

**MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY, TIRUNELVELI
DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION**

B.A. ECONOMICS

(Effective from the Academic Year 2016-2017 onwards)

FIRST YEAR

Part	Title of the Paper	Credits
I	Part I - Language	6
II	Part II - English	6
1.1	Micro Economics	8
1.2	Economic Statistics	8
1.3	Principles of Management	4
	Total	32

SECOND YEAR

Part	Title of the Paper	Credits
I	Part I - Language	6
II	Part II - English	6
2.1	Macro Economics	8
2.2	Money & Banking	8
2.3	Economics of Marketing	4
	Total	32

THIRD YEAR

Part	Title of the Paper	Credits
3.1	Public Finance	6
3.2	International Economics	6
3.3	Economic Development of India	6
3.4	Labour Economics	6
3.5	Environmental Economics	6
3.6	Entrepreneurial Development	4
	Total	34

Total Credits : 32 + 32 + 34 = 98

Admission Eligibility Norms for B.A. Economics:

Eligibility: Any branch in Higher Secondary Examination Passed

I YEAR - MICRO ECONOMICS

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS:

Definitions – Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity - Economic is a social science – Nature and scope of Economics – Normative and positive – Economic static and dynamic Concepts – Distinction between Micro and Macro Economics.

UNIT II: CONSUMPTION:

Human wants – characteristics and classification of human wants- Law of diminishing marginal utility- Law of Demand – Law of Supply- Consumer's surplus_ Elasticity of demand – types- measurement – Factors determining elasticity of demand

UNIT: III: PRODUCTION:

Land: Meaning – characteristics – Laws of variable proportion-**Labour:** Meaning – Characteristics– Division of labour- **Capital:** Meaning - Characteristics – Types of capital – Functions of capital- **Organization:** Meaning – Functions of an entrepreneur – Returns to scale – Isoquant – Iso-cost curve – Producers equilibrium

UNIT:IV: EXCHANGE

Cost and Revenue – Short run and Long run costs- Revenue curves under different market conditions- Perfect Competition- Monopoly- Discriminating monopoly – Monopolistic Competition- Features and price determination.

UNIT:V DISTRIBUTION

Marginal productivity theory- Ricardian theory of Rent- Modern theory of Rent- Quasi Rent- Wage theories- Classical theory- Subsistence theory – Marginal productivity theory and – Modern theory Interest theories- Liquidity preference theory- Loanable Fund theory- Theories of profit- Innovation theory- Dynamic theory- Risk bearing theory – Uncertainty theory.

Reference Books:

1. D. Bose & Marimuthu, Micro Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2011
2. Dewett. K.K, Modern Economic theory, Shyam Lal Charitable Trust, Ram Nagar, New Delhi, 12th Revised Edition, 1981.
3. M.L. Seth, Micro Economics, Progress publications, 1987.
4. Maria john Kennedy, N. Advanced Micro Economic Theory, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1st Edition, 1997.
5. Sundaram, K.P.M., Vaish, M.C., Micro Economic Theory, S.Chand & Company Ld., 12th Edition, 1997.
6. Rmita Singh, Emerging trends in Micro Economics, ALP Books, New Delhi, 2011.
7. Jhingan, M.L, Modern Micro Economics, Vrindha publications, 2006.
8. Sankaran.S. Micro Economics, Margham Publications, Publishers and Book seller, Madras, 7th Edition, 1990.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

UNIT – I Introduction

Definitions of Statistics –Functions - Importance - Sources of data – Methods of collecting primary and secondary data –Census and Sampling: Methods of sampling - Classification and Tabulation - Presentation of statistical data: Diagrams and Graphs

UNIT – II Measures of Central Tendency

Measures of Central Tendency: Properties- Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric Mean and Harmonic Mean- Merits and Demerits

UNIT – III Measures of Dispersion

Measures of Dispersion: Meaning - Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Variance, Coefficient of variation, Lorenz Curve – Merits and Demerits

UNIT – IV Correlation and Regression

Correlation and Regression- Meaning and Types of Correlation, Measurement: Karl Pearson Co-efficient of Correlation and Spearman's Rank correlation - Regression - Differences between Correlation and Regression - Regression equations

