005, Travel and Tourism management, PKI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Books for reference:

1. Shashi Prabha Sharma, 2007, Tourism and Environment, Kanishka Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.

2. Arpita Mathur, 2011, Fundamentals of Travel and Tourism, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd.

	Indian Financial System	
	(21PEEEC2)	
COs	**Statement**	**Knowledge level**
CO1	Analyse the Role and Nature of financial system	**K4**
CO2	Identify the structure of Indian financial market	**K1**
CO3	Categorise the financial instruments and its working system	**K4**
CO4	Analyse the functions of stock exchange	**K4**
CO5	Determine the Indian fiscal system	**K3**

Unit 1 Nature and Role of Financial System.

Financial System—significance, structure and functions; Indian Financial System—an overview; Trends and composition of savings; Financial dualism; Major issues in Indian Financial System; Financial sector reforms—impact of reforms on Indian commercial banks.

Unit 2 Structure of Financial Market India.

Credit markets—nature and constituents; Debt market—structure and functions; Money market—constituents and instruments; Capital markets—nature and constituents; Importance of capital markets; Capital market reforms; Recent trends in Indian capital markets.

Unit 3 Financial Services.

Classification of financial services—merchant banking, underwriting, credit rating, venture capital and factoring; financial instruments—debentures, shares, ADRs, and GDRs; Characteristics of financial instruments.

Unit 4 Stock Exchange and its Regulations.

Stock exchange—importance and functions; Dealings on stock exchange; Stock market participants; Organization and working of stock exchange in India—OTCEI, NSE, BSE; Stock exchange regulations—Security Contract Regulation Act; SEBI—working and functions.

Unit 5 Indian Public Finance

Union finance—central sources of income; Trends in revenue and expenditure; State finance— sources of state revenue, expenditure of state governments; Public debt since 1951—growth and composition, ownership pattern and debt management; Analysis of central and state government budgets—current

Books for reference:

1. Khan M.Y, Indian Financial System, McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited

2. Bharati V. Pathak, Indian Financial System, Pearson India Education Services Pvt. Ltd

ECONOMICS OF DEMOGRAPHY

(21PEEEC3)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Get an idea of demographic features	**K1**
CO2	Explain the magnitude of population problem in India	**K2**
CO3	Analyse the population policies of the government	**K3**
CO4	Evaluate the problems of over population	**K3**
CO5	Suggest new ideas for growth of the economy	**K5**

Unit – I Introduction

Demography – Definition-Sources of demographic data-population census-vital statistics and sample surveys-definition of birth rate-fertility rate-death rate-infant mortality rate-migration rate.

Unit – II Theories of Population

Malthusian theory of population-Neo-classical theories of population-theory of Optimum population-the theory of demographic transition

Unit – III Characteristics of India's population

Size and growth of India's population-Rural-Urban distribution-sex and age composition-composition of marital status-age at marriage-religious and social characteristics-literacy-economic characteristics of population-birth rate- Death rate-fertility rate-migration rate-present trends in India.

Unit – IV problems of Population

Over population-causes and effects-population and Ecology-population and economic growth-the population problem-population projections for India.

Unit - V Control of Population

India's population policy and measures-critical review of family planning programme of five year plans-need for population education in India

Books for Reference:

1. S.K.Ray, The Indian Economy, Prentice, Hall of India Private Ltd. New Delhi, 2007
2. Ram Ahuja, Social Problems in India, Rewat Publications Jaipur and New Delhi, 1997
3. N.P. Hariharan, Indian Econoy, Vishal Publishing Co, 2006
4. RuddarDatt, K.P.M.Sundaram, S.Chand& Co., Ltd, New Delhi, 2006

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HEALTH ECONOMICS

(21PEEC4)
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Course outcomes

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Explain the features of an economic approach to analyze social issues in general.	K2
CO2	Analyze health, health care, and health insurance issues in particular, the factors driving the demand for medical care	K4
CO3	Apply economic principles to derive the implications of components of the Affordable Care Act	K3
CO4	Analyse health care and Economics	K4
CO5	Assess insurance options in health related aspects	K5

UNIT I Economics of health care

The economics of health care Introduction- definition of health, life expectancy and mortality rates, morbidity – important aspects of health care economics: Government intervention, uncertainty, asymmetric knowledge, externalities- health as a durable good- production of health- lifestyle and health epidemiology- inter-relation of markets in medical care and health insurance.

UNIT II Productivity of medical care

Productivity of medical care Marginal and average productivity- productivity changes on the extensive and intensive margin- measurement of health improvements- Randomized controlled trial data (RCTs), QUALYs, standard gamble and time trade off approaches- medical practice variations on the extensive margin, Economic appraisal of health care: cost benefit approach-principles of cost benefit approach-process of cost benefit approach

UNIT III Demand for Medical Care

The Demand for Medical Care Indifference curves for health and other goods- effects of increase in income- demand for medical care- demand curve and illness events- insurance and demand for medical care: copayments, coinsurance rates, indemnity insurance, deductibles- time costs and travel costs patients beliefs- role of quality in health care.

