

Curriculum Framework and Syllabus for
M.A ECONOMICS (PG) COURSE STRUCTURE
(For the Candidates admitted from 2019 – 2020 Academic year onwards)
BASED ON CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM &
OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION-OBE



(2019-2020)

POST GRADUATE AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

[Nationally Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC]

Affiliated to Bharathidasan University

Puthanampatti—621 007

Core Course - I
18PEC101

ADVANCED MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY

Hours/Weeks:7
Credit:5

Course Objectives:

- The students to understand the importance of Economics. The course will provide knowledge to understand theory, models, methods, and concepts of firm and pricing.
- To help the students to know about various economic concepts, classical and modern theories of demand, theories of production, cost and revenues.

Learning Outcome:

- Students will be able to apply microeconomic principles and models to define and address market failures; and to describe issues such as wage inequality, environmental protection or other policy matters.

UNIT I: THEORY OF DEMAND

Cardinal utility analysis. Indifference Curve Technique. Revealed preference theory. Recent developments (Hicks 'revised theory of demand – Friedman-savage hypothesis, Markowitz hypothesis)

UNIT II: THEORY OF SUPPLY

Meaning, law of supply, Elasticity of supply, measurement of elasticity of supply. Increase and decrease in supply, curves and supply function.

UNIT III: PARTIAL AND GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM

Meaning, importance and limitations. Partial Equilibrium analysis: meaning, significance and limitations. General Equilibrium analysis: meaning, significance, uses and limitations. Walrasian Model of General Equilibrium.

UNIT III: THEORY OF PRODUCTION

Meaning of Production and factors of production. Scale of production: Economies of large-scale production, Internal and External Economies, Internal and External diseconomies, Production possibility curve – Illustration and laws of returns. Equal product curve: meaning and producer's equilibrium.

UNIT IV: COST AND COST CURVES

Cost - Meaning and Types of Costs short Costs curve: meaning, fixed and variable, Total, Average and Marginal cost curves and Long run marginal cost curves

References:

1. Sundharam, K.P.M and Sundharam E N., (1976), Micro Economics, Sultan Chand and Sons.
2. Ahuja, H.L, (1977), Principles of Micro Economics, S Chand and Co.
3. Gupta Pankaj, (2008), Handbook of Micro Economics, Cyber Tech Publications.
4. Malhotra, R.N., (2009), Micro Economics Theory and Practice, Alfa Publication.
5. Agarwal, H.S., (1998), Modern Micro Economics, Konark Publications.

**Core Course - II ADVANCED MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY Hours/Weeks:6
18PEC102 Credit:5**

Course Objectives:

- To infuse a clear understanding of Macro Economic framework.
- To make the students understand and apply the concepts of macro economics.
- The course aims to intensify on the inter-relationships between monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies.

Learning Outcome:

- Using employment and national income statistics students will be able to describe and analyze the economy in quantitative terms. Students will be able to describe the contemporary banking and monetary system, and analyze the role of money, credit, and Federal Reserve monetary policy.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO MACRO ECONOMICS

Macro Economics, Meaning, importance theories of Macro Economics (Static, Comparative Static and Dynamic Theories, Circular flow of Income, Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product measures.

UNIT II: CLASSICAL THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT

Assumptions, Say's Law of Market and Pigou's Version. Classical Theory of Employment and Output (With saving and without saving). Keynes 'Criticism of Classical Theory.

UNIT III: KEYNESIAN THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT

Principles of Effective demand: Meaning, Effective Demand – Aggregate Demand Function and Aggregate Supply Function – Determination of Effective Demand, Features and Criticisms of Keynesian Economics.

UNIT IV: CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Consumption Function: Meaning, Marginal Propensity to Consume and Average Propensity to Consume, Factors determining Consumption Function. Keynes's Psychological Law of Consumption. Post- Keynesian Consumption Theories: Life Cycle Hypothesis, Relative income, Permanent Income, Dusenberry hypothesis.

UNIT V: EQUILIBRIUM IN THE GOODS MARKET AND MONEY MARKET

Goods market equilibrium: Meaning, The Derivation of the IS Curve and shift in the IS curve. Money market Equilibrium: Meaning, The derivation LM curve and shift in the LM curve. The simultaneous Equilibrium of the Goods Market and Money Market.