UNIT – V Analysis of Time Series and Index Number

Analysis of Time Series and Index Number – Meaning of Time Series- Components of Time Series - Meaning of Index Number- Problems in the Construction of Index Numbers – Methods of construction of Index Number- Laspeyre's Method- Paasche's method and Fisher's Index number

Reference Books:

S .P.Gupta, Elementary Statistical Methods –Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2010

S. P.Gupta, Statistical Methods –Sultan Chand New Delhi, 2001.

K. Pazhani, Statistics, J.P.Publishers, Nagercoil, 2004

R.S.N. Pillai&Bagavathi, Statistics –S. Chand, New Delhi, 2006

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Unit – I Management

Management – Nature, scope and importance of management – Levels of Management – Difference between Administration and management – Functions of management.

Unit – II Planning

Planning – Characteristics of planning premises – steps in planning – Advantages of planning – managerial decision making – Process and steps involved in decision making.

Unit – III Organization & Leadership

Organization – Principles of organization – forms of organization – line, functional, line and staff committee.

Leadership styles and patterns – positive, negative, autocratic, democratic, Laissez-Faire Qualities of Leadership

Unit – IV Motivation

Motivation – Importance, Theories – Maslow’s Hierarchy of needs theory – Douglas Mc. Gregor’s ‘x’ theory and ‘y’ Theory – Fredrick Henry berg’s motivation theory of needs.

Unit – V Communication

Communication – Importance and channels of communication – Barriers of communication - Controlling – Importance – steps in control process – Techniques of control- Co-ordination – Need and Importance of co-ordination – techniques of co-ordination.

Reference:

1. Principles and Practices of Management – L.M. Prasad
2. Organisational Behaviour – Stephen Robins

II YEAR - MACRO ECONOMICS

Unit I : INTRODUCTION AND NATIONAL INCOME :

Meaning of Macro Economics – Difference between macro and micro economics – Importance and Limitations of macro economic analysis. Meaning and Definition of National Income - Concepts of National Income – Measurement of National Income – Difficulties in measuring National Income – Importance of National Income.

Unit II : THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT :

Meaning of full employment – Types of unemployment : seasonal, frictional, technological, cyclical, voluntary, involuntary and disguised unemployment - Classical theory of output and employment : Say’s Law of market – Classical theory with saving and Investment – Pigous’ view regarding involuntary unemployment - Keynesian concept of equilibrium of the economy : In terms of Effective Demand. In terms of equality of ex-ante saving with ex-ante investment

Unit III : CONSUMPTION FUNCTION AND INVESTMENT FUNCTION :

Consumption and Income – Average and Marginal propensity to consume and the relationship between the two – Keynes’ psychological law of consumption – Importance – Factors affecting consumption function – Measures to stimulate the propensity to consume - Investment Function : Meaning and Importance of Investment – Types of Investment :

Autonomous v.s Induced Investment, ex-ante and ex-post investment – Determinants of investment : Marginal efficiency of capital (MEC) and rate of interest - Factors affecting MEC.

Unit IV : MULTIPLE AND ACCELERATOR :

Investment Multiplier – Meaning – Relationship with MPC – Working of the multiplier – Leakages of multiplier – Importance – The Employment Multiplier - The Principle of Acceleration – Meaning - Its working and operation – Assumption – Importance – Limitations - The multiplier – Accelerator interaction or super multiplier.

Unit V : MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY :

Objectives of macro-economic policy - Monetary Policy : Meaning – Instruments of Monetary Policy – Expansionary Monetary Policy – Restrictive Monetary Policy – Monetary Policy in an underdeveloped economy- Fiscal Policy – Meaning – Instruments of Fiscal Policy – Fiscal Policy for economic stability – Fiscal Policy to counter unemployment – Fiscal Policy for economic growth.

List of Reference Books :

1. Macro Economic Analysis – Edward Shapiro.
2. An Introduction to Keynesian Economics – M.L.Seth.
3. A Text Book of Macro Economics - K.V. Sundaram.
4. Macro Economic Theory – M.L.Jhingan.

