

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)
for Post-graduate Programme

M.A. ECONOMICS

(Syllabus with effect from 2022 admission)



MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY

Vision

To provide quality education to reach the un-reached

Mission

- To conduct research, teaching and outreach programmes to improve conditions of human living
- To create an academic environment that honours women and men of all races, caste, creed, cultures and an

atmosphere that values intellectual curiosity, pursuit of knowledge, academic freedom and integrity

- To offer a wide variety of off-campus educational and training programs, including the use of information technology, to individuals and groups.
- To develop partnership with industries and government so as to improve the quality of the workplace and to serve as catalyst for economic and cultural development
- To provide quality / inclusive education, especially for the rural and un-reached segments of economically downtrodden students including women, socially oppressed and differently abled.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Vision

- Strive to make the Department for Centre of Excellence in Economics Research through field based research and extension activities.

Mission

- To provide a highest platform to the students to learn and practice the modern technologies to meet the growing demands in all possible manner.
- To provide renowned department for learning, experimenting and continuing research

- Encouraging the students to understand the best of practices and standards of quantitative analysis and apply the same while developing policies that benefit the society.
- To make the learners recognize the need for engaging themselves in continuing professional development.
- Promoting students to integrate mathematical, technological ability and research-based knowledge to analyze the economic issues

I - PREAMBLE

The Department of Economics was launched 3rd August 2006 with the objectives of providing quality education in the field of economics and its related areas of research. The Department is accomplished with various research and development by taking up research and consultancy activities from various funding agencies like UGC, ICSSR, ICAR, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu for economic development of this region. The department is also enriched by the expertise lectures offered by distinguished professors from various nationally reputed institutions. At present, department offers two academic programmes.

1. M.A in Economics
2. Ph.D in Economics

The department has released 8 batches of M.A Economics students and 25 Ph.D., degree holders and most of them have secured good and covetable placement in public and private sector establishments. The Department of Economics is proactively engaging multi-disciplinary research and research projects that cover social science research like rural development, environment, health care, women studies, coastal research economics, irrigation, ground water and development economics and bio-diversity and climate change. The Department of Economics, since its inception has been organizing national seminars annually and also conducts workshops, discussions, and symposiums with the active participation of faculty and students involving academicians and experts in the concerned areas. Theses academic discussions and discourses will enable the department to nurture and emerge as the most reputed post graduate study and research centre in India. The department has done extensive research and consultancy works for policy formulation for the State of Tamil Nadu through State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu particularly for District Human Development Reports for

Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi and 9 block level perspective plan under State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) with the funding of State Planning Commission, Govt. of Tamil Nadu and it addresses economic backwardness. In addition, the Department of Economics has assisted as per the direction of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) for XI and XII STD Text book writing assignments of State Board (Tamil & English medium), Government of Tamil Nadu which has been highly acclaimed by various academic institutions on a par with Central Board school education standards.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS PERFORMANCE

The academic eligibility for admission to M.A. Economics programme offered in the Department is any candidate who has passed degree in B.A (Economics)/ B.B.A. / B.B.E (Business Economics) are eligible with at least 50% marks in the Bachelor's degree and at least 50% marks in Economics or equivalent grade in the aggregate; OR Bachelor's degree with at least 60% marks in any of the allied subjects viz. Commerce, Statistics, Mathematics, Engineering or any of the Social Sciences subjects. SC/ST students will be provided a relaxation of 5% in the eligibility of marks.

RESERVATION

As per government/university rules

Admission to M.A Economics programme is purely on the basis of Entrance Examination. The Entrance Examination will be of 60 minutes duration (i.e. One hour) for 50 marks. The questions for Entrance Examination are of objective multiple choices with 50% of questions from Economics, 25% from Statistics & Mathematical Economics and 25% questions as General Awareness expecting from a graduate of a university.

SYLLABUS FOR M.A. ECONOMICS

Sl. No.	CONTENTS	Page No.
I	About the Department	
II	Introduction to CBCS	
III	Scope-Definition	
IV	Graduate attributes	
V	Programme Objectives (POs)	
VI	Programme Outcome (POs)	
VII	Programme Specific Outcome (PSOs)	
VIII	M.A. Economics Programme Details	
IX	Programme Structure	
X	Eligibility for Admission Assessment of Students Performance	
XI	Scheme of Examination Guidelines for the Award of Internal Assessment Marks Pass percentage & Promotion Criteria semester to semester Progression	
XII	Span Period	
XIII	Conversion of Marks into Grades Grade Points CGPA Calculation Division of Degree into Classes	
XIV	Attendance Requirement	
XV	Course wise Content Details for M.A. Economics Programme	
XVI	Model Question Paper	

II - INTRODUCTION TO CBCS (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

The Department of Economics has introduced Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) from its inception. It offers two year M.A. Economics programme (four semesters). All the permanent and temporary teachers of the

department shall be the members of the Department Committee and senior most faculty members who are working in other state Universities in Tamil Nadu who have been approved by the University for Board of Studies. The scheme and syllabus of M .A. Economics Programme was prepared by the Department Council with the Head of the Department as chairman and all the faculty members as its member. The syllabus has been approved Standing Committee on Academic Affairs (SCAA) of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University then and there. The course structure related to the number of credits and the pattern of core course and elective course were as per the UGC regulations of CBCS system. The syllabus of the Department was far advanced than the syllabus recommended for the colleges in terms of number of papers and its coverage.

III - SCOPE - DEFINITIONS

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill-based courses. The courses can be evaluated with the following grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Grading system provides uniformity in the evaluation and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations which enables the student to move across institutions of higher learning. The uniformity in evaluation system also enables the potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates.

Definitions:

- (i) 'Academic Programme' means an entire course of study comprising its programme structure, course details, evaluation schemes etc. designed to be taught and evaluated in a teaching Department/ Centre or jointly under more than one such Department/ Centre.
- (ii) 'Course' means a segment of a subject that is part of an Academic Programme.
- (iii) 'Programme Structure' means a list of courses (Core, Elective, Open Elective) that makes up an Academic Programme, specifying the syllabus, Credits, hours of teaching, evaluation and examination schemes, minimum number of credits required for successful completion of the programme etc. prepared in conformity to University Rules, eligibility criteria for admission.

- (iv) 'Core Course' means a course that a student admitted to a particular programme must successfully complete to receive the degree and which cannot be substituted by any other course.
- (v) 'Elective Course' means an optional course to be selected by a student out of such courses offered in the same or any other Department/Centre.
- (vi) 'Open Elective' means an elective course which is available for students of all programmes, including students of same department. Students of other Department will opt these courses subject to fulfilling of eligibility of criteria as laid down by the Department offering the course.
- (vii) 'Credit' means the value assigned to a course which indicates the level of instruction; One-hour lecture per week equals.
- (viii) 'SGPA' means Semester Grade Point Average calculated for individual semester.
- (ix) 'CGPA' is Cumulative Grade Points Average calculated for all courses completed by the students at any point of time. CGPA is calculated each year for both the semesters clubbed together.
- (i) 'Grand CGPA' is calculated in the last year of the course by clubbing together of CGPA of two years, i.e., four semesters. Grand CGPA is being given in Transcript form. To benefit the student a formula for conversation of Grand CGPA into %age marks is given in the Transcript.

IV- GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

Graduate attributes can be understood as the qualities, values, skills and skills that a particular university sets out to inculcate and develop among its students. These attributes are the stated objectives for equipping students to work in a chosen area and become critical and responsible citizens, contributing to the social and economic wellbeing of society. The development of graduate attributes is complex, requiring an institutional commitment across the board if the process is to succeed. The Graduate Attributes of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University will sought to be actualized in terms of the framing of course curricula, learning outcomes, admission criteria and other related administrative regulations of the University.

V GRADUATE ATTRIBUTE 1 - SCHOLARSHIP

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY graduates will be able inquire critically into their area of study, while being aware of changing state of knowledge both in their own chosen discipline as well as related disciplines.

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY graduates will have the ability to actively engage in the generation of innovative and relevant knowledge and understanding through inquiry, critique and synthesis going beyond their discipline of specialization.

GRADUATE ATTRIBUTE 2 - CRITICAL CITIZENSHIP AND THE SOCIAL GOOD

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY graduates will be engaged, committed and accountable agents of social good. They must aspire to contribute to social justice and environmental sustainability, appreciative of the complexity of historical contexts and societal conditions through their roles as professionals and members of local and global communities.

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY graduates will be committed to furthering gender and social equality and empathetically engage with all forms of difference including, conflicting intellectual traditions, religious and cultural practices, language, region and nationality.

GRADUATE ATTRIBUTE 3 - LIFELONG LEARNING

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY graduates will be Lifelong Learners, committed to and capable of continuous collaborative and individual learning and critical reflection for the purpose of furthering their understanding of the world and their place in it.

This can be assessed, evaluated and monitored through the semester examination, extension and outreach activities, success in national level examination, quality of publications, students participation in various activities of the campus and off campus and also through inter and intra university programme.

VI - PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

PO1: Become disciplined individuals, which will be achieved through the classroom discussions, activities given by the facilitators and the exposure to various etiquettes of the corporate.

PO2: Apply the knowledge of various fundamental concepts of the economy and business through classroom activities, case discussions and simulated exercises.

PO3: Provide solutions to the problems of the economy and corporate, through critical analysis of real-life issues in the economy and the corporate.

PO4: Offer oneself as the potential candidate for a responsible position in the corporate or be ready to venture into a business by demonstrating professional competence and entrepreneurial skills, through field visits, project works, internship and discussions with successful entrepreneurs.

PO5: Communicate properly in all forms and exhibiting appropriate interpersonal skills for the success of the organization, through group discussions, panel discussions, presentations, assignments and participating in seminars both individually and in group.

PO6: Adopt and be conversant with the information and communication technology practices of the industry, through the exposure provided in the usage of cotemporary software and packages.

PO7: Demonstrate a positive attitude towards lifelong learning of economic, commercial and management concepts and practicing the same successfully to ensure self-development in the career, through continuous inputs, assessment of learning outcomes and evaluation of the knowledge and skills.

PO8: Become a socially responsible citizen and a person of ethical standards, through the value system embedded in the entire curriculum and its pedagogy.

VII - PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

PSO1: A sound knowledge in the advanced economic theory and its application.

PSO2: An in-depth knowledge in the fields like micro, macro, monetary economics, Sectoral Growth in India, agricultural economics, Indian economic development policy, environmental economics and natural resource management, industrial economics, development economics, labour economics, international economics, econometrics, mathematical methods, research methodology, health economics, public finance and policy in India, economics of coastal resources, etc. and grab research openings in govt. funded national and international research institutions.

PSO3: Demonstrate a sound potential and ambience for a variety of challenging careers through Innovation in teaching and research.

PSO4: Mastery over mathematical and quantitative techniques commonly used in economics research and also in the field of corporate business and policy applications.

PSO5: Attain a competitive edge in the State and Central Service examinations where the subject content of economics dominates in the selection process.

VIII - M.A.ECONOMICS PROGRAMME DETAILS

M.A Economics programme is a two-year course divided into four-semester. A student is required to complete 90 credits and above for the completion of course and the award of degree. This post-graduate program incorporates advanced knowledge in economics discipline, adequate skills and knowledge of computing and data-based decision making, and ability to work on multi/interdisciplinary problems. These can be attained in this program through six curricular components as,

- Disciplinary Core
- Multi-Disciplinary Soft core/Open/MOOCs courses/E-Pathshala
- Electives
- Project
- Viva

Credit Distribution of the Programme is:

Type	Credit Distribution			
	Credits			
	Semester I	Semester II	Semester III	Semester I
Core course	16	16	16	8
Multi-Disciplinary/Inter disciplinary/Soft/MOOCs E-Pathshala courses	3	3	3	4
Electives	-	3	3	3
Projects & Field work	-	-	-	8
Viva	-	-	-	4
Total Credit	19	22	22	27
Total Cumulative Credits for the Programme: 90				

Four Electives are chosen by the student from among a list of elective courses offered by the Department and Students have to undertake two Multi-disciplinary/Inter disciplinary soft Core courses offered by other Departments or MOOC courses under Swayam NPTEL/E-Pathshala. One project has to be completed at the end of two year programme with 8-credit project in the fourth semester followed by 4 credit viva voce examination. A semester may consist of 20 weeks of Activities. The number of teaching hours for each faculty shall be 15-16 per week.

IX Programme Structure

The distribution of the courses over the four semesters of the PG program can be:

SEMESTER I

Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	Credit	Instructional hours /week	Internal Marks	End Sem. Marks	Total
	Advanced Microeconomics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Advanced Macroeconomics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Mathematical Economics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Indian Economic Development and Policy	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Rural Development	Electives	3	6	25	75	100
	Sectoral Growth in India (e Pathshala)						
	Labour Economics						
Total Semester Credits			19				500

SEMESTER II

Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	Credit	Instructional hours /week	Internal Marks	End Sem. Marks	Total
	Industrial Economics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Development Economics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Statistics for Economist	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Monetary Economics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Urban Economics	Electives	3	6	25	75	100
	Gender Economics						
	Resource Economics						
	Foundation course in Managerial Economics (NPTEL)	Non-major Electives	3	3	25	75	100
	Economics of Micro Finance						
	Economics of Infrastructures						
Total Semester Credits			22				600

SEMESTER III

Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	Credit	Instructional hours /week	Internal Marks	End Sem. Marks	Total
	Research Methodology	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	International Economics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Econometrics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Environmental Economics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Health Economics	Electives	3	6	25	75	100
	Population Studies/Demography						
	Welfare Economics						
	Human Resource Development (NPTEL)	Non-major Electives	3	3	25	75	100
	Economic Thoughts of Nobel Laureates						
	Entrepreneurial Development						
Total Semester Credits			22				600

SEMESTER IV

Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	Credit	Instructional hours /week	Internal Marks	End Sem. Marks	Total
	Public Finance and Policy in India (e-Pathshala)	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Economics of Coastal Resource	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Computer Application in Economics	Core	4	6	25	75	100
	Agricultural Economics	Electives	3	6	25	75	100
	Economics of Climate Change						
	Economics of Social Issues						
	Project + Field Work and Viva	Compulsory	8+2+2	8	25	75	100
Total Semester Credits			27				500
Total Programme Credits			90				2200

NOTE:

Students are compulsory to take 20 percent courses for the entire programme from the lists of options being offered by e-Pathshala or MOOCs online courses under NPTEL SWAYAM platform either as a core, elective and non-major elective courses (offered by within the Department or other Departments).

XI - SCHEME OF EXAMINATION GUIDELINES FOR THE AWARD OF INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS PASS PERCENTAGE & PROMOTION CRITERIA SEMESTER TO SEMESTER PROGRESSION

- (i) English shall be the medium of instruction and examination.
- (ii) Examinations shall be conducted at the end of each semester as per the Academic Calendar notified by the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.
- (iii) Examination/Evaluation: A student will be evaluated out of 75 marks during the course.
- (iv) Each theory paper will be examined out of 75 marks (25 for internal assessment) for final examination at the end of each semester.
- (v) Evaluation of the students shall be done by the faculty member who teaches the course on the basis of Continuous Assessment and End Semester Examination. The proportion of the distribution of marks among End Semester and Continuous Assessment shall be 75-25.

Split up Marks under Choice Based Credit Semester System		
S. No.	Internal Marks	Marks
A	Internal Marks (Best out of three continuous assessment test conducted by the respective course Teacher for each semester)	15
B	Seminar	5
C	Assignment	5
(A+B+C)	Total	25
D	End Semester External Marks	75
(A+B+C+D)	Total	100
	Project and Viva Evaluation	

XII - SPAN PERIOD

No students shall be admitted as a candidate for the examination for any of the Years/Semesters after the lapse of 4 years from the date of admission to the first year of the M.A. Programme.

XIII. CONVERSION OF MARKS INTO GRADES GRADE POINTS CGPA CALCULATION DIVISION OF DEGREE INTO CLASSES

An alphabetical grading system was adopted for the assessment of student's performance in the course. The grade is based on a 6 point scale. The following table gives the range of marks %, grade points and alphabetical grade.