References:

1. Ahuja, H.L., (2006), Macro Economics Theory and Policy, S.Chand and Co.
2. Sankaran, S., (1994), Macro Economics, Margham Publications.
3. Varma, M.M., Aggarwal, R.K, (1994), Macro Economics, Forward Publications.
4. Mukherjee Debes., (2008), Essentials Of Micro and Macro Economics, New Central Books.
5. Seth, M.L., (1989), Macro Economics, LN Agarwal Publications.

Core Course - III
18PEC103

ISSUES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Hours/Weeks:6
Credit:5

Course Objectives:

- To make the students to understand the importance of Role of Agriculture, Industries and Foreign Trade in Indian Economic Development.
- To help the students to know about the issues relating to Agriculture, Population, Industry, Inflation and Foreign Trade in Indian Economy.

Learning Outcome:

- It enhances the skill of understanding in the role of GATT and WTO in the World Economy and general and Indian Economy particular.

UNIT I: AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

Recent Agricultural Policies – Food security - Cropping Pattern – Agricultural Price – Procurements and Public Distribution System – Critical appraisal of progress under plan period.

UNIT II: INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

Industrial structure – Recent changes in Industrial policy – De-licensing – Role of Industrial promotion agencies in Industrial Development – Agro-Rural small industrialization – Industrial sickness – Disinvestment.

UNIT III: POPULATION DYNAMICS

Population and Economic Development – Demographic theory of transitions – Surplus man power as saving potential – Human Capital Formation – Demographic Dividends – Human Development Index.

UNIT IV: INFLATION AND PLANNING

Inflation - Pricing Policy – Price stabilization - causes – Effects – Measures to control Inflation – Food Inflation and control – Five year plan – Finance Commission – GST - Demonetarization.

UNIT V: FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade – Comparison and diversion of trade - export promotion – Import Substitution – Policy change – Privatization -liberalization – Globalization - Balance of Payment Position – WTO and India and foreign direct investment, TRIPS, TRIMS.

References:

1. Datt and Sundaram, (2016), Indian Economy, Chand S Publishing Company.
2. Misra, S.K., and Puri V.K., (1988), Indian Economy, Himalaya Publication.
3. Sankaran, S., (1997), Indian Economy Problems Policies and Development, Margham.
4. Agrawal, A.N., (2010), Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning, New Age International.
5. Mishra, S.K., (2013), Indian Economy, Black Prints.

Core Course - IV
18PEC104

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Hours/Weeks:6
Credit:5

Course Objectives:

- To provide a general understanding of economic development.
- To recognize the importance of resources for economic development.

Learning Outcome:

- Appraise students to obtain academic approaches that grapple with complexity of developing countries. This course presents some of the major economic ideas in development thinking.

UNIT I: CONCEPTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Economic development: meaning, obstacles to economic development economic growth: meaning; factors of economic growth - Human Development Index – Physical Quality of Life Index.

UNIT II: THEORIES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Harrod – Domar models, Kaldor model, Joan Robinson’s model, Solow model and Growth models in Indian planning. Balanced growth and unbalanced growth, Critical minimum effort, Big push theory of Paul Rosenstein Rodan.

UNIT III: THEORIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The classical theory, the Marxian theory, the Schumpeterian theory of Innovation, Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour and Fei-rans model of economic growth.

UNIT IV- TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of Technology in Economic Development – Contribution of Technology to Growth-Choice of Techniques: Labour Intensive and Capital Intensive- Human Capital Formation.

UNIT V: TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Prebisch, Singer and Myrdal thesis-MNCs – Role of Foreign Capital and Foreign Aid in Economic Development – Leontief Dynamic Input-Output Model.

References:

1. Jhingan, M.L., (2002), Economics of Development and Planning, Vrinda Publications.
2. Agarwal, R.C., (2002), Economics of Development, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
3. Taneja, M.L., and Myer R M, (2005), Economics of Development and Planning, Vishal Publications.
4. Gupta, K.R., (2009), Economics of Development and Planning History Principles Problems and Policies, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.

Elective Course – I
18PEC105

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Hours/Week:5
Credit:4

Course Objectives:

- The course enables the students to understand characteristics of rural sector and the determinants of rural development.
- The course also enables the students to understand the rural development policies.

Learning Outcome:

- Build responsiveness of the students with policy issues that are relevant to Indian agricultural sector and analyze the issues using rural economic concepts.

UNIT I: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development – Meaning – Basic Elements of Rural Development - Significance of Rural Development – Structure and characteristics of the rural sector - Role of Agricultural subsector and Non-Agricultural subsector - Challenges and Opportunities.