MONEY AND BANKING

Unit I : INTRODUCTION :

Barter system – Inconvenience of Barter system – Meaning of money – Evolution and kinds of money – Functions of money – Significance of Money – Defects of Money – Qualities of Good Money.

Unit II : MONETARY STANDARD :

Meaning and Types of Monetary standard – Monometallism – Bimetallism – Gresham's Law – Gold standard : Meaning – features – Types – Advantages and Disadvantages – causes for the breakdown of Gold Standard – Managed paper currency standard – Principles and Methods of Note Issue – Advantages and disadvantages of paper currency.

Unit III : VALUE OF MONEY :

The concept of value of money – Measurement of change in value of money-Demand for money – Factors governing demand for money – Three motives. The supply of money – Velocity of circulation of money – Quantity theory of money given by Irving Fisher – Cambridge equations – Saving and Investment theory.

Unit IV : INFLATION AND DEFLATION :

Inflation – Meaning - Types – Features – Causes and Effects of Inflation – Measures to control Inflation – Deflation – Meaning – Features – Causes and Effects of Deflation – Anti-deflationary measures.

Unit V : BANKING :

Meaning – Importance of banks – Types – Unit banking, branch banking and mixed banking – Functions of a commercial bank – Credit creation – Role of commercial banks in the development of a country - Nature of Central Bank – Quantitative and Qualitative credit control methods – Role and functions of Reserve Bank of India.

Reference Books:

1. An outline of Money – Growther G.
2. Monetary Economics – M.L.Seth.
3. Monetary Economics – M.V. Vaish.
4. Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance – D.M. Mithani.
5. Money, Banking, Trade and Finance – K.P.M.Sundaram.

ECONOMICS OF MARKETING

Unit – I Meaning of Market

Meaning of Market – classification of Markets – Objective of Marketing – Importance of Marketing – Marketing and selling – Approaches to the study of Marketing – Modern Marketing – Role of Marketing in Economics Development.

Unit – II Marketing Functions

Marketing Functions – Buying – Kind of Buyers – Problems of Buying – Purchasing Methods (methods of buying) – Assembling – Advantages and Problems – Selling – Kinds of Sale.

Unit – III Transportation & Warehouses

Transportation – Functions Classification – Land, Water and Air – Storage – Advantages – Essentials of a Good Storage – Warehouses – Functions of Warehouses – Classification of Warehouses – Advantages of Warehouses.

Unit – IV Grading & Packaging

Standardization – Types of Standards – Grading – Types of Grading – Inspection – Labelling – Object of Labelling – Types of Label – Branding Reasons for Branding – Functions – Types of Brands Packaging – Functions 0 Kinds of Packaging – Requisites of a Good Package.

Unit – V Channels of Distribution

Channels of Distribution – Types of Channels of Distribution – Middlemen – Functions of Middlemen – Wholesaler – Characteristics of Wholesaler – Srevicees Rendered by Wholesaler – Retailer – Functions of Retailer.

Reference Books:

1. Marketing - Rajan Nair
2. Principles of Marketing – Rajan Nair and Ranjit Nair

III YEAR - PUBLIC FINANCE

Unit I - Introduction:

Meaning and definition - scope and subject matter of public finance - Functions of a state - private and public finance - Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.

Unit II - Public Expenditure

Meaning and definition - public and private expenditure - classification of public expenditure - canons of public expenditure - causes for the growth of public expenditure - Effects of public expenditure - Control of public expenditure in India.

Unit III - Public Revenue

Meaning, definition and sources of public revenue - classification of public revenue - canons of taxation - types of taxes - characteristics of a good tax system - objectives of tax in India - Taxable capacity - Shifting and incidence of taxation - Effects of taxation - VAT

Unit IV - Public Debt

Meaning of public debt - causes of public debt - classification of public debt - objectives of public debt - burden of public debt - Redemption of public debt - Effects of public debt -debt management - public debt in India.