Range of Marks %	Grade Points	Alphabetical Grade
90-100	9	A+
80-89	8	A
70-79	7	B+
60-69	6	B
50-59	5	C
Below 50	0	F

A minimum of grade point 5 (Grade C) is needed for the successful completion of a course. Minimum credit to be fulfilled for the successful completion of M.A. Economics programme is 90 credits.

Performance of a student at the end of each semester is indicated by the Grade Point Average (G P A) and is calculated by taking the weighted average of grade points of the course successfully completed.

The overall performance of a student is indicated by the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA). The final Grade/mark Card issued at the end of the final semester issued by the university contain the details of all courses taken during the entire programme including those taken over and above the prescribed minimum credits for obtaining the degree. The final grade card shows the percentage of marks, CGPA (corrected to two decimal places) and the overall letter grade of a student for the entire programme. Once the valuation work is over the Passing Board Committee approves the results and the same will be submitted to the Vice Chancellor for approval. On getting the approval of the Vice Chancellor, the results will be declared. The result of the End Semester Examination is published within 30 days from the date of the last examination by the Controller of Examinations of the University.

XIV - ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT

60% Attendance is required in each semester to attend the end semester examination.

XV. COURSE WISE CONTENT OF M.A ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

The course consists of the core subjects and elective subjects as follows.

M.A ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

Core Course

COURSE CODE:	ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To understand basic knowledge in micro economic theories, concepts and models.
2. To obtain knowledge to apply economic theories and models to execute managerial functions.
3. Enable the students to obtain managerial problem solving skills.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge about the fundamental concepts of micro economic theory.
2. Knowledge about the theory of cost and production, market structure, and marketing strategy.
3. Knowledge about the welfare economics and factor pricing theory.

Course Outcomes (COs):

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Recall various micro economic theories.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the factors that affect firm's pricing decision.	D	K2
CO 3	Relate the basic economic theory and principles to current microeconomic issues and evaluate related public policy.	B, E	K3
CO 4	How to apply the skills an individual firm interacts within the markets, when markets are fails.	C, E	K4
CO 5	Understand how the economy achieves partial and general equilibrium.	D	K5
CO 6	Create the students' ability to construct and sustain an argument using the phrases and concepts that economists use in their deliberations.	A, C	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	M	S	L	S	M
CO2	M	S	S	M	S	M	S	L
CO3	S	M	S	S	M	L	M	S
CO4	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	S
CO5	M	S	M	S	L	S	M	M
CO6	S	S	M	M	S	M	S	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-52.08%,

Medium- 35.42%

Low-12.5%

UNIT – I: MARKET THEORIES – I

(12 L)

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

UNIT – II: MARKET THEORIES – II

(12 L)

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

UNIT – III: ALTERNATIVE THEORIES OF FIRM

(12 L)

Duopoly price game – dominant strategy – Nash Equilibrium – Full Cost Pricing Rule – Bain's limits pricing theory – Sylos-Labini Model – Input-output model – linear programming applications in decision making.

UNIT – IV: DISTRIBUTION THEORIES

(12 L)

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

UNIT – V: ECONOMICS OF INFORMATION

(12 L)

Informational asymmetry – Market for lemons – Adverse selection – Insurance market and adverse selection – Solution to principal agent problem – Hidden action(Moral Hazard) – Signaling and Screening.

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Ahuja H.L (2004), Advanced Economic Theory (Sultan Chand Co., New Delhi).
2. Hal R. Varian (2004), Intermediate Micro Economics (East-West Press: New Delhi)
3. Jhingan. M.L (2004), Micro Economic Theory, (Vrinda Publications-Delhi).
4. Ruffin Roy. J (1992), Intermediate Micro Economics Harper & Collins Publishers.
5. Sundaram K.P.M. and Vaish M.C. (2004), Micro Economic Theory (S.Chand, New Delhi)
6. Koutsyiannis A. (1978), Modern Micro Economics, (Macmillan-London).
7. Ferguson C.E. (1970), Micro Economic Theory, (Homewood, U.S.A).
8. GisserMichall (1978), Introduction to Price Theory, (International Text Books Co.),
9. Salvatore, Dominick (2004), Micro Economic Theory (Tata Mcgraw Hill-New Delhi).

COURSE CODE:	ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Gain sound knowledge in macroeconomic theories, concepts and models.
2. Enable the students to develop a critical insight on Classical, Keynesian and Austrian Macroeconomic models.
3. Make students to understand macroeconomic problems.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge about the fundamental concepts of macroeconomic theory and policies.
2. Knowledge about the modern and new Keynesian macroeconomics.
3. Knowledge about the various business cycle theories.

Course Outcomes (COs):

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Recall the central propositions of Keynesian macroeconomics.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the new classical macroeconomics	B, C	K2
CO 3	Evaluate the Keynesian and Austrian macroeconomic theories.	B, D	K3
CO 4	Analyze old and new theories of macroeconomics.	E	K4
CO 5	Evaluate the real business cycle theory.	C,D	K5
CO 6	Justify the principles of Austrian economic theory and business cycles.	B	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	M	S	L	M	S	M	S	L
CO3	S	M	M	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	M	L	M	S
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	L	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-52.08%, Medium- 37.5% Low-10.42%

UNIT – I: MODERN KEYNESIAN MACROECONOMICS

(12 L)

Central propositions of Keynesian macroeconomics- Mundell-Fleming model- Minsky's financial instability hypothesis - The Great Recession and the revival of Keynesian macroeconomics.

UNIT – II: THE NEW CLASSICAL MACROECONOMICS

(12 L)

Assumptions of Rational Expectation Hypothesis- Policy Ineffectiveness Theorem - Aggregate supply hypothesis- Policy implications of new classical approach.

UNIT – III: REAL BUSINESS CYCLE THEORY

(12 L)

Source of Productivity shocks in Real Business Cycle Theory- Stabilisation Policy and Unemployment - Role of money in Real Business Cycle Theory'- Policy implications of real business cycle theory.

UNIT – IV: NEW KEYNESIAN MACROECONOMICS

(12 L)

Core propositions of new Keynesian macroeconomics - Wage and Price Rigidities- New Keynesian business cycle theory- Policy implications of new Keynesian macroeconomics.

UNIT – V: AUSTRIAN MACROECONOMIC THEORY

(12 L)

Basic Principles of Austrian Economic Theory- Austrian Theory and Business Cycles - Policy Implications of Austrian Theory.

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Dornbusch, Rudiger, Stanley Fischer, and Richard Startz (2000). Macroeconomics, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. Roger E.A. Farmer (2002), Macro Economics, Thompson Asia Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
3. Jha, Raghendra (1991). Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
4. Laidler, David E.W. (1977). The Demand for Money: Theories and Evidence, Harper and Row, New York.
5. Mueller, M.G. (Ed.)(1978). Readings in Macroeconomics, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
6. Mankiw. N Gregory (2000), Macro Economics (Worth Publishers, New York).

COURSE CODE:	MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To strengthen the students fundamental mathematical skills essential for solving economic problems.
2. Enabling the students to analyze economic theories, issues and find solutions to complex economic problems with mathematical techniques and to analyze economic issues accordingly.
3. To measure the effect of changes in the economic variables for decision-making process.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Mathematics at +2, UG level
3. A basic knowledge of elementary mathematics

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To understand the basic economic theories associated with mathematical equations	A	K1
CO 2	To understand the mathematical knowledge and expertise to the problems of economics.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To acquire analytical skill towards research for any economic policies.	B, E	K3
CO 4	To develop mathematical ability to derive consumer equilibrium and its implications.	E	K4
CO 5	To enhance the students analyzing capability of solving linear programming and graphical methods and applications.	D	K5
CO 6	To create mathematical ability of Profit maximization under Perfect competition and Monopoly market structure.	D, E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	L	S	S	S	S	M	S	M
CO2	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	S
CO3	L	S	M	S	M	S	S	S
CO4	S	L	M	S	S	L	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	S	L	M	S
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-58.33%,

Medium- 31.25%

Low-10.42%

UNIT – I: STATIC EQUILIBRIUM ANALYSIS

(12 L)

Ingredients of an Economic Model-Mathematical Economics Vs Literary Economics- Relations and Functions of Two or more variables in Economics- Partial market Equilibrium- Method of Elimination-Simultaneous Linear Equations-Cramer's rule using determinants-Properties of Determinants-Matrix operations-Addition, Subtraction, Scalar Multiplication, Transpose and Inverse-Solving a system of linear equations using matrix inverse method – Input-Output Analysis – Assumptions, uses and limitations.

UNIT – II: COMPARATIVE STATIC ANALYSIS

(12 L)

Differential Calculus- Derivatives of a function in two or more variables – Total and partial derivatives – Rules of first and second order derivatives- Applications of derivatives- Integration First Order and Second Order - Marginal values, Elasticity and Growth rate of a function and shape of graph of the function- Optimum values of a function in two or more variables- First and Second order conditions-Lagrangian Multiplier method of constrained optimization.

UNIT – III: THEORY OF DEMAND

(12 L)

Utility Function-Marginal Utility- Consumer's equilibrium- Proportionality rule- Marginal Rate of Substitution-Normal properties of Indifference Curves- Slutsky equation-Separation of price effect into income and substitution effect.

UNIT – IV: THEORY OF PRODUCTION

(12 L)

Production Function-Marginal product- Isoquant- Marginal Rate of Technical substitution-Expansion Path-Elasticity of Substitution- Properties of Homogeneous production Function, Application of Euler's theorem to the marginal Productivity theory of Distribution - Cobb-Douglas Production Function –Properties, uses and limitations- Linear programming – Graphic method and Applications.

UNIT – V: THEORY OF FIRM

(12 L)

Cost Function – Marginal, Average and Total – Normal Cost conditions.- Revenue Functions –Marginal, Average and Total-Normal Revenue conditions- Profit maximization under Perfect competition and Monopoly.

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Chiang C (1994), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics (NewDelhi: McGrawHill).
2. Dowling Edward T (1989), Mathematical Methods (Schaum Series, NewYork).

3. Geoff Renshaw (2009), Maths for Economics (Oxford University Press,London).
4. Metha&Madnani. (2004), Mathematics for Economists (SultanChand& Sons- NewDelhi).
5. Allen R.G.D. (1984), Mathematical Analysis for Economics (London: Macmillan).
6. Henderson J.M &R.N. Quandt (1979), Micro Economic Theory (New York: McGraw Hill).
7. Koutsiannis. A (2002), Modern Micro Economics (New York: TheMacmillan).
8. Lancaster K (1998) ,Mathematical Economics (New York: TheMacillian).

COURSE CODE:	INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To understand the overall concepts of Indian economic development and major policies of India.
2. Enable the students to understand the role of erstwhile planning commission and NITI Aayog
3. Enable to students to analyze the impact of women work participation rate in India

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of Indian economy at the time of Independence.
2. To gain knowledge of planning commission and NITI Aayog
3. To understand importance of women work participation rate.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To understand the overall basic concepts of economic development	A	K1
CO 2	To acquire knowledge of erstwhile planning commission and NITI Aayog.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To analyze the impact of Goods and Service Tax	B, E	K3
CO 4	Enhance the skills to assess Poverty in pre and post liberalization periods	E	K4
CO 5	To assess the economics of labour in the informal sectors.	D, E	K5
CO 6	To create new insights towards India's demographic transition for economic development.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	S	M	S
CO4	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-64.58%,

Medium- 31.25%

Low-4.17%

UNIT-1: GROWTH AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE

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

(12 L)

UNIT-2: AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

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

(12 L)

UNIT-3: FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS, FINANCE AND EXTERNAL SECTOR

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

(12 L)

UNIT-4: POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

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

(12 L)

UNIT-5: SOCIAL ISSUES

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

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

COURSE CODE:	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To make the students to understand the concepts, pattern of development and various indicators of rural development.
2. To acquire skills towards the impact of inequality and regional disparities and how to address those backwardness
3. To enable the students to analyse Panchayat Raj system and people participation in various rural development activities.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge about the importance of rural development.
2. Understand various economic reforms
3. Importance of Rural development programmes.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To understand the concepts, patter of development and significance of rural indicators.	A	K1
CO 2	To acquire skills to understand the issues and challenges of regional disparities.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To analyze the role of small and cottage industries towards addressing rural backwardness	B, E	K3
CO 4	To evaluate self help groups and social welfare organizations combating rural poverty	B, E	K4
CO 5	To analyze the important role of DRDA, SIRD and BDO	D, E	K5
CO 6	Enhance the skills and crate rural health policy measures to promote rural health sector.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	M	S	M	L	S
CO2	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	S	M	S
CO4	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	M
CO5	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-58.33%,

Medium- 37.5%

Low-4.17%

UNIT-I -INTRODUCTION

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

(12 L)

UNIT-II - DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

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

(12 L)

UNIT-III - INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Panchayat Raj and Co-operatives- NGO's and People participation – Self Help Groups- Social and Welfare Organisation.

(12 L)

UNIT-IV - ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING PROCESS

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

(12 L)

UNIT-V – PLANNING AND POLICY

Rural Health Care Policy- Technology Development Policy- Conservation, Promotion of environment and Integrated development.

(12 L)

(Total:

60 L)

References

1. R.P Misra and K.V Sundaram (1999), Rural Area Development: Perspective and Approaches (S.Chand and Co., New Delhi)
2. Y.B. Mathur (1998), Rural Development in India: 1885 - 1995 (Sage Publications, New Delhi).
3. Katar Singh (2000), Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management (Sage Publications, New Delhi).
4. P.R. Dubhasi (1999), Policy and Performance, Agricultural and Rural Development in Post Independence India.
5. ShriramMaheswari (2000), Rural Development in India (Sage Publications, New Delhi).
6. E.D.Setty (1998), Rural Development Problem and Prospects (Darya Ganj, New Delhi).

COURSE CODE:	SECTORAL GROWTH IN INDIA (e Pathshala)	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To understand the overall role and nature of agricultural growth for in India.
2. To acquire theoretical knowledge to understand industrial growth, various industrial policy, New economic policy and Labour market reforms in India
3. To enable the students to evaluate balance of Payments- Foreign Trade Policy- EXIM Policy (Pre and Post reform) – FERA and FEMA.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of agricultural, land reforms and price policy.
2. Understand the importance of RBI and Money market
3. Role of multinational corporations for nation building.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To understand the role and nature of agriculture, cropping pattern and land reforms and policy issues of agricultural credit, price policy and importance of food security in India.	A	K1
CO 2	To understand industrial growth, various industrial policy, New economic policy and Labour market reforms in India.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To analyze the overall service sector reforms, Role of RBI and Money market and Major structure and trends of Foreign trade.	B, E	K3
CO 4	To Evaluate balance of Payments- Foreign Trade Policy- EXIM Policy (Pre and Post reform) – FERA and FEMA.	E	K4
CO 5	To evaluate Multinational Corporations in the growth process	D, E	K5
CO 6	To create macroeconomic stabilization policy and compare structural reforms in India – Globalization – India and WTO.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** – Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-70.83%,

Medium- 25%

Low-4.17%

UNIT I ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND POLICY

Role and nature of agriculture (Cropping pattern) – Institutional framework: Land reforms- Agricultural inputs-Agricultural production and Productivity in India – Green Revolution- Agricultural Credit- Agricultural Price policy and marketing- Agriculture subsidies and food security in India- Agricultural labourer.

(12L)

UNIT II INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND LABOUR MARKET

Industrial Growth and Planning period - Industrial Policy- Major Industries in India- Micro, Small, Medium enterprise in India – Public sector enterprises- Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization and Disinvestment- Problem of sick industries- Labour Market reforms in India.

(12L)

UNIT III SERVICE SECTOR AND CAPITAL MARKETS

Service sector: An overview- Price behaviour- Financial sector reforms- Commercial banks, Cooperative banks and RBI – Money Market- Review of Monetary Policy and Interest rate Policy- Capital Market and SBI – Institutional finance – Major Trends: Structure and Direction of Foreign Trade.

(12L)

UNIT IV BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND EXIM POLICY

Balance of Payments- Foreign Trade Policy- EXIM Policy (Pre and Post reform) – FERA and FEMA.