UNIT II: DETERMINANTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL CREDIT

Measures of level of Rural Development – Natural Resources - Human Resources - Capital - Technology – Organisational and Institutional framework - Rural Credit - Institutional and non-institutional - Commercial banks - Regional Rural Banks - Role of NABARD.

UNIT III: PLANNING AND ORGANISING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Levels and Functions of Planning - Decentralisation of Planning - Criteria for designing an appropriate organization – Government Organisations – Panchayati Raj Institutions - Cooperatives – Non Governmental Organisations.

UNIT IV: RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND ECONOMIC REFORMS ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Rural Development Policies – Need for Rural Development Policy - Goals of Rural Development Policy - Rural Development Policy in India – Globalisation and Rural Development - Policy Instruments of Rural Development - Impact of Economic Reforms on Indian Agriculture.

UNIT V: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Community Development Programme - Small Farmers Development Agency (SRDA) – Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) – IADP – ICDPs- HYVP – IRDP - TRYSEM – NREGP – MGNREGA - NRHM - SSA – SGRY – Rural water supply, Sanitation Housing Programme.

References:

1. Katar Singh, (1986), Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Tyagi, B.P., (2005), Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Jai Prakash Nath and Co, Meerut Ninth Edition.
3. Verma, S.B. (2005), Rural Management, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.

**Core Course -V STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS Hrs/Week:7
18PEC208 Credit:5**

Course Objectives:

- This course enables the student to understand the meaning of probability
- The course enables the students to understand the application of hypothesis testing.

Learning Outcome:

- Understand the fundamental principles and models of modern economics in depth, and be able to apply them to economic and social issues. Be able to use mathematical models to analyze behavior. Be able to explain economic principles, models and methods to others.

UNIT I: TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE OF SMALL SAMPLE

Small sample – Meaning - Students‘ t’ Distribution – Meaning – Properties – Uses – Test the difference between two sample means – Test the difference between Population mean and Sample mean – Simple Problems – F test.

UNIT II : PROBABILITY

Probability – Definition – Kinds of Event – Kinds of Probability - Mathematical and Statistical Probability - Additive and Multiplicative Laws of Probability – Simple Problems.

UNIT III : TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

Test of Significance – Null Hypothesis – Alternative Hypothesis –Type I and Type II Errors - One tail and Two tail tests - Test of Significance for Proportion and Mean (One sample and Two sample tests) – Simple Problems.

UNIT IV: ANALYSIS OF TIME SERIES

Time series- Meaning of Time series- Components of Time series – Methods of measuring trend – The Free Hand or Graphic method- The Semi- Average method – The Moving Average method – The methods of Least Squares - Uses of Time Series Analysis.

UNIT V: INDEX NUMBERS

Index Numbers - Meaning and uses - Methods of constructing Index Numbers - Simple Aggregative Method- Simple Average of Relatives Method - Laspeyres method - Paasche method – Fisher’s Ideal Method - Marshall – Edgeworth method - Time and Factor Reversal Tests – Problems in Construction of Index Numbers – Uses of Index Numbers.

References:

1. Gupta, S.P. (2002), Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand Sons and Co, New Delhi.
2. Pillai, R.S.N.and Bhagawathy, (2007) Statistics, Sultan Chand Sons & Co, New Delhi.
3. Arora, P.N, Sumeet Arora and Amit Arora, (2009), Elements of Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand Sons and Company Limited, New Delhi.

**Core Course - VI
18PEC207**

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

**Hours/Week:6
Credit:5**

Course Objectives:

- To provide knowledge to the students on the basic issues.
- To provide a thorough knowledge about the economics of industry.

Learning Outcome:

- Critical thinking applied to the workings of firms' strategic behaviour. Apply knowledge of actual markets and firms within the context of the relevant theory.

UNIT I: INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PATTERN AND GROWTH

Classification of industries, role of industrialization, the pattern of industrialization role of public and private sectors and recent trends in Indian industrial growth. Theories of industrial location: Weber and Sargeant Florence.

UNIT II: INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND PROMOTIONAL AGENCIES

Owned, external and other components of funds; Role, nature, volume and types of institutional finance - MSME enterprises, Special economic zone. IDBI, IFC, SFCs, SIDC, SIPCOT and Commercial banks.

UNIT III: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND TRADE

Importance, factors affecting industrial productivity, MNCs and transfer of technology. IT industry in India, out sourcing, nationalism and Globalization.