Unit V- Budget

Meaning of budget - characteristics of a good budget - principles of budgeting - functions of a budget - types of budget - Budgetary procedure in India - Zero based budgeting - Finance Commissions and their functions - recommendation of last two finance commissions - Fiscal Policy

Book for Reference

1. Public Finance - B.P.Tyagi
2. Public Finance - Theory and Practice - S.K. Singh
3. Public Finance -Otto Eckstein

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

UNIT – I Introduction

Differences between international trade and internal trade, Benefits of international trade and defects - Free trade: Meaning – Arguments for and against- Protection: Meaning -Arguments for and against – Kinds of Protection and Role of Protection in UDCs

UNIT – II Theories of International Trade

Theories of International Trade: Adam Smith's Classical Theory, Ricardo's Comparative Cost Theory, Heckscher-Ohlin's Modern Theory and Samuelson's Factor-Price Equalization Theory

UNIT – III Balance of Payments

Balance of Payments - Meaning and Balance of trade and Balance of payments – Structure of a Balance of payment – Types of disequilibrium of balance of Payments - Causes and Methods of correcting disequilibrium

UNIT–IV Foreign exchange and Exchange Rate

Meaning of Foreign exchange and Exchange Rate, Determination: Mint parity theory – Purchasing power parity theory – Balance of payment Theory– Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rate: Merits and Demerits- Exchange Control- Objective- Methods

UNIT – V International Monetary Institutions

IMF – Objectives– structure– Functions –World Bank (IBRD) –Objectives – structure – Functions - Trade Agreements: GATT, UNCTAD and WTO

Reference Books:

D.M. Mithani, International Economics –Himalayas Publishing House, Delhi, 2003

Singh & Agarwal, International Economics –SanjeevaPrakashan, Meerut

Devairakkam, International Economics- D.S.R.Publications, Tirunelveli, 2001.

M.L.Jhingan, International Economics

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

UNIT I: Introduction

Salient features of Indian Economy -Natural Resources – Land, Soil, Water, Forest and Minerals – Population- Growth- Human Resources - Problem of Poverty and unemployment – Remedial Measures

UNIT II: Agricultural Sector

Agriculture: Importance of agriculture- Backwardness of Agriculture - Green Revolution – Features-Agricultural Inputs – HYV, Chemical Fertilisers and water Management- Farm Mechanization – Agricultural Finance

UNIT III: Industrial Sector

Role of Industries to economic development, Pattern of Industrialization, Industrial Policy since 1951- Role of Public sector —Large Scale Industries- Iron & Steel - Cotton Textile -Jute-Cement- Sugar- Engineering- Small Scale Industries- MSME- Cottage Industries- Problems and Steps for progress

UNIT IV: Transport & Public sector

Transport Sector: Roadways, Railways, Waterways and Airways- Role of Infrastructure in Economic Development- Mode of Infrastructure- Role of Public sector —Performance of Public sector – Shortcomings of Public sector – Private sector – Role of private in India

UNIT V: Service Sector

Development Banking Institutions: IFCI, ICICI, IDBI: Features - Banking and Insurance- IT industry- Structure, Growth and contribution to GDP- Information Technology Enable Services (ITES)

Reference Books:

Mishra &Puri – Economics of Development and Planning, 7th Edition, Himalaya Publishing, New Delhi

Ishwar. C. Dhingra – The Indian Economy, Twenty First Edition, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi

Meier, G.M.(1995) Leading Issues in Economic Development, 6th Edition, Oxford University press, New Delhi

RuddarDatt and KPM Sundaram, Indian Economy, S.Chand, New Delhi, 2011.

LABOUR ECONOMICS

UNIT: I- Introduction:

Labour as a factor of production- types and characteristics – features of labours – Rural Vs Urban, Agricultural Vs Industrial, Organised Vs Unorganised- Labour Economics: Definition- elements- scope.

UNIT: II-Labour and industrialisation:

Need and features of industrialisation- Unity and Diversity- Economic characteristics and labour problems of industrialised society- Industrial work rule- Migration- types, causes, effects – Labour turnover and absenteeism: Meaning, Methods of measurement, Determining factors, Suggestions for improvement – Labour efficiency: determining factors, causes for low efficiency, suggestions for improvement.

UNIT: III- Labour market:

Meaning – functions – features – Dualism in labour market- Demand – Supply analysis – Supply of labour: Factors determining supply- Work participation Rate- factors determining supply of labour – Demand for labour – Short run Vs Long Run- Wage and employment under competitive equilibrium – Exploitation: Differences in wage and standardisation – Diversification in wage system – Factors affecting wages differences – Characteristics of a good wage.