(12L)

UNIT V GLOBALIZATION AND WTO

Multinational Corporations – Special Economic Zones – Macroeconomic stabilization Policy and Structural reforms in India – Globalization – India and WTO.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

COURSE CODE:	LABOUR ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To familiarize theories and concepts of labour economics.
2. To gain sound knowledge on labour market theories.
3. To enable the students to know about the importance of labour in economic development.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic understanding of fundamental concepts of labour theory.
2. Knowledge about the labour markets and wage determination.
3. Awareness about the industrial relations and social security of labour.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To remember the basic idea on theories and concepts labour economics.	A	K1
CO 2	Enable the students to understand the importance of various labour market issues.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Relates the basic economic theory and principles of current labour issues and mitigate public policy.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Assess the issues of social security measures for labour welfare movements in India	E	K4
CO 5	To develop the students analyzing skills towards the labour Union movements in India and its disputes.	D, E	K5
CO 6	Create a new knowledge among the students to about the National Commission on Labour and labour markets.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	L	S	S	S	S	M	S	M
CO2	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	S
CO3	L	S	M	S	M	S	S	S
CO4	S	L	M	S	S	L	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	S	L	M	S
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-58.33%,

Medium- 31.25%

Low-10.42%

UNIT – I: LABOUR MARKETS

Nature and characteristics of labour markets in developing countries like India; Paradigms of labour market analysis — Classical, neo-classical and dualistic economy; Demand for labour in relation to size and pattern of investment; Choice of technologies and labour policies; Supply of labour in relation to growth of labour force; Labour market policies; Mobility and productivity of labour; Rationalization; Methods of recruitment and placement; Employment service organization in India.

(12 L)

UNIT – II: EMPLOYMENT

Employment and development relationship — Poverty and unemployment in developing countries; Unemployment — Concept, Types, and Measurement, particularly in India; Impact of rationalization, technological change and modernization on employment in organized private industry, Public sector and employment in agricultural sector; Analysis of educated unemployment; Employment policy in Five Year Plans and its evaluation.

(12 L)

UNIT – III: WAGE DETERMINATION

Classical, neo-classical and bargaining theories of wage determination; Concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage in theory and practice; Discrimination in labour markets; Wage determination in various sectors — rural, urban, organized, unorganized and in informal sectors; Non-wage component of labour remuneration; Inflation-wage relationship at micro and macro levels; Productivity and wage relationship; Analysis of rigidity in labour markets; Asymmetric information and efficiency of labour markets in wage determination; National wage policy; Wages and Wage Boards in India; Bonus system and profit sharing.

(12 L)

UNIT – IV: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Theories of labour movement — Growth, pattern and structure of labour unions in India, Achievements of labour unions; Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism; Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Role of judicial activism; Labour legislation in India; Indian labour laws and practices in relation to international labour standards.

(12 L)

UNIT – V: STATE AND LABOUR

State and social security of labour — Concept of social security and its evolution; Social assistance and social insurance; Review and appraisal of states policies with respect to social security and labour welfare in India; Special problems of labour: Child labour, female labour, Discrimination and gender bias in treatment of labour; Receding state and its effect on working of labour markets; Labour market reforms — Exit policy, need for safety nets, measures imparting flexibility in labour markets; Second National Commission on Labour; Globalization and labour markets.

(12 L)

(Total: 60L)

Basic Readings List:

1. Datt, G. (1996), *Bargaining Power, Wages and Employment: An Analysis of Agricultural Labour Markets in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Hajela, P.D. (1998), *Labour Restructuring in India: A Critique of the New Economic Policies*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Jhabvala, R. and R.K. Subrahmanya (Eds.) (2000), *The Unorganised Sector: Work Security and Social Protection*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Lester, R.A. (1964), *Economics of Labour*, (2nd Edition), Macmillan, New York
5. McConnell, C.R. and S.L. Brue (1986), *Contemporary Labour Economics*, McGraw-Hill, New York.
6. Papola, T.S., P.P. Ghosh and A.N. Sharma (Eds.) (1993), *Labour, employment and Industrial Relations in India*, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
7. Rosenberg M.R. (1988), *Labour Markets in Low Income Countries in* Chenery, H.B. and T.N. Srinivasan, (Eds.), *The Handbook of Development Economics*, North-Holland, New York.
8. VenkataRatnam, C.S. (2001), *Globalization and Labour-Management Relations: Dynamics of Change*, Sage Publications/Response Books, New Delhi.

Unit I

1. McCormick, B. and Smith (Eds.) (1968), *The Labour Market*, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
2. Papola, T.S. and Rodgers, G. (Eds.) (1992), *Labour Institutions and Economic Development in India*, International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva.
3. Rees, A. (1973), *Economics of Work and Pay*, Harper and Row, New York.
4. Sen, A.K. (1975), *Employment, Technology, and Development*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Solow, R.M. (1990), *Labour Market as an Institution*, Blackwell, London.

Unit II

1. Das, N. (1960), *Unemployment, Full Employment and India*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
2. Deshpande, L.K., P.R. Brahmananda, E.A.G. Robinson, (Eds.) (1983), *Employment Policy in a Developing Economy*, Vol. I & II Macmillan, London.

3. Kannapon, S. (1983), *Employment Problems and Urban Labour Markets in Developing Countries*, University of Michigan, AnnArbor.
4. Papola, T.S. and Sharma, A.N. (Eds.) (1999), *Gender and Employment in India*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Sharma. A.N. and A. Kundu (Ed.) (2001), *Informal Sector in India: Emerging Perspectives*, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.

Unit III

1. Binswanger H.P. and M.R. Rosenzweig (Eds.) (1984), *Contractual Arrangements, Employment, and Wages in Rural Labor Markets in Asia*, Yale University Press, New Haven.
2. Desphande L.K. and J.C. Sandesara, (Eds.) (1970), *Wage Policy and Wages Determination in India*, Bombay University Press, Bombay.
3. Foster, A.D. and M.R. Rosenberg, (1993), *Information Flows and Discrimination in Labour Markets in Rural Areas in Developing Countries*, Annual Conference on Development Economics, World Bank, Washington D.C.
4. Hicks J.R. (1932), *The Theory of Wages*, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
5. Madan, B.K. (1977), *The Real Wages of Industrial Workers in India*, Management Development Institute, New Delhi.
6. Mazumdar, D. (1989), *Micro-economic Issues of Labour Markets in Developing Countries*, EDI Services Paper No. 40, World Bank, Washington D.C

Unit IV

1. Breman, J. (1996), *Footloose Labour: Working in India's Informal Economy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
2. Memoria, C.B. (1966), *Labour Problems and Social Welfare in India*, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
3. Punekar, S.D. (1978), *Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
4. Sach, J. (1990), 'Social Conflict and Populist Policies in Latin America,' in R. Brunnetta and C.D. Aringa (Eds.) *Labour Relations and Economic Performance*, Macmillan, Basing Stoke.
5. Singh V.B. (Ed.) (1970), *Industrial Labour in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

Unit V

1. Deshpande, S., G. Standing, and L.K. Deshpande, (1998), Labour Flexibility in a Third World Metropolis, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Hauseman, S. (1991), Industrial Restructuring with Job Security, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
3. MHRD, GOI (1987), Shram Shakti: Report of the National Commission on Self-employed Women and Women Workers in the Informal Sector, Ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delhi.
4. Misra, L. (2000), Child Labour in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Riveros, L. (1990), Labour Market Policies and Labour Market Reforms in Socialist Economies, World Bank, Washington D.C.

COURSE CODE:	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Make the students to understand the various concepts, objectives and market structures.
2. Enable the students to identify the core industries and its role on improvement of the economy.
3. Make students to take decision on investment and understand the legal framework towards industrial disputes.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge about the fundamental theory of firm and pricing.
2. Knowledge about production function and technical efficiency.
3. Knowledge about the issues in Indian industry.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Remember the various concepts of industrial economics.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the meaning of the firm and industry and suggest suitable measures towards industrial inefficiency.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Access and analyze the industrial productivity.	B, E	K3
CO 4	To Analyzethe financial sources of industrial development.	E	K4
CO 5	Evaluate the legal frame work and instruments of industrial regulations.	D, E	K5
CO 6	To create policy measures towards industrial sickness	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-66.67%,

Medium- 35.42%

Low-12.5%

UNIT-I: BASIC CONCEPTS, THEORY OF FIRM AND PRICING

Concepts: Firm, Industrial Combination-Causes-conglomerate, cartel, pattern of industrialization- Economies of scale – Market structure- Objectives of the firm – Growth of firms – Marginal cost pricing vs. full cost pricing – Depreciation –Administered prices.

(12 L)

UNIT –II: INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Industrial Organization -Structure and change- Relevance of industry studies for public policy- Monopoly and concentration: Concepts –Measures of monopoly – Control of monopoly-Industrial monopoly legislation- The Indian MRTP Act, 1969.

(12 L)

UNIT-III: THEORIES OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial location: Factors affecting industrial location - Measures of localization – Weber and Sargent Florence - Regional growth of industry in India- Need for balance regional development of Industries- Industrial policy on backward areas.

(12 L)

UNIT-IV: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND FINANCE

Industrial Productivity-Measures –factors affecting productivity- and efficiency- Financial statements: Ratio analysis and interpretation- Industrial finance-sources of finance- Industrial Development Bank of India – IFC-Objectives and functioning – Impact of these institutions.

(12 L)

UNIT-V: ISSUES IN INDIAN INDUSTRY

Public sector: Rationale-organization – Pricing policies – The question of efficiency – Performance of public sector in India – The concept of joint sector- Industrial problems: Industrial sickness, Evaluation of Industrial reform measures- Industrial policy since 1991-Foreign capital and role of MMNC in India.

(12 L)

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Divine, P.J. et al., (1978), An Introduction to Industrial Economics [George Allen and Unwin, London].
2. Hay, D.A. and D.J.Morris (1979), Industrial Economics: Theory and Evidence [Oxford University Press, Oxford].

COURSE CODE:	DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The foremost objectives of this course are to:

1. To acquire basic theoretical knowledge towards development economics.
2. Students enhance their skills towards some growth models.
3. Enable students to understand some trade policies of development economics.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge about the growth theory of economic development.
2. Knowledge about the theory of poverty, inequality, and human capital.
3. Knowledge about the importance of agriculture.

Course Outcomes (COs):

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Remember the concept and theoretical knowledge of development economics.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the various contemporary theory of development and its growth models.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To equip analyzing capability of various causes of inequality.	C, E	K3
CO 4	Evaluate the role of agriculture in economic development and its various agricultural pricing policies.	E	K4
CO 5	To evaluate import and export substitution	B	K5
CO 6	To develop assessment capacity of fiscal policy for economic development	D	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	M	L	M	S	M	S	L
CO3	S	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	M	L	M	S
CO6	M	M	S	M	S	L	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-50%,

Medium- 39.58%

Low-10.42%

Unit – I :Introduction

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

(12L)

Unit – II: Theories of Development

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

(12L)

Unit – III : Poverty, Inequality and Human Capital

Measurement of inequality and poverty-Inverted –U hypothesis -Cause of inequality- Investing in education and health- the human capital approach- Education and Development(a) social and private benefits of education- (b) education, inequality and poverty (c)Women's education and development- Health system in development (a) health and productivity (b) financing health system in developing economics (c) Gender perspective in health care.

(12L)

Unit – IV: Agriculture and Rural Development

The role of agriculture in development- Agricultural policy: (a) agricultural taxation (b) pricing policy- Risk aversion and uncertainty in subsistence farming-sharecropping and interlocking factor markets- Rural urban migration –Todaro model –Rural credit markets (a) providers and characteristics (b) theories of informed credit markets: lender's monopoly and default collateral.

(12 L)

Unit- V: Policies for development

Market and the state in development:(a) The Washington consensus components and critical evaluation (b) The role of state in development (c) market failure state failure and development- Trade Policy in development : (a) import substitution (b) export promotion- Fiscal policy for development: (a) direct Vs indirect taxes (b) pattern and level of taxation.- Financial system in development: (a) the role of financial system in development (b) role of central banks (c) financial liberalization.

(12L)

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Michael P. Todaro and Stephen C. Smith (2004), Economic Development, Pearson Education, Singapore cha- 2, 6,7, 8,
2. Yujiro Hayami (2003), Development Economics: OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.
3. Debraj Ray (2009), Development Economics, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.
4. Jomo K.S. and Ben Fiveth (Eds); (2005), "The New Development Economics: London Zes Books and New Delhi, Tulika Books.
5. World Development Reports, (The World Bank1998, 2005, 2007, and 2009).

COURSE CODE:	STATISTICS FOR ECONOMISTS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize the application of statistical methods in socio-economic analysis among the student.
2. To enable the students to apply these technique in current business practices.
3. To make them draw inference based on the numerical results obtained.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Statistics as one subject+2 or UG level
3. A basic knowledge of statistics

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To enhance the student's skills towards sampling techniques and different types of data.	A	K1
CO 2	Students should understand the importance of statistical values of Mean, Median and Mode for inferences.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Students should develop the skills to run regression analysis for any data interpretation.	B, E	K3
CO 4	To evaluate the end results based on the statistical significance values	E	K4
CO 5	To learn how to fix tentative hypothesis before presumption of results and correlate those hypothesis with Table value.	C, D	K5
CO 6	To develop skills towards analyzing statistical data with help of software.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	M	M	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	L	S	L	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-54.17%,

Medium- 37.5%

Low-8.33%

UNIT- I SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION

Sampling – Random Sampling – Randomized Experiments – Data Collection
Primary and Secondary Data – Sampling Methods – Classification of Data –
Graphic and Diagrammatic Representation.

(12 L)

UNIT- II DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive Statistics – Centre of Distribution – Mean, Median and Mode –
Use of Various Measures of Average – Spread of a Distribution – Range –
Quartile Deviation – Mean Deviation – Standard Deviation

(12 L)

UNIT- III REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Relationship between variables – Correlation Techniques – Regression
Analysis – Fitting Least Squares Lines – Standard Error of the Estimates -
Index Numbers – Time Series Analysis.

(12 L)

UNIT- IV LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Significance of Mean and other statistics – Standard Error of Mean –
Standard Error of Standard Deviation – The Distribution of ‘t’ – Degrees of
freedom – Level of Significance.

(12 L)

UNIT-V TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis Testing – Testing Procedures – Hypothesis Testing using
confidence intervals – Using ‘t’ Distribution – Prob. Value (Two – Sided) –
SPSS : An Introduction.

(12 L)

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Aggarwal. Y.P (2002), Statistics Methods – Concepts Application and Computation, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd., NewDelhi.
2. Davis, Glyn & Pecar, Branko, (2010), Business Statistics- Using Excel, Oxford University Press, NewYork.
3. Gupta, S.P. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons, NewDelhi.
4. Kanji, K. Gopal, (1999), 100 Statistical Tests, Sage Publications, London.
5. Speigal, M.R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
6. Whigham, David, (2008), Business Data Analysis Using Excel, Oxford University Press.
7. Wonnacott H. Thomas & Wonnacott J. Ronald (1969), Introductory Statistics, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. NewYork.

COURSE CODE:	MONETARY ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. The students can understand basic knowledge of monetary economics and its effects including its impact on interest rates and inflation.
2. To acquire theoretical knowledge of quantity theories of money and also discusses like Fisher, Cambridge, Keynesian, Tobin and Don Patinkin's demand for money models.
3. To analyze the consequences of policy actions by the central banks towards economy.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of supply and demand for money.
2. Understand the importance of money and capital markets.
3. Knowledge banking and its functions.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	The students can understand fundamentals of monetary policies.	A	K1
CO 2	Students can understand different types of money supply and its determinants	B, C	K2
CO 3	Students can able to understand the significance and functions of Money market and capital market	B, E	K3
CO 4	Students can also able to develop and criticize different functions of commercial banks and bank policies.	E	K4
CO 5	Enable the students to review the different monetary policy reports	D, E	K5
CO 6	Students can able analyze the consequences of policy actions by the central banks towards economy of our country.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

Strong-60 %,

Medium- 25%

Low-15%

UNIT – I: DEMAND FOR MONEY

Quantity theories of money – Fisher and Cambridge- Keynesian monetary theory- James Tobin’s portfolio analysis of money demand- Don Patinkin’s Integration– Real Balance Effect- Milton Friedman’s reformulated quantity theory.