UNIT IV: INDUSTRIAL LABOUR , PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES

Structure of industrial labour, employment dimensions of Indian industry - industrial relations, industrial unrest causes, machinery for setting disputes trade union movement, social security measures, FEMA a second national commission on labour and review of labour laws.

UNIT V: INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AND PLANS

Review of industrial growth under planning- structural transformation Issues in industrial proliferation and environmental preservation; pollution control policies – Startup India.

References:

1. Barthwal, R.R., (1993), Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
2. Cherunilam, F., (1989), Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publication.
3. Rajana Seth., (2010), Industrial Economics, Anne Books Pvt Ltd.

**Core Course –VII
18PEC206**

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA

**Hours/Week:6
Credit:5**

Course Objectives:

- The course aims to introduce the Economic History of India which helps the student to provide the knowledge of Indian economy in different time period.
- It discusses the impact of various incidents at world level as well as India level which affect Indian economy.

Learning Outcome:

- At the end of the course student acquire prosperous knowledge about economic history of India. Student are capable to predict the economy in future by comparing past event in the Indian economy. It is helpful them to make suggestion to take the decision based on the past history.

UNIT I: ECONOMIC HISTORY AN INTRODUCTION

Introduction to Economic History, Theory of Economic History - Meaning – Indian Economy during Indus Civilization, Early Vedic Age, Later Vedic Age – Epic Age – Economic Condition between 650 – 321 B. C. – Economic Life under Mauryas.

UNIT II: SANGAM AGE AND GUPTA AGE SULTANATE, MUGHAL PERIOD AND MEDIEVAL INDIA

Sangam Age – Gupta Age - Economic life in Sultanate period, Mughal Period and Economic Life in Medieval India – Economic Condition Under Marathas – State of the Indian Economy Prior to the British Rule.

UNIT III: TRANSITION TO COLONIAL PERIOD 1707 - 1857

Economic conditions 1750 – Domestic Trade, Foreign trade, Business History – Merchants, Banks, Industry and the State and Public Goods.

UNIT IV: IMPACT BRITISH RULE ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Impact British Rule on Indian Economy – Indian Economy during 18th Centuries – Population and Labour (Roy) - Impact of World War I and II- World Depression 1929 to 1933 and Indian Economy.

UNIT V: INDIA’S PARTITION AND GROWTH OF MODERN ECONOMY

Economic Consequences of Partition - Growth of Modern Economy - Economic Change in India from 1950 to 2010 - Birth of a Regime 1950 to 1964 , Crises, Contradictions and Critique 1965 to 1985, Transition 1986 to 2010 Looking forward and looking back.

References:

1. Desai, S.S.M. (1989), Economic History of India, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Tirthankar Roy, (2016), The Economic History of India, 1857 to 1947, Oxford University Press (Ninth Impression), New Delhi.
3. Jayapalan, (2012), Economic History of India, New Delhi.

**Core Course - VIII
18PEC209**

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

**Hours/Week:6
Credit:5**

Course Objectives:

- To make the students to understand the theories of International Trade.
- To explain the practical problems faced by the countries in the world.
- To make the students to understand the functioning of the various International Monetary System

Learning Outcome:

- Students aware of the likely distributional consequences of trade and thus of conflicting interests within an economy regarding trade liberalization. Be familiar with the main economic theories and models of international trade.

UNIT I: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Classical Theory – Adam Smith and Ricardo’s Theory, Heberler’s Opportunity Cost Theory: Assumptions, Explanation and Criticisms. Mill’s Theory of reciprocal demand. Heckscher Ohlin Theorem. Leontief Paradox.

UNIT II: TERM OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SECULAR DETERIORATION HYPOTHESIS

Term of Trade; Meaning, determination of Term of Trade, and factors affected Term of Trade. The Prebisch Singer Theory: Assumption explanation and Criticisms.

UNIT III: BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Meaning equilibrium and disequilibrium. Traditional, Absorption and monetary approaches. Marshall – Lerner condition.

UNIT IV: TARIFFS AND NON TARIFFS BARRIERS

Meaning, Types and effects (partial and general measures to control equilibrium) Non Tariff Barriers: Meaning and Types. Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) Vs Tariffs.

UNIT V: THEORY OF REGIONALISM AT GLOBAL LEVEL

IMF; the Britton woods system, International Liquidity, BRICS, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and Reforms in India, G7 countries.