UNIT:IV- Trade unions, collective bargaining and Industrial relations:

Meaning- Theories of labour movement – origins features – trade union in India – Structure, Strengths, Weakness, Suggestions for improvement, Collective bargaining – Features, Importance's, forms – Hindrances- Industrial relations – Industrial disputes – types and causes – Impact – Preventive and Curative measures – Workers participation in management: Objective –

arguments for and against – Workers education – Industrial discipline – Objectives – Causes for indiscipline – Suggestions.

UNIT: V- LABOUR WELFARE AND LABOUR SECURITY:

Definition- Approaches to labour welfare – Objectives- Theories – Need – Industrial health – Industrial Safety – Working conditions – Regulation of working hours – Workmen compensation – Maternity benefit – Provident Fund - Bonus – Gratuity protection of the aged and unemployed – Job security.

REFERENCES:

1. Sharma. A.K., “Labour Economics”, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Sexana. R.C., “Labour problems and Social welfare – K.Nath and Co, Meerut.
3. Thyagi. D.P., “Labour problems and social welfare”.

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Unit - I Definitions and role of Environmental Economics

Economics and environment – Scope and significance of Environmental Economics, Integration of conservation and development

Unit – II The Environment and Economy

Relationship between the environment and the economic system – the material balance model – Environment as a resource – Service of the environment – Limited assimilative capacity of the environment – Environmental quality.

Unit – III Conservation of Resources

Definition and Meaning Conservation water, conservation of wild life, conservation of forests, soil conservation, energy conservation. Methods of conservation – Material substitution – Product life extension – Recycling conditions for successful Recycling – Optimum recycling – Waste reduction.

Unit - IV Energy Economics

Meaning of energy – Sources of energy and their classification – Renewable and non-renewable source of energy – Conventional and Non-Conventional energy resource – Direct and indirect energy – Need for conserving energy and maintaining environmental quality.

Unit - V Environmental Problems in India

Nature and sources of pollution in India – AIR pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, Marine pollution, India’s Environmental Policy - Efforts of the Government to control pollution and environmental protection. National Committee on Environmental planning and Co-ordination (NCEPC), Tiwri Committee (11980) – Department of Environment (DOE) Pollution Control Board (PCB)

Books for Reference:

1. Environmental Economics:- Dr. P. Sankaran
2. Environmental Economics - Varadarajan and S. Elangoven

3. Environmental Economics - Kneese, Allen V.
4. Environmental Economics - Seneeca J.J. and H.K. Taussig

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1- Entrepreneurship

Definition of Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship - Characteristics of entrepreneurship - Functions of entrepreneurs - Qualities of a true entrepreneur - Different types of entrepreneurs - Kao's Conceptual model of Entrepreneurship - Growth of entrepreneurship in India - Women entrepreneurs - Problems and Prospects

Unit II- Entrepreneurial Motivation and Systems

The motivating factors - David McClelland's Achievement Motivation Theory - Search for business ideas - Sources of ideas - idea processing and selection of ideas

Unit III - Project Identification and Classification

Meaning of Project - project objectives - project classification - Identification - Desk Research and Techno Economic Survey - project constraints - Internal and external - Project life cycle.

Unit IV - Promoting and Starting an Industrial Unit

Nature and types of promoters - steps to start a small scale industry - Meaning and definition of incentives and subsidy - need for incentives - incentives and subsidies available.

UnitV - Institutions for Entrepreneurial Development

District Industries Centre (DIC) - State Small Industries Corporation (SSIC) - Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) - Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organization of Tamilnadu (ITCOT) - National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurship (NAYE) - Commercial Banks - New Entrepreneurial Development Agency (NEDA) - Directorate of Industries - Indian Investment Centre.

Books for Reference:

1. Entrepreneurial Development - C.B. Gupta and N.P. Srinivasan
2. Entrepreneurial Development - Saravanavel
3. Entrepreneurial Development - S.S. Khanka
4. Entrepreneurial Development -Vasant Sathe