(12L)

UNIT – II: SUPPLY OF MONEY

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

(12L)

UNIT – III: MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET

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

(12L)

UNIT – IV: BANKING

Functions of Commercial banks - Credit creation – process and limitations- Role of Commercial banks after nationalization – after reforms - Role of RBI – Regulation of money supply and credit - Narashimham Committee Reports – 1991 and 1998 – RaguramRajan Committee Report -2007.

(12L)

UNIT – V: MONETARY POLICY

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

(12L)

(Total: 60 L)

References

1. Jhingan, M.L. (2005), Monetary Economics [Konark Publication, New Delhi].
2. Sundaram, K.P.M. (2003), Money, Banking and International Trade [Vikas, New Delhi].
3. Vaish, M.C. (2004), Money, Banking and International Trade [New Age International, New Delhi].

4. Gupta, R.D. (1995), Keynes and Post Keynesian Economics [Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi].
5. Basil J. Moore (1965), An Introduction to the Theory of Finance [Oxford University Press].
6. Basu, S.K. (1975), Recent Banking Development [Chand and Co., New Delhi].
7. Johnson Harry (1957), Essays in Monetary Economics [George Allen Unwin].

COURSE CODE:	URBAN ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To understand the fundamentals of urbanisation and its significance.
2. To acquire theoretical knowledge of rural-urban migration and also social, economic factors affecting migration-push and pull factors.
3. To encourage student to remember the importance of urban transportation, housing, water supply and health.
4. Students can able evaluate policies programmes under the Integrated Development of small and medium town and also able to understand the significance of satellite towns.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of urban areas and the process of urbanisation.
2. Understand the problems of urbanization.
3. Knowledge of Urban development and its policies.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Understand the basic ideas of urbanization and its process.	A	K1
CO 2	To understand the implications of urbanization towards, transportation, housing, water supply and health.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To understand causes of rural-urban migration and also social, economic factors affecting migration-push and pull factors.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Students can apply his intelligence towards the process of urbanization without labour absorption in India	E	K4
CO 5	To develop evaluation skills towards urban development and Housing Policy	D, E	K5
CO 6	To develop analytical skills towards the measures to control urban growth-Decentralisation industry-Growth Centres-Satellite towns.	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

Strong-65 %,

Medium- 20%

Low-15%

UNIT-I THE PROCESS OF URBANISATION

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

(12 L)

UNIT-II RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

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

(12 L)

UNIT-III PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION

Urban Transportation- Slums, Housing and Urban Renewal- Urban Water supply and Public Health- Urban Financial Problems.

(12 L)

UNIT-IV URBANISATION IN INDIA

21st Century Urbanization in India-Growth of Urban Population-Urbanization without labour absorption in India.

(12 L)

UNIT-V URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN INDIA

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

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

References

1. Ashish Bose (1989), India's Urbanization 1901-2001 (Tata McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi).
2. Francis Cherunillam (1984), Urbanization in Developing Countries (Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai).

3. Ghanshyam Shah, (1997), Urban Economics (Sage Publications, New Delhi).
4. Brian A and Ravinder Singh,(edited) (1995), Housing the Urban poor, Policy and Practice in Developing Countries, (Sage Publications, New Delhi).
5. Fred Durr,(1987), The Urban Economy (London, Index Educational Publishers).
6. Harris Tordon (1973), Introduction to urban Economic Analysis and policy (New York).
7. LolydRodwin and Associates (1969, Planning urban growth and Regional Development (London: M.T.Press).
8. Mark Garrett,(1996), Transportation Planning (Sage Publications, New Delhi).
9. Robert L.Bish and Robert J.Kirk (1974), Economic Principles and Urban Problems (New Jersey, Prentice Hall Inc).

COURSE CODE:	GENDER ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To understand and distinguish between women studies Vs. Gender Studies and also to assess demographic aspects of women
2. To acquire theoretical knowledge of women and the household, decision making power and domestic role of women.
3. To analyze occupational pattern of women's employment in agricultural and non-agricultural occupation, theories of Labour market -Wage differentials in the labour market and also to create women empowerment through political emancipation.

Course Prerequisites:

4. Basic knowledge of women suppression based on demographic status.
5. Understand the importance of women in social and economic decision making
6. Knowledge of labour markets and its wage differentials.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To understand basic theories of women Studies vs Gender studies – Sex vs Gender.	A	K1
CO 2	To acquire the status of women in the household – Women's paid work and the family – decision making power	B, C	K2
CO 3	To analyze occupational pattern of women's employment both in agricultural and non-agricultural Occupation	B, E	K3
CO 4	To evaluate women work participation rate in India	E	K4
CO 5	To evaluate women's employment in service sector, entrepreneurship both in rural and urban	D, E	K5
CO 6	To create women economic empowerment by way of eradicating poverty through various social and political measurements	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 – Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-70.83%,

Medium- 25%

Low-4.17%

UNIT -I – DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF GENDER

Women Studies vs Gender studies – Sex vs Gender –The dimensions of female mortality and morbidity female density- Age Composition – Sex ratio – Missing women – Longevity of Life.

(12 L)

UNIT -II – GENDER AND FAMILY

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

(12 L)

UNIT -III – GENDER AND RURAL SECTOR

Occupational pattern of women’s employment – Agricultural occupation and Non- Agricultural Occupation- Feminisation of labour- Theories of Labour market -Wage differentials in the labour market – male and female productivity differences – Demand and supply factors.

(12 L)

UNIT -IV – GENDER AND URBAN SECTOR

Women in organized sector – Women in unorganized Sector -women’s employment in service sector- Emergence of women entrepreneurship – Women’s business – Rural and Urban Compared.

(12 L)

UNIT-V – GENDER AND EMPOWERMENT

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

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

References

1. Ashok Mitra (1980), Status of women: Household and Non Household Activity. Bombay, Allied Publications.
2. Krishnaraj. M., R.m. Sundarshan and A. Shariff (1999), Gender, Population and Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Nancy David and Loganathan, (1993), Women and the Economy: Mother Teresa Women's University, Madras.
4. Agnihotri, S.B. (2000), Sex ratio in India Population: A Fresh Exploration, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Dwyer, D. and J. Bruce (Eds) (1988), A Home Divided: Women and Income in The Third World, Stanford University press, Stanford.
6. Gulati, S.C (1998), Fertility in India: An Econometric Analysis of a metropolis, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Kabeer, N. (1994). Reversed Realities Gender Hierarchies in /developmentThought, [Kali for women, New Delhi].

COURSE CODE:	RESOURCE ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Gain some basic knowledge of Classical approaches to natural resources.
2. Enable students to obtain sustainable forestry resources
3. To gain knowledge about the importance of biodiversity and its economic uses.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge of classical economists like J.S. Mill, W.S. Jevons and Alfred Marshall about natural resources.
2. Property rights and management of renewable energy.
3. Knowledge about the importance of economic valuation of natural resources.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Understand the classical economist's ideas towards natural resources.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the concept of biodiversity and its significance.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To enhance the analyzing skills towards scarcity of resources.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Analyze the use value and non-use value of public good	E	K4
CO 5	To make them understand the environmental market failures	D	K5
CO 6	Create and make them to use non-market valuation methods for environmental resources.	D, E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	S	S	L	M	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	M	L	M	M
CO3	M	S	S	S	S	M	M	S
CO4	S	M	S	L	S	M	L	M
CO5	M	S	S	M	S	L	M	S
CO6	S	S	M	M	S	S	M	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-52.08%,

Medium- 37.5%

Low-10.42%

UNIT-I: NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

(12 L)

Economic definition of natural resources- Historical perspective-Classical Approach to natural resources - Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo- Transition to modern analysis- J.S.Mill, W.S.Jevons, Alfred Marshall- Natural resources and entropy law (Georgescu-Rogen)- Limits to Growth model: implications and limitations.

UNIT – II: MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES (12 L)

Definition of renewable resources- Management of Rainforests- Local , regional and global benefits of rain forests- Economic theories of deforestation-Frontier model- Immiserization model- Sustainable forestry-Forest management for timber value- Forest management for non-timber value - Optimal rainforest area at the national level-State of forests and forestry management in India- Management of the fishery-The biological approach : Maximum sustainable yield- Static-efficient sustained yield-Dynamic -efficient sustained yield: the discount rate and renewable resource use- Property rights and management of renewable resources: resource management regimes- State ownership- Privatization- Community management- Open access.

UNIT – III: MANAGEMENT OF NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

(12 L)

Definition of Non-renewable resources-Categorization of non-renewable resources: McKelvey classification- Resource extraction- Hostelling rule, Resource extraction under monopoly, Efficient inter-temporal allocations - Under constant marginal extraction cost , without substitute and with substitute-With increasing marginal extraction cost-Exploration and technological Progress- Scarcity of resources- The economic interpretation of scarcity -Types of resource scarcity -Measuring resource scarcity - The “mineralogical threshold” - Resource lifetime - Unit cost measures - Real prices- Economic rent- Optimal resource recycling model.

UNIT – IV: ECONOMICS OF BIO DIVERSITY

(12 L)

Meaning of “biodiversity”: Genetic diversity-Species diversity-Ecosystem diversity- Importance of bio diversity- Direct use value- Ecosystem service value-Non-use value- The causes of bio diversity loss- Global conversion process- Local market failure- Global market or appropriation- Failure-Government or intervention failure- Population growth - Making choices between species for preservation- Measures to protect bio diversity-CITES-Bio diversity Bill.

UNIT – V: VALUATION OF BENEFITS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES (12 L)

The need for valuation- Classification of economic value- Use values-Non-use values - Approaches to valuation-Demand curve approaches-Non-demand curve approaches - Techniques of Environmental valuation - Production function approach- Discrete choice valuation-Contingent valuation-Travel cost method -Opportunity cost approach.

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Hanley, Nick, Jason F.Shogren and Ben White (2001), Introduction to Environmental Economics (Oxford:Oxford University Press, New Delhi).
2. Tietenberg, Tom (1984), Environmental and Natural Resource Economics (Scott, Foresman and company).
3. Karpagam, M (2006), Environmental Economics: A Textbook (New Delhi: Sterling).
4. Turner, Kerry R, David Pearce and Ian Bateman (1993), Environmental Economics: An Elementary Introduction (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press).
5. Pearce, David and Dominic Moran(1994), The Economic Value of Biodiversity (London: Earthscan) Chapters 1-6.
6. Barbier, Edward B (1989): Economics, Natural-Resource Scarcity and Development: Conventional and Alternate Views (London:Earthscan) chapter-1.
7. Barbier, Edward B, Joanne C.Burgess, Anil Markandya (1991), "The Economics of Tropical Deforestation", *Ambio:Special Issue on Environmental Economics*, April 1991, 55-58.
8. Randall, Alan (1991),"The Value of Biodiversity", *Ambio:Special Issue on Environmental Economics*, April 1991, 64-68.
9. Tobias, Dave and Robert Mendelsohn (1991), Valuing Ecotourism in a Tropical Rain-Forest Reserve" *Ambio: Special Issue on Environmental Economics*, April 1991, 91-93.

COURSE CODE:	FOUNDATION COURSE IN MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	3	0	0	3

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize the basic economic concepts among the student.
2. To enable the students to understand the market structures.
3. To make them apply the knowledge obtained within various organizational settings such as a firm or a government agency.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Basic Algebra and Calculus
3. Any Interested Learners

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To understand the behavior of household, firms and their interaction under different market structure.	A	K1
CO 2	To provide students with a basic understanding of economic theory that can be used in managerial decision making problems.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To develop a good understanding of economic concepts and tools those are used for managerial applications.	B, E	K3
CO 4	To understand the significance of various markets in framing economic policies.	E	K4
CO 5	To predict the economic situation with some illustration.	C, D	K5
CO 6	Creating new ideas towards market structures	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	M	M	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	L	S	L	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-54.17%,

Medium- 37.5%

Low-8.33%

Week 1: Introduction, Demand and Supply.

Week 2: Elasticity of demand and supply.

Week 3: Government intervention and efficiency.

Week 4: Producer theory and cost curves.

Week 5: Market structures and perfect competition.

Week 6: Monopoly and histogram images.

Week 7: Monopolistic competition

Week 8: Oligopoly

References

1. Ahuja H.L (2004), Advanced Economic Theory (Sultan Chand Co., New Delhi).
2. Hal R. Varian (2004), Intermediate Micro Economics (East-West Press: New Delhi)
3. Jhingan. M.L (2004), Micro Economic Theory, (Vrinda Publications- Delhi).
4. Ruffin Roy. J (1992), Intermediate Micro Economics Harper & Collins Publishers.
5. Sundaram K.P.M. and Vaish M.C. (2004), Micro Economic Theory (S.Chand, New Delhi)
6. Koutsiyannis A. (1978), Modern Micro Economics, (Macmillan-London).
7. Ferguson C.E. (1970), Micro Economic Theory, (Homewood, U.S.A).
8. GisserMichall (1978), Introduction to Price Theory, (International Text Books Co.),
9. Salvatore, Dominick (2004), Micro Economic Theory (Tata Mcgraw Hill-New Delhi).

COURSE CODE:	ECONOMICS OF MICRO FINANCE	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To familiarize theories and concepts of micro finance.
2. Gain adequate knowledge about micro finance and rural development programmes.
3. Students can understand the significance of micro credit for economic decision making.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge about the fundamental concept of micro finance theory.
2. Knowledge about the agriculture credit policy.
3. Knowledge about the importance of women empowerment.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Remember various aspects of micro finance.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the various issues and strategies for the development of rural economy.	C	K2
CO 3	Realize the importance of women empowerment	B, E	K3
CO 4	Analyze the functions of self-help groups	B, C	K4
CO 5	Evaluate the micro finance policies in Indian economy.	C	K5
CO 6	To develop the student's assessment skills towards how far micro finance practices helps to combat poverty alleviation in rural masses.	D, E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	M	M	L	S	M	M	S
CO2	M	M	L	S	M	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	M	S	S	L	S	M
CO4	S	M	S	S	S	M	M	S
CO5	S	S	S	M	S	S	M	S
CO6	M	S	S	M	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-58.33%,

Medium- 35.42%

Low-6.25%

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION OF MICROFINANCE

Concepts and definitions of microfinance- its related concepts- genesis or history of microfinance- purpose and demand for microfinance in India- significance- introduction on microfinance institution- structure and functions of microfinance institutions in India – Features of micro credit- merits and demerits of microfinance in India- impact of microfinance.

(12 L)

UNIT- II MICROFINANCE AND RURAL ECONOMY

Need and demand for microfinance for farmers and rural entrepreneurs- classification of agricultural credit- source of rural credit- institutional credit for rural society- its growth and shortcomings- Non-institutional credit- Rural co-operative credit society- Problems of cooperative credit society- Commercial Banks and rural credit- RBI and rural credit-NABARD and rural credit in India.

(12 L)

UNIT-III MICROFINANCE AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Microfinance to economic development- microfinance and agriculture- microfinance and rural entrepreneurial development- opportunities for micro entrepreneurs in rural areas- need for promotion of micro entrepreneurs in rural India- microfinance and education- role of microfinance to employment generation- income enhancement- infrastructural development- microfinance and the development of social service- microfinance and weaker section- microfinance and poverty alleviation.

(12 L)

UNIT-IV MICROFINANCE AND SELF HELP GROUP

Concept and meaning of SHG's- Origin of SHG's- Objectives-structure and nature of SHG's- functions of SHG's- organizational functions- economic functions -social functions – Various models of SHG- lending practices- assessing the performance SHG's- facilitating and inhibiting factors for SHG's- production and marketing aspects of SHG's- income and employment generation of SHG's- Role of SHG's to personal –economic- social –political and cultural development- SHG's and women empowerment.