References:

1. Jhingam, M.L., (1997), International Economics, Konark Publisher.
2. Harrod, S.R., (1970), International Economics, James Nisbet and Co.
3. Sawyer Charles, W; Sprinkle Richard, L., (2003), International Economics, Prentice Hall of India.
4. Rana, K.C; Verma, K.N., International Economics, Vishal Publisher.

Elective Course – II ECONOMICS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS Hrs/Week:5
18PEC210 **Credit:4**

Course Objectives:

- The course introduces the concepts of economic theory to the students to provide an in-depth knowledge in various branches of Economics.
- The course will provide the important tips to prepare for economy part of general knowledge also make the students to prepare for the various competitive examinations.

Learning Outcome:

- Students learn the basic knowledge about economy, National income, demand, supply, foreign exchange, economic development, balance of payment, national and international institutions and appear for various post in economic.

UNIT I: PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOGRAPHY

Indian Five year plans – Indian population problem and policy – Basic Economic Indicators in India – Unemployment and Role of Trade Unions poverty analysis and alleviation schemes.

UNIT II: AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATION AND RURAL ECONOMICS

Land Reforms – Technology in agriculture – Co-operative movement in India – Role of NABARD and RRB, Economic and Social Infrastructure, Transport – Power – Education. Drinking water – Health – Sanitation – Rural Housing – Environmental Issues.

UNIT III: MICRO AND MACRO ECONOMICS

Consumer behavior - Indifference Curve Analysis - Revealed preference Approach - Theory of Product Pricing - Production and Cost - Pure competition, Monopoly and Oligopoly - Monopolistic competition - National Income Accounting – Basic concepts Demand and Supply of Money – Price and Inflation.

UNIT IV: BANKING, PUBLIC FINANCE AND INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Public, Private and Joint Sectors – Cottage and Small Scale Industry – Sources of Industrial Finance – Industrial Policy and Location – RBI, Commercial and Cooperative Banks – Specialized and Financial and Investment Institutions – Union – State Financial relationship.

UNIT V: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

International Economic Co-operation – Export promotion and Import substitutions – New Economic Policy – Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments – Role of Multinational in India.

References:

1. Gopal Garg, (2017), NET/SET/JRF Economics, Upkar Prakashan, Agra.
2. Prabakaran. P, (2009), Economics Eight, CBA Publisher, Chennai.
3. Ramesh Singh, (2016), Indian Economy, McGraw Hill Education publisher.
4. Guptha. R, (2015), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, PGT (Economics) Recruitment Exam.

Core Course – IX
18PEC311

BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Hours/Week:7
Credit:5

Course Objective:

- Objective: To enable the students to understand the theoretical and practical applications of Econometrics.

Learning Outcome:

- A broad knowledge on theoretical background for the standard methods used in empirical analyses, like properties of least squares estimators and the statistical testing of hypothesis.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMETRICS

Econometrics definition – objectives, characteristics and scope of Econometrics – Limitations – Tools and methods of study-economic and econometric models – Time series and cross section models.

UNIT II: ESTIMATION THEORY

Statistical Inferences Properties of estimators – methods of estimation - least squares estimation – Maximum likelihood estimation – Testing of Hypothesis.

UNIT III: REGRESSION AND HYPOTHESIS MODELS

Single Equation Models Simple Regression-least squares estimation-standard error-Hypothesis testing – confidence interval – two variable non-linear relationship – multiple regression – Gauss Markov Theorem – Testing of Hypothesis and Confidence intervals - problems.

UNIT IV: MODELS AND APPLICATIONS

Problems in OLS Estimation Autocorrelation – multi co linearity – heteroscedasticity – specification problem and bias – errors in variables – Dummy variables – lag models – problems.

UNIT V: SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS

Simultaneous equation model – reduced form – final form – methods of identification – estimation: Indirect least squares method – two stage least squares estimation – maximum likelihood estimation.

References:

1. Damodar Gujarati, (1984), Basic Econometrics, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
2. Singh, S.P., Parashar, K and Singh, H.P., (1981), Econometrics, S.Chand & Co, New Delhi.
3. William H. Greene, (1993), Econometric Analysis, Prentice Hall, New Hersey.
4. Koutsiyannis, A., (1989), Theory of Econometrics, Macmillan, New Delhi.
5. Salvatore, Dominick, Statistics and Econometrics, Schaum Series.

Core Course - X
18PEC312

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Hours/Week:7
Credit:5

Course Objectives:

- To understand the basic ingredients of research and application of computer.
- To prepare an outline of a project in Economics.