UNIT IV Supply of Health care

Supply of health care - The firm- inputs, output and cost- hospital as a supplier of medical care- residual claimant utility function of a not-for-profit hospital: political theory model- hospital costs- long run verses short run costs- hospital cost curves- hospitals in the market place- interaction between hospitals and patients- a model of equilibrium quality and price- Other hospital's quality and output changes- interaction between doctors and hospitals.

UNIT V Health Insurance

Health Insurance The demand for health insurance- the risk averse decision maker- choosing the insurance policy- medical care demand elasticity and demand for health insurance: moral hazard- supply of health insurance- stability of insurance market- selection and self-identification: problem of adverse selection- group insurance- economies of scale- importance of health insurance in developing countries- problems and challenges.

Text Books:

1. William Jack, Principles of Health Economics for Developing Countries, WBI Development Studies.
2. Karman H.E. , Economics of Health
3. William Jack, Principles of Health Economics for Developing Countries, WBI Development Studies.

Books for Reference:

1.Charles E. Phelps, Health Economics, Routledge Publishers.

2.Alistair Mc Guire, John Henderson and Gravin Mooney, The economics of health care, Routledge Publishers.

3. Karman H.E. , Economics of Health

CERTIFICATE COURSES

MICRO FINANCE AND RURAL CREDIT

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Get an idea regarding rural economy, their characteristic features	K1
CO2	Explain the problems of rural people and artisans, their need for money and credit.	K2
CO3	Infer the means to reduce poverty	K2
CO4	Describe the role of SHGs	K3
CO5	Predict the development of micro finance	K3

UNIT – I   INTRODUCTION

Concepts and definitions of micro finance its related concepts genesis or history of micro   finance purpose and demand for micro finance in India- significance – introduction on micro finance institution – structure and functions of micro finance institution in India

UNIT – II   MICRO FINANCE AND RURAL ECONOMY

Need and demand for micro finance for farmers and rural entrepreneurs – classification of agricultural credit source of rural credit institutional credit for rural society – its growth and shortcoming – non-institutional credit rural co-operative credit society problems of co-operative credit society

UNIT – III   MICRO FINANCE AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Micro finance to economic development – micro finance and agriculture – micro fiancé and rural entrepreneurial development –micro finance and education role of micro finance to employment generation – income enhancement infrastructural development –micro finance and weaker section – micro finance and poverty alleviation.

UNIT – IV   MICRO FINANCE AND SELF HELP GROUP

Concept and meaning of SHG's – origin of SHG's – objectives – structure and nature of SHG's – functions of SHGs –lending practices assessing the performance SHGs. SHGs and income and employment generation.

UNIT – V   CURRENT AND FUTURE SCENARIO OF MICRO FINANCE

Experience of micro finance practices in developed and developing countries – Recent development in the field of rural finance in India – different phase of micro finance sector in India.

Text Books:

1. Lalitha (2003), "Microfinance and Rural Development Dominant Pub, New Delhi.

2. Trivedi A.B. 2010, Micro Finance opportunities with reference to NABARD

3. Armendariz (2000), "The Economic of Microfinance", the MIT, Press.

Books for reference:

1. Karmakar, K.G. (2000), "Rural Credit Self Help Group; Micro finance Need and Concepts in India Sage pub, New Delhi.

2. Report of the Ministry of Rural Development

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Course outcomes:

On completion of this paper, the students will be able to:

COs	Statement	Knowledge level
CO1	Provide knowledge to students on the basic issues in the industrial development	K1
CO2	Analyse the economics of industry in cogent and analytical manner.	K3
CO3	Assess the industrial relations in the Indian context	K2

Unit – I Introduction to Industrial Economics

Framework and problems of industrial economics-concept and organization of a firm ownership-control and objectives of the firm-passive and active behavior of the firm

Unit – II Marketing Structure

Theories of industrial location-Weber and Sergeant Florence-Factors affecting location-Industrial productivity-Concept and measurement-Tools of industrial productivity-Productivity trends.

Unit – III Market Concept

Product pricing-theories and evidence-Investment expenditure-Methods of evaluating investment expenditure-Theories and empirical evidence on mergers and acquisition and diversifications.

Unit – IV Indian Industrial Growth and Pattern

Classification of industries-Industrial Policy in India-Role of public and private sectors-recent trends in Indian industrial growth-MNCs and transfer of technology- Liberations and Privatization-Regional industrial growth in India-Economics of industrial concentration and remedial measures – Issues in industrial proliferation and environmental preservation Pollution control policies.

Unit – V Industrial Labour Issues

Structure of industrial labour –Employment dimensions of Indian industries-Industrial relations-Exit policy and social security-wages and problems of bonus-labour market reforms.

Text Books:

1. Cherunilam F. Third Edition, Industrial Economics, Indian Perspective, Himalaya Publishing, Mumbai.
2. Desai.B. Industrial Economics in India 1999,Mumbai Publishing House.
3. Ahluwalia, I.J. 1985, Industrial Growth in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Books for references:

1. Barthwal. R.R. 1985, Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi.

2. Divine.P.J., and R.M.Jones, An Introduction to Industrial Economics, 1976, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London.