(12 L)

UNIT-V CURRENT AND FUTURE SCENARIO OF MICROFINANCE

Experience of microfinance practices in developed and developing countries- Recent development in the field of rural finance in India- different phases of micro finance sector in India- micro insurance-opportunities-merits and demerits- review of microfinance in India- future trends and challenges of microfinance in India- case studies- growth of microfinance at Bangladesh- Highlights of Self –Employed Women's Association (SEWA)-Kalnjiam- Future challenges of weaker sections.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

Basic Readings List:

1. Singh, Katar, (1999), "Rural Development- Principles, Policies and Management", Sage Pub, New Delhi.
2. Lalitha(2004), "Rural Development in India: Emerging Issues and Trends" Vedams Pub, Vol: 2, , New Delhi.
3. Behera, M.C (2004), "Globalization and Rural Development: Understanding New Development", Vedams Pub, New Delhi.
4. Soundarapandian (2004), "Rural Industries in India", Mohit Pub, New Delhi
5. Ministry of Rural Development, India
6. WWW. Kvic

COURSE CODE:	ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To remember the theoretical background of Infrastructure and economic development
2. To acquire the structure of transport costs and its location for various economic activities.
3. To analyze human resource and financing health care and its constraints.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of infrastructure as a public good.
2. Understand the important factors determining demand for energy.
3. Knowledge of Principle of Pricing.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To remember economics of social and physical Infrastructure	A	K1
CO 2	To understand the demand for transports, models and freight and passenger demand.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Students predominantly apply their skills in the areas of Energy Process for Economic Development.	B, E	K3
CO 4	To enhance to analyze optimum utilization of renewable and non-conventional energy sources.	E	K4
CO 5	To evaluate the organizational functions and financing supply of social services both in public and private sector.	D, E	K5
CO 6	To create the mindset that education is a tool for economic growth.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-70.83%,

Medium- 25%

Low-4.17%

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure and economic development — Infrastructure as a public good; Social and physical infrastructure; Special characteristics of public utilities. The peak-load, Off-Load Problem, Dual Principle Controversy; Economies of scale of Joint supply; Marginal Cost Pricing vs. other methods of pricing in public utilities; Cross-subsidization — free prices, equity and efficiency.

(12 L)

UNIT II TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The structure of Transport Costs and Location of Economic Activities. Demand for Transport. Models of Freight and Passenger Demand. Model Choice; Cost Functions in the Transport Sector. Principle of Pricing. Special Problems of Individuals Modes of Transport; Inter-modal condition in the Indian Situation - Communications Rate-making in Telephone Utilities. Principles of Decreasing Costs in Telephone Industry. Characteristics of Postal Services. Criteria for Fixation of Postal Rates. Measurement of Standards of Service in Telephone and Postal Utilities.

(12 L)

UNIT III ENERGY ECONOMICS

Primacy of Energy in the Process of Economic Development. Factors Determining Demand for Energy; Effects of Energy Shortages. Energy Conservation. Renewable and Non-conventional Sources of Energy. Energy Modelling. The Search for an Optimal Energy Policy in the Indian Context.

(12 L)

UNIT IV SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Organization and Financing of Supply of Social Services. Private vs. Public Sector Financing; Recent debate about the fixation of prices of social services. Development of social services in the successive Indian Plans.

(12 L)

UNIT V EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Education and Economic Growth. Approaches to Educational Planning. Social Demand. Rate of Return and Manpower Balance Approaches. The Case for Universal, Free, Primary Education; Structure of higher education and problems of its financing in India; Human Resources and Human Capital Development. The issues in education policy; Health dimensions of development; Determinants of Health — poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of information; Economic dimensions of health care — Demand and supply of health care; Financing of health care and resource constraints; Inequalities in health — class and gender perspectives; Institutional issues in health care delivery.

(12 L)
(Total: 60 L)

Basic Readings List:

- Crew, M.A. and P.R. Kleindorfer (1979), Public Utility Economics, Macmillan, London.
- Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) (1976), Economics of Infrastructure, Vol. VI, New Delhi
- National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (1996), India Infrastructure Report : Policy Implications for Growth and Welfare, NCAER, New Delhi.
- Parikh, K.S. (Ed.) (1997), India Development Report 1997, Oxford, New Delhi.
- Parikh, K.S. (Ed.) (1999), India Development Report — 1999-2000, Oxford, New Delhi.
- Turvey, R. (Ed.) (1968), Public Enterprises, Penguin, Harmondsworth.

Additional Readings List:

Unit I

- Nelson, J.R. (1964), Marginal Cost Pricing in Practice, Prentice-Hall, Englewood-Cliff.
- Phillips, A. and O.E. Williamson (Eds.) (1967), Prices : Issues in Theory, Practice and Public Policy, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Unit II

- Kneafsey, J.T. (1975), Transportation Economic Analysis, Lexington, Torouts.
- Munty, D. (Ed.) (1968), Transport : Selected Readings, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
- Norton, H.S. (1971), Modern Transport Economics, C.E. Merrill, London.
- Fariss, M.T. and R. Sampson (1975), Public Utilities, Houghton Mifflin, Boston.
- Garfield, P.J. and W. Lovjoy (1964), Public Utility Economics, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs.
- Government of India (1968), Interim Report of P&T Enquiry Committee, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Jha, R., M.N. Murty and S. Paul (1990), On Fixing Prices for Postal Services in India, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi

Unit III

- Aronofsky, J., A. Rao and M. Shakeen (Eds.) Energy Policy, North Holland, Amsterdam.
- Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (1996), India : Energy Sector, CMIE, Mumbai.

- Government of India (1980), Report of the Committee on Power (Rajadhyaksha Committee), New Delhi.
- McCrakis, M.S. (Ed.) (1974), Energy: Demand Conservation and Institution Problems, Macmillan, London.
- Nordhaus, W.D. (Ed.) (1974), International Studies of the Demand for Energy, North Holland, Amsterdam.
- Pachauri, R.K. (Ed.) (1980), Energy Policy for India, Macmillan Co. of India, New Delhi.
- Parikh, J. (Ed.) (1997), Energy Models for 2000 and Beyond, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- Tata Energy Research Institute (1995), Environmental Considerations and Options in Managing India's Long-term Energy Strategy, Mumbai.

Unit IV

- Goyal, S.K. (Ed.) (1985), Public Enterprises, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
- Naik, J.P. (1975), Equality, Quality and Quantity, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
- Unit V
- Becker, G.S. (1974), Human Capital (2nd Edition), National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.
- Baru, R.V. (1998), Private Health Care in India : Social Characteristics and Trends, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Berman, P. and M.E. Khan (1993), Paying for India's Health Care, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- McMohan, W.W. (1999), Education and Development : Measuring the Social Benefits, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Padmanabhan, C.B. (1984), Financial Management in Education, Select Books, New Delhi.
- Panchamukhi, P.R. (1980), Economics of Health : A Trend Report in ICSSR, A Survey of Research in Economics, Vol. VI, Infrastructure, Allied, Delhi.
- Tilak, J.B.G. (1994), Education for Development in Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Vaizey, J. (1962), Economics of Education, Faber and Faber, London.
- Woodhall, M. (1992), Cost Benefit Analysis in Educational Planning, UNESCO, Paris.
- World Bank (1993), The World Development Report, 1993: Investing in Health, Oxford University Press, New York.

COURSE CODE:	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize some basic concepts of research and its significance.
2. To identify appropriate research topics, prepare a project proposal (to undertake a project), organize and conduct research (advanced project) in a more appropriate manner.
3. To develop the skills for writing research report.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Statistics as one subject+2 or UG level
3. A basic knowledge of statistics

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To acquire basic skills for selection of topic, objectives, methodology of research report.	A	K1
CO 2	Enhance the student's skills towards sampling, data collection and preparation of questionnaire modules.	B, C	K2
CO 3	To develop their skills for data entry, coding and decoding for finalization of spreadsheet through computer Excel format.	B, E	K3
CO 4	To enhance their skill to formulation of hypothesis	C, E	K4
CO 5	To develop evaluating articulation of the students for undertaking a meaningful research.	D, E	K5
CO 6	To acquire skills to make use of them for statistical application for their research report.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	M	S	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	M
CO5	M	L	L	M	S	M	L	M
CO6	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-58.33%,

Medium- 35.42%

Low-6.25%

UNIT – I: RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(12 L)

Nature of Social Science Research – Research Methods in Social Science – Formulating the problem- Types and Sources of Hypothesis – Characteristics of a Good hypothesis- Components and types of research design – Collection of data – sources and methods.- Presentation of results – Format of a Report.

UNIT – II: SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION

(12 L)

Sampling; Need, types, Probability sampling, random, systematic, stratified, multistage or cluster sampling, Non Probability sampling; Purposive Judgment, quota and snowball sampling- Data collection; Primary and Secondary data; NSS and censuses data Methods of data collection- Tools of data collection; schedule and questionnaire.

UNIT – III: DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

(12 L)

Processing and analysis of data: Editing, coding and tabulation; use of computers in social science research- Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data- Interpretation of results and Report writing – Preparation of Project Proposals.

UNIT – IV: STATISTICAL INFERENCES

(12 L)

Census Versus sampling -Random and Non-Random sampling Techniques- Estimation – Point and interval estimation – Statistics and Parameter – Standard Error – Confidence interval- Null and Alternative hypothesis – Type I Error and Type II Error, Level of Significance – Critical region – Steps in Testing of Hypothesis.

UNIT – V: LARGE AND SMALL SAMPLE TESTS

(12 L)

Properties and uses of Normal Distribution – Standard normal ‘Z’ Statistic- Z-Test of Significance of proportions, means and Correlation- ‘t’ Test for sample mean and Equality of mean – Paired ‘t’ Test- Chi-Square Test for Association of Attributes.

(Total: 60L)

References

1. C.R. Kothari (2002), Research Methodology Vikas publishing House, NewDelhi.
2. Goode W. J and Hatt(1952), Methods in Social Research, Mcgraw Hill BookCo, Tokyo.
3. Kenneth. D, and Bailey (1962), Methods of Social Research, Longman’s GreenCo, NewYork
4. Enhance. D.N(1973), Fundamentals of Statistics), KitabMahal, Allahabad.
5. Gupta. C.B (1998), An Introduction to Statistical Methods, Vikas

publishingHouse, NewDelhi.

COURSE CODE:	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The foremost objectives of this course are to:

1. To familiarize economic theories and growth models.
2. To provide a strong understanding on India's economy during pre and post independence periods.
3. To develop a critical study on recent development in the Indian economy compare with International markets.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge about the fundamental concept of international trade, balance of payments and financial institutions.
2. Knowledge about the methods of foreign exchange risks.

Course Outcomes (COs):

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Understand the principle of comparative advantage and its formal expression and interpretation within different theoretical models	A	K1
CO 2	Apply general equilibrium models in analyzing the economic instruments such as tariffs, quotas, export subsidies, free trade areas, customs unions and common markets	D	K2
CO 3	Critically comment on and participate in current debates on balance of payments policies.	C, E	K3
CO 4	Familiar with the major recent developments in the world trading system, and be able to critically analyze key issues raised both by the current round of WTO negotiations and by the spread of regional trading arrangements.	A, B	K4
CO 5	Understand the trade relations of various countries, import-export procedures and currency exchange rate procedure	C	K5
CO 6	Create some economic justification to promote feasible business in the international markets.	C, E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	S	S	L	M	S
CO2	M	S	L	M	S	S	M	M
CO3	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	L
CO4	M	M	S	S	M	M	S	M
CO5	S	S	L	S	S	L	M	S
CO6	M	M	S	M	L	S	M	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-50%,

Medium- 37.5%

Low-12.5%

UNIT-I: PURE THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Comparative Cost Theory - Refinements of Comparative Cost Theory-Modern Theory of Factor Endowments – Leontief Paradox- Factor price equalization theorem – Factors Intensity Reversal: The Stolper-Samuelson Theorem and the RybezynskiTheorem.

(12 L)

UNIT-II: RECENT THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

(12 L)

UNIT-III: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POLICIES

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

(12 L)

UNIT-IV: FOREIGN AID AND MNCS.

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

(12 L)

UNIT-V: MANAGING FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange risk - Sources of foreign exchange risk – types of exchange rate risk - Transaction risk, Translation risk, Economic risk Measurement of Exchange Rate Risk - value-at-risk (VaR) model. Methods of managing foreign exchange risk - internal and external techniques- Forward contracts, Money market hedges, Currency futures, Currency Options, Currency swaps.

(12L)

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Francis Cherunillam (2004), International Economics (Tata McGrawHill, New Delhi).
2. Paul Krugman and Maurice (2013), International Economics: Theory and Policy Obstfeld (New Delhi: Pearson).
3. J.N. Bhagwati (2003), Free Trade Today (Oxford University Press, New Delhi). TamilNadu State Council for Higher Education 19
4. Jeff Madura (2011), International Financial Management (Mason, Ohio: Southwestern Cengage Learning).
5. Sarno, Lucio; Mark P. Taylor & Jeffrey A. (2002), the Economics of Exchange Rates (Cambridge University Press, Frankel).

COURSECODE:	ECONOMETRICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives

This course helps the students to develop the analytical and empirical skills necessary to understand the formulation of economic theory and also enable them to formally represent economic relationships using mathematical and econometric tools and provide meaningful interpretations of these representations. Students will be able to analyze empirically economic relationships using simple, multiple regression, or simultaneous equation techniques. This course enables the students to develop the analytical and empirical skills relating to use of dummy variables and lag variables.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Students would acquire theoretical knowledge of statistics and basic econometric techniques used in the empirical analysis of economic relationships.	A	K1
CO 2	Develop an understanding of various econometric models used in estimation process	B, C	K2
CO 3	To enable students to understand various concepts related to errors in estimation	B, E	K3
CO 4	Enable the students to gain knowledge and skills in handling different types of econometric data.	E	K4
CO 5	The available econometric models are used to evaluate forecasting various economic activities for policy formulation, which is an essential part in any policy decision. Such forecasts help the policymakers to judge the goodness of the fitted model and take necessary measures in order to re-adjust the relevant economic variables.	D, E	K5
CO 6	It helps to undergo hands on training in the use of software to select random samples, compute numerical counterparts of theoretical results and estimate empirical models.	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-70.83%,

Medium- 25%

Low-4.17%

UNIT-I BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(12 L)

Nature, meaning and scope of econometrics; Simple and general linear regression model — Assumptions, Estimation (through OLS approach) and properties of estimators; Gauss-Markov theorem; Concepts and derivation of R² and adjusted R²; Concept and analysis of variance approach and its application in regression analysis; Estimation of non-linear equations — parabolic, exponential, geometric, hyperbolic, modified exponential; Gompertz and logistic functions.

UNIT-II LINEAR REGRESSION

(12 L)

Multiple linear regression- Matrix- Least square Estimation- Gauss Markov Theorem- Estimation of different parameters.

UNIT-III MULTI-COLLINEARITY

(12 L)

Nature, test, consequences and remedial steps of problems of heteroscedasticity; Multi-collinearity and auto-correlation; Problems of specification error; Errors of measurement. Dummy variable technique — Testing structural stability of regression models comparing to regressions, interaction effects, seasonal analysis, piecewise linear regression, use of dummy variables, regression with dummy dependent variables.

UNIT-IV AUTO CORRELATION

(12 L)

Autoregressive and distributed lag models — Koyak model, Partial adjustment model, adaptive expectations; Instrumental variables; Problem of auto-correlation — Application; Almon approach to distributed-lag models; Error correlation mechanism, Causality test, Granger test and Sim's test.

UNIT-V ORDINARY LEAST SQUARE ESTIMATION

Introduction and examples; The simultaneous equation bias and inconsistency of OLS estimators; The identification problem; Rules of identification — order and rank conditions; Methods of estimating simultaneous equation system; Recursive methods and OLS; Indirect least squares (ILS); 2SLS, 3SLS and ML methods — Applications.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

Basic Readings List:

- Amemiya, T. (1985), *Advanced Econometrics*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- Baltagi, B.H. (1998), *Econometrics*, Springer, New York.
- Dongherty, C. (1992), *Introduction to Econometrics*, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Goldberger, A.S. (1998), *Introductory Econometrics*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- Gujarati, D.N. (1995), *Basic Econometrics (2nd Edition)*, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Hill R. C., E.G. William and G.G. Judge (1997), *Undergraduate Econometrics*, Wiley, New York.
- Kennedy. P. (1998), *A Guide to Econometrics (4th Edition)*, MIT Press, New York.
- Kmenta, J. (1997), *Elements of Econometrics (Reprint Edition)*, University of Michigan Press, New York.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (1977), *Theory of Econometrics (2nd ed.)*, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
- Krishna, K.L. (Ed.) (1997), *Econometric Applications in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Maddala, G.S. (Ed.) (1993), *Econometrics Methods and Application (2 Vols.)*, Aldershot U.K.
- Theil, H. (1981), *Introduction to Econometrics*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Additional Readings List:

Unit-I

- Croxton, F.E., D.J. Cowden and S. Klein (1973), *Applied General Statistics*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- Maddala, G.S. (1997), *Econometrics*, McGraw Hill, New York.

Unit-II

- Intrilligator, M.D. (1978), *Econometric Methods, Techniques and Applications*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Johnston, J. (1991), *Econometric Methods*, McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
- Chow, G.C. (1983), *Econometrics*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Pindyck, R.S. and D.L. Rubinfeld (1976), *Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts*, McGraw Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo.

Unit-III

- Chow, G.C. (1983), *Econometrics*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Franses, P.H. (1998), *Time Series Models for Business and Economic Forecasting*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Hamonda, O.F. and J.C.R. Roley (1997), *Time Series Model, Causality and Exogeneity*, Cheltenham, U.K.
- Hansen, P.R. and S. Johanson, (1998), *Workbook on Co integration*, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Harvey, A.C. (1981), *Econometric Analysis of Time Series*, Phillip Allen, London.
- Johnston, J. (1991), *Econometric Methods*, McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
- Maddala, G.S. (1997), *Econometrics*, McGraw Hill, New York.

Unit-IV

- Chow, G.C. (1983), *Econometrics*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Intrilligator, M.D. (1978), *Econometric Methods, Techniques and Applications*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Pindyck, R.S. and D.L. Rubinfeld (1976), *Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts*, McGraw Hill-Kogakusha, Tokyo

Unit-V

- Dhrymes, P.J. (1970), *Econometrics — Statistical Foundations and Applications*, Harper and Row Publishers, New York.
- Franses, P.H. (1998), *Time Series Models for Business and Economic Forecasting*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Hansen, P.R. and S. Johanson, (1998), *Workbook on Cointegration*, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Intrilligator, M.D. (1978), *Econometric Methods, Techniques and Applications*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Draper, N.R. and H. Smith (1966), *Applied Regression Analysis*, John Wiley, New York.
- Harvey, A.C. (1981), *Econometric Analysis of Time Series*, Phillip Allen, London.

COURSE CODE:	ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Enable to remember the basic environmental economic concepts and theories.
2. Enable to understand the environmental problems regional, nationally and global issues.
3. Enrich student's knowledge to analyze how to formulate policy strategies by way of enforcing environmental tax by way of environmental impact assessment, cost benefit analysis, etc.,

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of surrounding environment.
2. Knowledge to convert environmental value into
3. Knowledge to distinguish between public good Vs. private good, market failure, externalities, etc.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Understand the subject of environmental economics, including its key principles and theories.	A	K1
CO 2	Learn how markets allocate goods and why they sometimes fail to allocate environmental goods optimally and learn to design regulation which corrects market failures.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Use economic techniques to analyze environmental problems and to create environmental policies.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Assist in the identification of needs and the design, planning, resourcing and development of projects in environmental and social sustainability.	E	K4
CO 5	Develop research skills in the field of environmental economics.	D, F	K5
CO 6	Use economic techniques to analyze environmental problems and to create environmental policies.	F	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-70.83%,

Medium- 25%

Low-4.17%

UNIT – I: ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

(12 L)

The interaction between the economic system and the environmental system
 – The services provided by the environmental system to the economic system
 – The Material Balance model – Types of Pollutants: Cumulative and non-cumulative; Local, regional and global; Point source and non-point source – Welfare effects of pollution: Local and global air pollution (acid rain, ozone depletion, global warming), water pollution, municipal solid waste.

UNIT – II: MARKET AND THE ENVIRONMENT

(12 L)

Conditions for efficient functioning of markets – Market failure and environmental damage – Environmental damage as an externality – Environmental goods as public goods – Asymmetric information and environmental damage; adverse selection, moral hazard. – Property rights and environmental damage: The Coase Theorem – “Government failure” and environmental damage – Pollution control Policies – Command-and-control policy – Market based instruments: Pollution taxes, tradable permits, subsidies.

UNIT – III: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUATION

(12 L)

Cost-Benefit analysis – The need for environmental valuation – The categories of environmental value – Methods of environmental valuation – Revealed preference methods: Hedonic pricing method, travel cost method: - Stated preference approach; Contingent Valuation Method.

UNIT – IV: NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

(12 L)

Types of natural resources, the McKelvey classification- Measuring resource scarcity: Resource lifetime, unit cost measures, real prices, economic rent - Allocating non-renewable resources: The Hotelling Theorem- Renewable resources – Forests: Frontier model and immiserisation models of deforestation; Consequences of deforestation; - Fisheries: “Efficient sustainable yield”; - Water: Efficient allocation of surface and ground water. - Common Property Resources (CPRs) – Characteristics of CPRs -Dissipation of Hotelling rents (“tragedy of the commons”) - Ostrom’s “design principles” for sustainable local CPR governance.

UNIT – V: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(12 L)

Growth and the environment: The environmental Kuznets curve- The “limits to growth” Club of Rome model- Economics of sustainable development – Brundtland Commission definition – Theories of sustainable development: weak sustainable development and strong sustainable development – sustainability rules: The “Hartwick rule”; Safe minimum standards; - Measuring sustainable development: “green national accounts”; genuine savings - Link between poverty and environmental degradation- Economics of Climate Change – Summary of Stern Review.

(Total: 60L)

References

1. Hanley, Nick, J.F. Shogren, and Ben White (2001), Introduction to Environmental Economics (London: Oxford University Press).
2. Karpagam M. (1998), Environmental Economics (Streling Publishers, New Delhi).
3. Field, Barry C (2001), Natural Resource Economics: An Introduction (London: McGraw Hill).
4. Sankar U (2000), Environmental Economics (Oxford University Press: New Delhi).

COURSE CODE:	HEALTH ECONOMICS (Elective)	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Enable to remember the basic definition of health and different dimensions of health determinants.
2. Enable to understand Physical Quality Life Index (PQLI) and Human Development Index (HDI) are essential for economic development.
3. Enable the students to analyze various health care services and its requirement for economic development.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic bottlenecks of health care services in India.
2. Knowledge about basic determinants of healthcare services.
3. Knowledge to distinguish Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) and Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY).

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Students can acquire the knowledge of significance of health and various health disorders.	A	K1
CO 2	Students can understand about the health determinants for economic development.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Develop the skills of applying various health indicators for determining physical quality index and human development index.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Enhance to evaluate the role of health care services delivery of both private and public sectors.	E	K4
CO 5	Create any health production function approach for economic models.	D, E	K5

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-68.75%,

Medium- 27.08%

Low-4.17%

UNIT - I - HEALTH ECONOMICS – BASIC CONCEPTS

Definition and Dimensions of Health [WHO definition]-Meaning and Importance of Health Economics- Determinants of Health- Input and Output Indicators of Health.

(12 L)

UNIT - II - HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

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

(12 L)

UNIT - III - HEALTH AS INVESTMENT

Economics of Public Health- Education and Health – Concept of Health Education- Capital Formation in Health Care.

(12 L)

UNIT- IV - MICRO-ECONOMICS OF HEALTH SERVICES

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

(12 L)

UNIT - V - HEALTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Significance of Health in LDCs- Measuring the Burden of Disease - The Concepts Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) and Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY) - Challenges for the Future.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

References

1. Alistair McGuire, John Henderson and Gavin Mooney (1988), The Economics of Health Care: An Introductory Text. [Routledge and Kegan Paul London and New York. PP. 9-30].
2. Asha A. Bhende and Tara Kanitkar (2001), Principles of Population Studies [Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi].
3. Park, K. (2000), Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine. 16th edition. [M/s BanarsidasBhanot Publishers, Jalalpur].
4. William Jack (1999), Principles of Health Economics for Developing Countries, WBI Development studies [The World Bank, Washington. D.C.].
5. Government of India (1983), National Health Policy, New Delhi.
6. Indian Council of Social Science. Research and Indian Council of Medical Research (1981), Health for All 2002 A.D. [ICSSR, Delhi].
7. Jean Dreze and AmartyaSen (1998), Indian Economic Development and Social Opportunity [Oxford University Press].

8. Michall H. Cooper and Antony J. Culyer (1973), Health Economics [Balsimore. Penguin Books Inc].

COURSE CODE:	POPULATION STUDIES/ DEMOGRAPHY	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. To enable the students to have an idea of population studies and population census
2. To familiarize theories and concepts of population
3. Gain sound knowledge on population policy.

Course Prerequisites:

1. A basic knowledge on population.
2. Economics at UG level
3. Understand the problem of population explosion

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To understand the basic concepts of population	A	K1
CO 2	To examine the population growth between developing and developed countries.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Understand the structure of aging population growth	B, D	K3
CO 4	Acquire knowledge about mortality and migration	B	K4
CO 5	Evaluate the impact of population and to create population policies.	D, E	K5
CO 6	Acquire sound knowledge about demographic studies and its relevance for economic growth.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	L	M	L	L	M	M	S	M
CO2	M	M	M	L	M	S	S	M
CO3	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	S
CO4	M	S	M	M	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	M	M	M	S
CO6	S	S	S	M	M	L	L	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-43.75%,

Medium- 43.75%

Low-12.5%

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Population Studies: Nature and scope, Concepts and Definitions, Population Studies and Demography, Development of population Studies in World and India, Inter relationship between population studies and other disciplines. Sources of Population Data: Population Census-History of Census Taking in India, Vital Statistics Registration Systems-Historical Background-Vital Registration in different countries, Civil Registration in India-Historical Background, Sample Surveys-Important Demographic Sample Surveys conducted in India. Dual Reporting System, Population Registers and International Publications.

(12 L)

UNIT-II POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

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

(12 L)

UNIT-III POPULATION STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

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

(12 L)

UNIT-IV POPULATION DYNAMICS

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

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

Migration: of the study, Concepts and Definitions, Internal and International migration, Sources of Migration data, Measures of migration:

Direct and Indirect methods, Everett Lee's Conceptual Framework for Migration analysis.

(12L)

UNIT-V POPULATION POLICY

Concepts and Definition, Types of population Policies, Mortality, Fertility and Migration influencing Policies, World Population Plan of Action, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), India's Population Policy, Family Planning Programme under various Five Year

Plan Periods, Approaches to Family Planning Programme, Reproductive and Child Health Approach, National Population Policy 2000.

(12L)

(Total:60L)

References

1. BhendeAsha, A and Tara Kanitkar, (2012) Principles of Population studies, Mumbai: Himalaya PublishingHouse.
2. Bogue, Donald J (1969), Principles of Demography, New York: John Wiley andSons.
3. BaskarD.Misra. (1980), An introduction to the Study of Population, Madras: South Asian PublishersPvt.Ltd.

COURSE CODE:	WELFARE ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To apply economic theories in welfare economic principles.
2. To gain sound knowledge in pre and post Paretian welfare economics.
3. To find out the recent developments in welfare economics

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Knowledge about Welfare Economics
3. Basic micro economic theories

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Learn the procedures of allocation goods and resources, optimal usage and market failure in public goods provision	A	K1
CO 2	Examine the social optimum and compensation criteria principles and apply in current scenario	B, C	K2
CO 3	Understand and compare the old and new theories of welfare economics	B, D	K3
CO 4	Able to apply welfare economic principles in the contemporary society.	C, E	K4
CO 5	Analyze, synthesis and reflect the social implications of cost benefit analysis	D, E	K5
CO 6	Able to use the techniques of welfare economic behaviours in institutional setup.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	M	S	M	S	M
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	L
CO3	S	M	L	L	M	S	M	S
CO4	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	M
CO5	M	L	M	M	S	M	L	M
CO6	S	M	L	S	M	S	S	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 45.83%,

Medium- 41.67%

Low-12.5%

UNIT I PRE-PARETIAN WELFARE ECONOMICS

(12 L)

Benthamite Approach to Aggregate Welfare; Optimum Resource Allocation and Welfare,- Maximization, Assumption of Uniform Income — Utility Function of Individuals; Question of Income Distribution; Issue of Interpersonal Comparisons of Utility; Marshallian Welfare Economics; Consumer's Surplus; Measurement of Consumer's Surplus — Difficulties involved, Criticism; Principle of Compensating Variation; Hicks's Consumer's surpluses.

UNIT II PARETIAN WELFARE ECONOMICS I

(12 L)

Pareto optimality — Optimum exchange conditions, The production optimum, The consumption optimum; Concept of contract curve; Top level optimum; Infinite number of non-comparable optima vs. unique social optimum; Compensation criteria.

UNIT III PARETIAN WELFARE ECONOMICS II

(12 L)

Contributions of Barone, Kaldor and Hicks; The Scitovsky double criterion; Concept of community indifference map, Samuelson's utility possibility curve; Value judgments and welfare economics; Bergson's social welfare function, Arrow's possibility theorem.

UNIT IV RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WELFARE ECONOMICS

(12 L)

Divergence between private and social costs; Problems of non-market interdependence; Externalities of production and consumption; External economies and diseconomies; Problem of publicgoods.

UNIT V PIGOVIAN WELFARE ECONOMICS

(12L)

Pigovian welfare economics; Second-best optima; Marginal cost pricing; Cost-benefit analysis; Interdependent utilities; Attempts to develop dynamic welfare analysis-Pigovian Welfare Economics.

(Total: 60L)

Basic Readings List

Arrow, K.J. (1951), Social Choice and Individual Values, Yale University Press, New Haven.

- Baumol, W.J. (1965), *Welfare Economics and the Theory of the State* (Second Edition), Longmans London.
- Baumol, W.J. (ed.) (2001), *Welfare Economics*, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.U.K.
- Broadway R.W. and N. Bruce (1984), *Welfare Economics*, Basil Blackwell,Oxford.
- Feldman, A.M. (1980), *Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory*, MartinusNijhoff,Boston.
- Graaff J. de V. (1957), *Theoretical Welfare Economics*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Little, I.M.D. (1939), *A Critique of Welfare Economics* (2nd Edition), Oxford University Press,Oxford.
- Marshall, A. (1946), *Principles of Economics*, Macmillan, London.
- Myint, H. (1948), *Theories of Welfare Economics*, Longmans,London.
- Ng Y.K. (1979), *Welfare Economics*, Macmillan,London.
- Nicholas, B. (Ed.) (2001), *Economic Theory and the Welfare State*, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.,U.K.
- Pigou, A.C. (1962), *The Economics of Welfare* (4th Edition), Macmillan. Economics 228
- Quirk, J. and R. Saposnik (1968), *Introduction to General Equilibrium Theory and Welfare Economics*, McGraw Hill, NewYork.
- Samuelson, P.A. (1947), *Foundations of Economic Analysis*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. ADDITIONAL READING LIST
- Bishop, R.L. (1943), *Consumer's Surplus*

Unit I

- Bishop, R.L. (1943), *Consumer's Surplus and Cardinal Utility*, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol.57.
- Boulding, K.E. (1945), *The Concept of Economic Surplus*, American Economic Review, Vol.35.
- Hicks, J.R. (1939), *Value and Capital: An Inquiry into Some Fundamental Principles of Economic Theory*, Clarendon Press,Oxford.
- Hicks, J.R. (1944), *The Four Consumers' Surpluses*, Review of Economic Studies, Vol.XI.
- Lerner, A.P. (1963), *Consumer's Surplus and Micro-Macro*, Journal of Political Economy, Vol.61.

Unit II

- Bator, F.M. (1957), *The Simple Analytics of Welfare Maximization*, American Economic Review, Vol. 47.
- Bergson, A. (1938), *A Reformulation of Certain Aspects of Welfare Maximization*, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol.52.
- Hicks, J.R. (1939), *The Foundations of Welfare Economics*, Economic Journal, Vol. 49.
- Hicks, J.R. (1956), *A Revision of Demand Theory*, Clarendon Press,Oxford.

Unit III

Kaldor, N. (1939), Welfare Propositions in Economics, *Economic Journal*, Vol.49. Little, I.M.D. (1949), *The Foundations of Welfare Economics*, Oxford Economic Papers, Vol.1.

Mishan, E.J. (1960), A Survey of Welfare Economics, 1939-59, *Economic Journal*, reprinted in *Surveys of Economic Theory*, Vol. I AEA and RES, Macmillan, 1965.

Scitovsky, T. (1942), A Note on Welfare Propositions in Economics, *Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. IX.

Unit IV

Baumol, W.J. and D. Bradford (1970), Optimal Departures from Marginal Cost Pricing, *American Economic Review*, Vol.60.

Coase, R.H. (1946), The Marginal Cost Controversy, *Economica*, Vol.13.

Coase, R.H. (1947), The Marginal Cost Controversy: Some Further Comments, *Economica*, Vol.14.

Unit V

Lancaster, K. and Lipsey, R.G. (1957), The General Theory of Second Best, *Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. XXIV.

Ruggles, N. (1949), The Welfare Basis of Marginal Cost Pricing Principle, *Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. XVI.

Ruggles, N. (1949), Recent Developments in the Theory of Marginal Cost Pricing, *Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. XVI.

COURSE CODE:	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	3	0	0	3

Course Objectives:

1. Make the students to understand human resource development meaning, role and challenges for an institution in the global perspective.
2. To enable the students to identify human resource development needs, design and evaluation of various HRD programmes.
3. To enable the students to develop analytical skills towards measurement models of IC, IC index and challenges of organizational ethics and behavior.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Having knowledge about HR
3. Any Interested Learners

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	focus on the role of HRD in designing and implementing appropriate strategies in line with the business goals of their organization	A	K1
CO 2	Students can gain basic understanding of design, development, implementation and evaluation of HRD programmes..	B, C	K2
CO 3	Understand the concepts and tools that have directly related to human resource development.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Enable the students to develop analytical skills towards measurement models of IC, IC index and challenges of organizational ethics and behavior	E	K4
CO 5	Students can develop the competency mapping framework of HRD for career planning and development.	C, D	K5
CO 6	Developing their skills to create own organizational innovation and procedures.	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 – Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	M	S	M	M	L	M	L	M
CO2	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	L
CO3	S	M	M	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	M	S	S	L	M	S	S
CO5	M	S	S	L	M	L	M	M
CO6	S	S	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 39.58%,

Medium- 47.92%

Low-12.5%

Week 1: Introduction to Human Resource Development: Emergent of HRD, Critical HRD roles, challenges for HRD

Week 2: HRD in global perspective, HRD- Performance link, Strategic perspective of HRD

Week 3: HRD Process Model: identification of HRD needs and Design and development of HRD programmes

Week 4: HRD Process Model: Methods of Implantation, Evaluation of HRD programmes

Week 5: Employee coaching and performance management: Coaching to improve poor performance, coaching analysis, coaching discussion, coaching skills

Week 6: HRD interventions: Mentoring for employee development: Role of mentoring in development, understanding the role and responsibilities of mentor, mentee, implementing the mentoring process, mentoring relationship,

Week 7: Employee counseling for HRD: Overview of counseling programmes, employee assistance programme, stress management, employee wellness and health promotion

Week 8: Competency framework of HRD: why competency mapping? Understanding the competency mapping framework, steps in competency mapping

Week 9: Career Planning, management, and development: Career development stages and activities, role of individual and organization in career planning, Issues in career management

Week 10: Intellectual capital (IC), its measurement and management: Components of IC, measurement models of IC, IC index and challenges for HR

Week 11: HRD, Organizational Learning, and learning organizations

Week 12: The future of HRD and HRD Ethics: Research, practice and education of HRD for innovation and talent development and management, Role of HRD in developing ethical attitude and behavior and development, Ethical problems with HRD roles

References

1. Werner and DeSimone (2006). Human Resource Development. Thomson Press, Network.
2. David Mankin (2009). Human Resource Development, Oxford University Press: Delhi.
3. Rosemary Harison (2000). Employee Development. University Press: Hyderabad.
4. John P. Wilson (2005). Human Resource Development. Kogan Page.

COURSE CODE:	ECONOMIC THOUGHTS OF NOBLE LAUREATES (Non-Major)	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand economic ideas of welfare economists.
2. To acquire knowledge about the classical and monetary economists.
3. Students can enhance their skills about financial markets and its applications.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Knowledge about classical and monetary economist's contributions.
3. Basic understanding of behavioral economics.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Students can acquire basic knowledge about the various Nobel laureates and their economic contribution.	A	K1
CO 2	Enable the students to understand the theory of money and economic fluctuations and policy.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Students can able to apply their minds to justify the classical economists developed theories of value, price, supply, demand, and distribution	B, D	K3
CO 4	The students can able to distinguish when one party in a transaction is in possession of more information than the other based on markets and Asymmetric information.	C, E	K4
CO 5	Students can develop evaluation skills of Classical Economists work towards on income distribution, risk, corporate governance, public policy, macroeconomics and globalization with asymmetric information.	D, E	K5
CO 6	Students can develop the analyzing ability of Economics of Governance; Common Property Rights and Public Regulations	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	M	S	M	S	M
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	L
CO3	S	M	L	L	M	S	M	S
CO4	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	M
CO5	M	L	M	M	S	M	L	M
CO6	S	M	L	S	M	S	S	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 45.83%,

Medium- 41.69%

Low-12.5%

UNIT I-ECONOMIC THOUGHTS OF WELFARE ECONOMISTS

Welfare Economics John Hicks; Kenneth Arrow; James Buchanan; Amartya K Sen; Leonid Kantorovich; Tjalling Koopmans- Open Economy Macroeconomics, Theory of General Equilibrium and Development of National Accounts Bertin Ohlin; James Meade; Robert Mundell; Paul Krugman; Gerard Debreu; Richard Stone

(12 L)

UNIT-II- ECONOMIC THOUGHTS OF MONETARY ECONOMISTS

Theory of Money, Economic Fluctuations and Policy Gunnar Myrdal; Friedrich Hayek; Milton Friedman; Lawrence Klein; Robert Lucas; Finn E Kydland; Edward C Prescott; Edmund Phelps- Economic Organizations, Game Theory and Decision Making Herbert Simon; John Harsanyi; John Forbes Nash; Reinhard Selten; Robert Aumann; Thomas Shelling.

(12 L)

UNIT- III- ECONOMIC THOUGHTS OF CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS

Tools in Economics and Mechanism Design Theory Ragnar Frisch; John Tinbergen; Paul Samuelson; Wassily Leontief; Trygve Haavelmo; James Heckman; Robert Engle; Clive Granger; Leonid Hurwicz; Eric Maskin; Roger Myerson- Institutional Change, Development and Growth Simon Kuznets; Theodore Schultz; Arthur Lewis; Robert Solow; Robert Fogel; Douglass North.

(12 L)

UNIT-IV MARKETS WITH ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION

Markets with Asymmetric Information; Markets and Efficient Utilization of Resources George Akerlof; Michael Spence; Joseph E Stiglitz; James Mirrlees; William Vickrey; Maurice Allais.

(12 L)

UNIT- V FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTRUMENTS

Financial Markets and Instruments: James Tobin; Franco Modigliani; Harry Markowitz; Merton Miller; William Forsyth Sharpe; Robert C Merton; Myron Scholes- Behavioural Economics Daniel Kahneman; Gary Becker; Daniel Mc Fadden; Vernon L Smith Module V: Economics of Governance; Common

Property Rights and Public Regulations Elinor Ostrom; Oliver Williamson; George Stigler; Ronald Coase.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

References

1. Lindbeck, Assar (ed.) (1992), Nobel lectures in economic sciences 1969-1980, WorldScientific, London.
2. Maler, Karl-Goram (ed.) (1992), Nobel lectures in economic sciences 1981-1990, World Scientific, London.
3. Puttaswamaiah (1995), Nobel Economists, Vol.2 1975-85, Indus Publishing Company, New Delhi.
4. www.nobelprize.org/prizes/lists/video-prize-lectures-from-laureates-in-economic-sciences/

COURSE CODE:	ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT	L	T	P	C
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Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	0	0	4
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Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Students can understand various concepts, types, growth and role of entrepreneurship for economic development.
2. Students can acquire entrepreneurial competencies
3. To acquire knowledge about the source of finance and develop institutional support to entrepreneurs.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Knowledge about entrepreneurship.
2. Knowledge about the business opportunity.
3. Knowledge about the importance of source of finance.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To recall the concept of entrepreneurship theory.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the importance of project formulation.	B	K2
CO 3	Develop necessary skill set for investment in business of entrepreneur development.	C, D	K3
CO 4	Assess the issues of small scale industries and operation of corrective measures.	B, E	K4
CO 5	Evaluate and identification of business opportunities.	C	K5
CO 6	Use economic techniques to analyse entrepreneurial problems and to create practical aspect of entrepreneurship.	D, E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	M	S	S	L	M	S
CO2	M	S	M	S	M	L	S	M
CO3	M	L	S	S	M	L	M	S
CO4	S	S	M	S	S	M	L	S
CO5	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S
CO6	M	S	M	S	S	M	L	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 47.92%,

Medium- 39.58%

Low-12.5%

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Concept – Types – Entrepreneurship as a career – Theories of Entrepreneurship – Growth of Entrepreneurship in India – Role of Entrepreneurship in Economics development – Factors affecting Entrepreneurial growth. **(12 L)**

UNIT II ENTREPRENEURSHIP MOTIVATION

Motivation process – Theories of motivation: Maslow, McClelland – Factors motivating entrepreneurs – Major Entrepreneurial Competencies- Entrepreneurial Development Programme: Objectives, Contents, And Phases – Kakinada Experiment.

(12 L)

UNIT III IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Sources of project idea – Product selection – project appraisal: Economic analysis – Financial analysis – Market analysis, Technical feasibility – Human resource mobilisation – Management competence.

(12 L)

UNIT IV THE BUSINESS PROJECT FORMULATION

Need for a good business plan- Guidelines for formulation of a project report – Network analysis – Critical path method – Common errors in project formulation – Preparation of a Business plan (Individual work)

(12 L)

UNIT V PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Source of Finance – ownership structures – Institutional support to Entrepreneurs – Steps for starting an SSI unit – Industrial Sickness: Signals, Symptoms and Corrective Measures.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

Basic Reading List

- Arya Kumar (2014). Entrepreneurship: Creating and Leading and Entrepreneurial Organization, Pearson, Delhi
- Batra G.S. (2002). Development of Entrepreneurship, Deep & Deep, Delhi
- Gupta, C.B. and Khanka, S.S. (1996) Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, S. Chand, New Delhi.
- Gupta, C.B. and Srinivasan, N.P. (1992) Entrepreneurial Development, S, Chand, New Delhi
- Khanka.S.S. (2010) Entrepreneurial Development, S.Chand, New Delhi
- Monica Loss and Bascunan, F.L. (2011) Entrepreneurial Development, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2011
- Robert, D. Hisrich et al. (2013) Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

- Vasant, Desai (1992). Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development, Prentice Hal, New Delhi
- Vinod, Gupta, (1999) Formulation of a Project, National Institute of Entrepreneurship Small Business Development, NIESBUD, New Delhi
- Wilfret, P. (2013). Entrepreneurship in Management, Pearl Books, New Delhi.

COURSE CODE:	PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY IN INDIA	L	T	P	C
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	(E-Pathshala)				
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Enable the students to understand objective of fiscal policy, stabilization, monetary policy and principles of multi-unit finance.
2. Students can learn fiscal federalism in India and role of finance commission and planning commission. In addition, students can gain knowledge about the devolution of resources between centre and state.
3. Students can expand their knowledge towards Centre – State Financial Relations, Indian Tax system, GST and State Revenue sources and Budget presentations.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of monetary and fiscal policy.
2. Knowledge towards Fiscal Federalism.
3. Knowledge Indian Tax system and Sources of Revenues from Centre, State and Local Governments.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Students can able to understand the objective of monetary and fiscal policy in detail	A	K1
CO 2	Enhance the students for understanding fiscal federalism and its significance.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Students also learn role of finance commission and planning commission.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Students can evaluate the centre-state financial relation	E	K4
CO 5	Comprehend Indian Tax system	D, E	K5
CO 6	Students can suggest new ideas towards revenue mobilization for the Centre, State and Local Governments financial resources.	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 – Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
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CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	M	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 68.75%,

Medium- 27.08%

Low-4.17%

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION TO FISCAL POLICY

Objectives of Fiscal Policy – Fiscal Policy for stabilization – Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policy – budgetary and its implications – Alternative measures of resource mobilization – Impact of Fiscal Policy on growth and distribution – Impact of Fiscal policy on prices – Balanced budget multiplier – Principles of multi-unit finance.

(12 L)

UNIT II FISCAL FEDERALISM IN INDIA

Fiscal federalism in India – Assignment of functions and sources of revenue constitution – financial imbalance – vertical and horizontal – Mechanism of transfers: Finance commission and planning commission – Devolution of resources and Grants – Fiscal grants in India.

(12 L)

UNIT III RESOURCE TRANSFER TO UNION TO STATE

Resource transfer from union to State – Twelfth Finance Commission – Resource transfer from union to State – Thirteenth Finance Commission – Centre – State Financial Relations – Problems of States Resources and indebtedness – Transfer of resources from Union and States to Local bodies.

(12 L)

UNIT IV INDIAN TAX SYSTEM

Indian Tax systems – Structure of Union Government Revenues – Major Taxes in India –I (base of a tax, direct taxes) – Major taxes in India –II – Direct Taxes: Trends and Reforms -

Indirect Taxes: Trends and Reforms – Trends in Public Expenditure – Trends in Public debt -

Fiscal crisis and reforms in India – Union excise duty and tax on services – Value Added Tax and Goods and Services Tax.

(12 L)

UNIT V SOURCES OF REVENUE TO UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

State Governments - Sources of Revenue –I - State Governments - Sources of Revenue –II – Other State Taxes – Revenue Sources of Local Governments – Analysis of Budgets of Union and State Governments-I - Analysis of Budgets of Union and State Governments-II.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

References

1. Basu, Kaushik (1997), Analytical Development Economics: The Less Developed Economy Revisited, The MIT Press.
2. Bird, Graham (2004), International Finance and the Developing Economies, Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Bell, Crive (2003), Development Policy as Public Finance , Oxford University Press
4. Gale, Douglas (1994), "The Efficient Design of Public Debt," in Franklin Allen and D. Gale, Financial Innovation and Risk Sharing, The MIT Press.
5. Gibson, Heather D. (1996), International Finance: Exchange Rates and Financial Flaws in the International System, Longman.
6. Krugman, Paul (1988), "Financing vs. Forgiving a Debt Overhang," Journal of Development Economics , No. 29, pp. 253-268, North Holland.
7. Sachs, Jeffrey (1989), "The Debt Overhang of Developing Countries," in Guillermo Calvo, Ronald Findlay, PenttiKouri and Jorge Braga de Macedo (eds.), Debt, Stabilization and Development: Essays in Memory of Carlos Diaz-Alejandro , Blackwell

COURSE CODE:	ECONOMICS OF COASTAL RESOURCES	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

4. Enable the students to understand the importance of coastal resource for economic development.
5. To make them apply their minds to coastal protection through public participation and consensus building.
6. To make them to analyze the students how far globalization has negatively impacted coastal zone areas and its resources.

Course Prerequisites:

7. Basic knowledge of coast and its significance.
8. Knowledge towards Beach Ridges – Creeks – Lagoons- Estuaries – Salt Marsh – Mangroves - Resources – Fisheries – Minerals – Seaweeds – Coral Reefs.
9. Knowledge towards Coastal Disasters and Coastal Erosion, etc.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Basic understanding of the importance of coastal environment and its richness.	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the coastal protection through public participation and consensus building.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Assessment of existing Institutional and Legal Capacity for Integrated Coastal Management Design of the inter-sectoral- inter-governmental formulation and approval of ICM programmes.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Analyzing the importance of public Education and Awareness Performance Monitoring and Programme accountability, Evaluation of ICM Programmes.	E	K4
CO 5	Evaluate the impact of Megacities in the Coastal Zone areas.	D, E	K5
CO 6	Create new economic policy instruments towards Coral Reef Management Issues in Gulf of Mannar.	E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
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CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 70.83%, Medium- 25.00% Low-4.17%

Unit I INTRODUCTION

Introduction – Coasts – Features – Dunes - Beach Ridges – Creeks – Lagoons- Estuaries – Salt Marsh – Mangroves - Resources – Fisheries – Minerals – Seaweeds – Coral Reefs - Issues – Depletion - Degradation - Conflicts- Importance of ICM - Integrated Coastal Management – Definition – Functions – Guiding Principles- Stages of ICM – Enabling Conditions.

(8 L)

Unit II ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF COSTAL ENVIROMENT

Environmental Impact Assessment, Benefit – Cost Studies, Risk Assessment - Valuation of Resources- Participation for Behavior Change - Human Dimension to ICM – Importance of Public Participation and Consensus Building.

(8 L)

Unit III INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

Formulation and Approval of an ICM Programme: Programme Formulation Process Identification of Initial Problems, Issues, and Opportunities - Setting Priorities Development and Analysis of Coastal Profiles - Assessment of Issues, Programmatic Scope: One Issue or Multiple Issues? – Geographical Scope – National Approach – Pilot Project - Formulation of Goals, Objectives and Strategies - Establishment of Boundaries for the Management Area - Inland Boundary, Seaward Boundary, Assessment of Existing Institutional and Legal Capacity for ICM Design of the Intersectoral – Intergovernmental Coordinating Mechanism and of the ICM Office - Consideration of New Management Measures, the Resulting ICM Plan, - Formal Approval of the ICM Plan by Participating Governments.

(16 L)

Unit IV LEGAL MEASURES TOWARDS COASTAL REGULATION MANAGEMENT

Implementation Process - Securing the Necessary Legal, Legislative Regulatory Changes, Putting the Institutional Arrangements in Place, Obtaining the Necessary Resources, Involving the Affected Interests in the Process, Management Tools and Techniques in the Operation Phase – Zonation - Set - Back Lines and Exclusionary Zones, Protected Areas, Special Area Planning - Acquisition, Easements, and Development Rights,

Mitigation and Restoration, Coastal Permits, Conflict Management in an ICM Program - Understanding and Addressing Coastal and Marine Conflicts, Transparency and Public Participation in an ICM Program - Consensus Building, Types of Public Participation : “Advice Giving” and “Power Sharing” , Building and Maintaining Public Support : The Importance of Public Education and Awareness Performance Monitoring and Programme Accountability, Evaluation of ICM Programmes

(16 L)

Unit V ISSUES IN COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

Issues in Coastal Zone Management in India – Impact of Globalization in Coastal Zone - Impact of Megacities in Coastal Zone – Coastal Disasters - Coastal Erosion - Coastal Disaster Planning and Management - Tourism Issues - Coastal Zone Regulations in India – CRZ Classification - Coastal Resource Management in Tamil Nadu – Issues – Gulf of Mannar and Bio diversity and Its Conservation - Coral Reef Management Issues in Gulf of Mannar – and Role of Government, NGOs and Communities.

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

Basic Readings list:

1. Stephen Bloye Olsen, (Ed.)Crafting Coastal Governance in a Changing World – Coastal Management Report #2241 CRC, URI, USA, 2003
2. BilianaCicin-Sain and Robert W.Knecht , Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management: Concepts and Practices , Island Press Washington, D.C.,1998.
3. Donald Robadue, Jr. (Ed.) Eight years in Ecuador The Road to Integrated Coastal Management –Coastal Resources Centre University of Rhode Island, USA, 1995.
4. Richard B. Pollnac and Brian R. Crawford, Discovering Factors that Influence the Success of Community –Based Marine Protected Areas in the Visayas, Philippines,
5. Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, USA, 2000.
6. Gordon W. Thayer et al., Science – Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats, USA Department of Commerce NOAA, USA, 2003.
7. Richard K. Wallace and Kristen M. Fletcher, Understanding Fisheries Management, Auburn University and the University of Mississippi, USA, 1996.

COURSE CODE:	COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 4	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide basic knowledge of computer usage for word documentation like creating new documents, typing text, editing formatting and creating tables.
2. Enabling the students to learn excel worksheet for logging primary data for economic analysis. They can also learn how to use basic statistical analysis through excel sheet.
3. Students can acquire skills to draw different diagrams and charts according their data sources for any project presentation. In addition, students can also learn how to naming the variable, code and recoding and also learn some fundamental data analysis like Analysis of Variance, Correlation and Regression, chi-square and t-test at expected level.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Economics at UG level
2. Some basic knowledge of computer and its uses.
3. Basic knowledge of statistics.

Course Outcomes (COs):

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Students can able to understand the basic usage of computer for word documents for any project/dissertation submission.	A	K1
CO 2	Students can able to create new documents, typing text, editing formatting and creating tables.	C	K2
CO 3	Enhance skills to learn excel worksheet for data analysis.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Students can acquire skills to draw different diagrams and charts according their data sources for any project presentation.	D	K4
CO 5	Students can also able to analyze different statistical models suits their research.	D, E	K5
CO 6	Students can acquire skills to develop usage of statistical software for their analysis.	C, D	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** - Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8

CO1	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	S
CO2	M	S	L	M	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	M	S	L	S
CO6	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 60.42%,

Medium- 33.33%

Low-6.25%

UNIT-I - TEXT MANAGEMENT WITH MS-WORD

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

(12 L)

UNIT-II - MANAGING DATA BASEEXCEL: The typical worksheet or spread sheet – cell and their properties – formatting cell – text, numbers, currency, accounting, date, time, percentage, scientific – formats- Formula: using arithmetic and relational operators in a worksheet -Advanced Formulas: sum, count, Average, Max, Min, Product -Using auto format.

(12 L)

UNIT-III - GRAPHS AND CHARTS

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

(12 L)

UNIT- IV - DATA ANALYSIS-I

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

(12 L)

UNIT-V - DATA ANALYSIS-II

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

(12 L)
(Total: 60L)

References

1. Lipschultz M.M. and S. Lipschultz (1982), Theory and problems of Dataprocessing: Schaum's Outline Series, (McGraw Hill, NewYork).
2. Corey Sandler, Tom Badgett, Jan Weingarten (1997), Office 97 forWindows (BPB Publications, NewDelhi).
3. Andy Field (2000), Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows – Advanced Techniques for the Beginner [Sage Publications, NewDelhi].

COURSE CODE:	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Gain fundamental knowledge on India's agricultural economy.
2. Enable to understand the recent agricultural crisis in India.
3. To acquire knowledge of agricultural policy of the Government of India

Course Prerequisites:

1. A basic knowledge on Indian agriculture and significance of agricultural price policy.
2. Knowledge of agricultural technology.
3. Understand the problem of agricultural labour and finance.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	To enhance their overall knowledge of Indian Agriculture and also to acquire the skills to understand Agriculture and Industry linkage.	A	K1
CO 2	Students can enhance their skills how to improve the productivity and efficiency of Indian agriculture.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Students can comprehend the status of agricultural labour, problems, wages differences and remedial measures.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Students can also analyse agricultural Finances and its efficiency.	E	K4
CO 5	Students can criticise agricultural price policy and create new ideas to get fair price for agricultural produce.	D	K5
CO 6	Students can enhance the knowledge about the	D, E	K6

role of WTO on Indian Agriculture.		
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 - Create		

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	L	M	M	M	M	M	S	M
CO2	M	L	M	M	M	S	S	M
CO3	S	L	S	S	S	M	S	S
CO4	M	M	M	S	S	M	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	S
CO6	S	S	S	S	L	L	S	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 52.08%,

Medium- 37.50%

Low-10.42%

UNIT - I:INTRODUCTION

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

(12 L)

UNIT - II: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

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

(12 L)

UNIT - III: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

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

(12 L)

UNIT - IV: AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL

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

(12 L)

UNIT - V: AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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

(12 L)
(Total: 60L)

References

1. Ashok Rudra (1982), Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Realities (Allied publishers, New Delhi).
2. Dantwala M.L (ed) (1991), Indian Agricultural Development since Independence (Oxford and IBH Publishing company private limited, New Delhi).
3. Vasant Desai B.P (1996), Agricultural Economics, Rural development (Jai Prakash North, Meerut).
4. HanumanthaRao C.H. (1975), Technological changes and distribution of grains in India agriculture (Macmillan, New Delhi).
5. RuddarDatt and K.P.M. Sundharam (2001), Indian Economy [S.ChandandLtd.,RamNagar, NewDelhi].

COURSE CODE:	ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Enable the students to understand basic knowledge of climate change and green house gas emission.
2. To make them understand climate change mitigation, taxes, carbon emission trading.
3. To create knowledge towards National and International policies for “climate smart” innovation and technology diffusion.

Course Prerequisites:

1. Basic knowledge of climate change and green house gas emission.
2. Knowledge towards climate change mitigation, taxes, carbon trading.
3. Knowledge of National and International policies for “climate smart” innovation and technology diffusion.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Basic understanding of Climate change and green house gas emission	A	K1
CO 2	Understand the climate change mitigation: taxes, carbon emissions trading.	B, C	K2
CO 3	Assessment of International action and adaptation of climate change in developing nations.	B, E	K3
CO 4	Analyzing the fundamentals for natural resource management.	E	K4
CO 5	Evaluate Climate change and efficient management of agriculture and fisheries- sustainable energy.	D, E	K5
CO 6	Create National and International policies for “climate smart” innovation and technology diffusion.	E	K6

K1 - Remember; **K2** - Understand; **K3** - Apply; **K4** - Analyze; **K5** - Evaluate; **K6** – Create

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	M	L	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	L
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO6	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong-70.83%, Medium- 25% Low-4.17%

UNIT-1: INTRODUCTION

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

(12 L)

UNIT-2: ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

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

(12 L)

UNIT-3: ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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

(12 L)

UNIT-4: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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

(12 L)

UNIT-5: LOCAL AND GLOBAL ACTION

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

(12 L)

(Total: 60 L)

References

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

COURSE CODE:	ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL ISSUES	L	T	P	C
Credit: 3	Teaching Hours: 60	4	-	-	4

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

1. Gain sound knowledge in the principles of social doctrines.
2. Make the students to know the social exclusive and inclusive policy.
3. Able to create the public policy in social issues.

Course Prerequisites:

1. A basic knowledge on social issues.
2. Economics at UG level
3. Understand the problem prevails in Indian economic system.

C.O No.	At the end of the Course, the student will be able to:	PSOs Addressed	Cognitive Level
CO 1	Students can acquire fundamental principles of social doctrines of Ancient Budha, Gandhi, Nehru, Marx and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.	A	K1
CO 2	Students can able to perceive social security measures in order to promote human capital.	B, D	K2
CO 3	Students can develop evaluation skills to assess Institutional Issues towards delivering Health Care services in India.	C, E	K3
CO 4	Students can acquire knowledge towards Economic crimes, like Black Money and Parallel Economy	D, E	K4
CO 5	Students enhance skills to compare Social Cost and Benefit Analysis	D	K5
CO 6	Students acquire the spirit of Social Exclusion concept, Types – Inclusive Policy perspective for future development.	D, E	K6
K1 - Remember; K2 - Understand; K3 - Apply; K4 - Analyze; K5 - Evaluate; K6 – Create			

Mapping with POs

COs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8
CO1	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	S
CO2	M	L	M	M	M	S	S	S
CO3	S	L	S	M	S	M	M	S
CO4	M	M	M	M	S	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	S	L	M	S	M	S
CO6	S	S	S	L	L	L	S	S

S- Strong; M- Medium; L-Low

Strong- 50.00%,

Medium- 37.50%

Low-12.50%

UNIT I PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DOCTRINES

Social Economics- Definition, Equality in Human societies (Income & Employment) – Principles of social doctrines- Ancient, Budha, Gandhi, Nehru, Marx and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

(12 L)

UNIT II SOCIAL SECURITY

The World Poverty Situation – Causes and Consequences – Requisites of Economic Growth Role of Government – Social Security – Subsidies – Social Banking – Issues relating Refugees, Slavery and Beggary – HumanCapital.

(12L)

UNIT III HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Problems in Education – Economics of Educational planning in Developing Countries like India; Health Services – Institutional Issues of Delivering Health Care; Social Capital – Issues of Energy & Environmental Crises – Growth Vs. Environment.

(12 L)

UNIT IV SOCIAL COST

Economic crimes and their prevention – Black Money – Parallel Economy – Economics of Good Governance – CAC – Social Cost and Benefit Analysis.

(12 L)

UNIT V SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSION

Discrimination: Sources, Kinds and Costs – Consumerism – Provision of Information- Protection and Business manipulation – Social Exclusion concept , Types – Inclusive Policy perspective for future

(12L)

(Total: 60L)

Basic Readings List

1. Schiltz, T.W. (1971). Investment in Human Capital, Free Press, NewYork.
2. Culyer. A.J. Re, Economics of Society Policy (London: Martin Robert and Co. Ltd.,1973)

3. Douglas C North and Ronger Leroy Miller, The Economics of Public Issues (New York: Haper and Row,1971).
4. Panchmikhi P.R. (1980) Economics of Health: A Trend Report in ICSSR, A Survey of Research in Economics, Vol. VI, Infrastructure, Allied Publishers, Delhi.
5. Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen, Hunger and Public Action (Oxford: Clarendon Press,1989)
6. Indira Gandhi Memorial Truck, Reading the Good Society (New Delhi: Widely Eastern Ltd.,1995)
7. Lutz, Mark and Kennet Lux, The Challenge of Humanistic Books,1977).
8. Chopra, K. (1998) Valuation of Bio-diversity with protected areas, Alternative approaches and a case study, IEG,Delhi.
9. Woodhall, M. (1992) Cost Benefit analysis in Educational Planning, UNESCO,Paris.
10. World Bank (2013), The World Development Report 2013: Investing in Health, Oxford University Press, NewYork.

Note:

(The following question paper has three sections. All questions in Section A to be answered (10X1=10 marks). Five questions either (a) of (b) in Section B to be answered in less than 400 words 5X5= 25 marks). Five questions either (a) or (b) in Section C to be answered in less than 1200 words (5X8= 40 marks)

XVI MODEL QUESTION PAPER - TEMPLATE

Q. Code:

Sub. Code:

M.A., DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

**First Semester
Economics (CBCS)**

ADVANCED MICRO ECONOMICS

Time: Three hours

Max. Marks:

75

SECTION A - (10×1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL the questions

1. Describe the difference between perfect competition and monopolistic competition?
2. State the Chamberlin's contribution to theory of oligopoly.
3. Narrate Strategic interaction involves between firms under Oligopoly
4. Describe Nash equilibrium
5. Why does firms do not maximize profits in the short run according to Bain's Limit pricing model?
6. Explain market for lemons in economics?
7. State the concept of Bain's Limit Pricing theory.
8. Draw the structure and characterizes linear programming problems.
9. Define principal agent model.
10. Distinguish between monopoly and monopsony.

SECTION B - (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

11. (a) Analyze different types of price discrimination under first degree.
(Or)
(b). How would you prioritize micro and macro economics and explain the scope of micro economics?
12. (a) How does the Stackelberg equilibrium compare with the Cournot?
(Or)
(b). Illustrate the important assumptions of Bain's Limit Pricing Model.

13. (a) How does the economic intuition of this simple model translate to oligopoly?

(Or)

(b). Give examples of factors determining Bain's limit pricing theory.

14. (a) Define production efficiency. Does the definition apply if one of the produced goods is a public good?

(Or)

(b). Debate on the criticism against Neo classical economics.

15. (a) Illustrate different types of contract exist under Principal-Agent model

(Or)

(b). Discuss three types of equilibria

SECTION C - (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

16. (a) Draw the best response curves of both firms by carefully following the best response functions in the Cournot duopoly

(Or)

(b). Critically evaluate Walrasian general equilibrium analysis

17. (a) Construct implicit assumptions of linear programming problems.

(Or)

(b). Assess New Welfare economics

18. (a) Prioritize the procedure and machinery to facilitate collective bargaining in the labour market.

(Or)

(b). What conclusions can you draw the equilibrium of the multi product firm in terms of production possibility curve and Iso-revenue lines?

19. (a) Express your views on Hicks Neutral technical progress with the help of a diagram on two different production functions.

(Or)

(b). How can the principal agent model be used to explain why public enterprises such as post office, might pursue goals other than profit maximization?

20. (a) Narrate Principal-Agent problem and assess reasons behind principal-agent problems with examples.

(Or)

(b). Demonstrate basic postulates of SylosLabini Limit Pricing Model