Learning Outcome:

- On completion of the course the students will use various Statistical tools in framing economic theory. Appreciate the components of scholarly writing and evaluate its quality.

UNIT I: RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

Meaning, Objectives, need and scope – Types of social research – Research methods versus Methodology – Basic elements of scientific method, fact, conceptual and operational definitions, assumptions, hypotheses, theories and laws – Present position of research in Economics in India - Dangers to be avoided.

UNIT II: RESEARCH PROBLEM AND HYPOTHESIS

Choice of the research problem – Factors involved in the choice - Research design - Role of review of literature-Hypothesis: Definition – Importance of hypothesis in social science research Source of hypothesis - Characteristics of a good hypothesis.

UNIT III: DATA COLLECTION

Sources of primary and secondary data; Collection of Primary data: Observation method - participant and non-participant observation; Questionnaires - Schedules – Difference between Questionnaires and Schedules; Interview Method; Other methods of primary data collection, Collection of Secondary data – Pilot study and pre-testing

UNIT IV: RESEARCH DESIGN

Meaning and Significance, Features of a good research design; Different research designs; Sampling Design - Surveys and sampling – Different types of Sample Designs, Steps in Sampling Design, Criteria of Selecting a Sampling Procedure, Sample size, Characteristics of a Good Sample Design. Logical – Mathematical and Statistical methods – Case study methods.

UNIT V: REPORT WRITING

Significance of Report writing, Different Steps in Writing Report, Layout of the Research Report, Style and mechanics of writing research reports, Types of Reports, Requisites of a good report.

References:

1. Young, Pauline. V., (1977), Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
2. Kothari, C.R., (2004), Research Methodology, New International Publishers, New Delhi
3. Gupta. G.K., (2006), Intoduction to Data Minin with Case Studies, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Kurien C.T. (Ed), (1992), A Guide to Research in Economics, Sangam Publishers, Chennai.

Core Course - XI
18PEC313

MONETARY ECONOMICS

Hours/Week:6
Credit:5

Course Objectives:

- To provide knowledge on Theories of Money and Functioning of banking system in general and with reference to India.
- Students will learn how markets and other governance structures organize core economic activities, such as production, distribution, and consumption, and the growth of productive resources.

Learning Outcome:

- The students will be able to demonstrate: an understanding of the links between monetary policy, financial markets and the real economy. The ability to master different theoretical models and apply them to real-world economics.

UNIT I: MONEY: THEORY AND APPROACHES

Evolution and Functions of Money, Forms of Money, Value of Money, Supply of Money, high powered money - Gresham's Law - Measurement by using Index Numbers - Quantity theory of money - Cash transactions and cash balance approaches - The Keynesian approach.

UNIT II: MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS

Structure and importance of Money Market: London and New York Money Markets - Indian Money market - Indian Capital Market- Monetary Policy - Theories - Classical, Keynesian - objectives - Limitations of Monetary Policy with reference to India.

UNIT III: INFLATION AND TRADE CYCLE

Definition, Types, Causes and Effects of Inflation - Types of Inflation: Demand-pull and Cost push Inflation - Measures to control inflation - Trade cycle: structure, causes, effects, control of trade cycle - Theories of Trade cycle: Hawtrey, Von-Hayek and Hicks.

UNIT IV: COMMERCIAL BANKS

Meaning and types - Functions of Commercial banks - Process of credit creation - Purpose and limitations - Commercial banking in India – Nationalization of banks - Recent reforms in banking sector in India.

UNIT V: CENTRAL BANKING

Functions of Central Bank - Functions of RBI - Quantitative and qualitative methods of credit control - Bank rate policy, Open market operations, Cash reserve ratio and selective methods - Role and functions of the Reserve Bank of India.

References:

1. Gupta. S.B., (1994), Monetary Economics, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
2. Mishra, S.S., (1981), Money, Inflation and Economic Growth, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.
3. Sayers, R.S, (1978), Modern Banking, OUP, New Delhi, Seventh Edition.
4. Sundaram, K.P.M, (1990), Money banking and International Trade.

Elective Course –IV COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS Hours/Week:5
18PEC314 **Credit:4**

Course Objectives:

- To make the students to gain knowledge in Computers.
- To help students in developing skills in Microsoft Office applications like Ms-word, Ms-excel and Ms- Power point.
- To train the students to know the method of documentation and data processing and access data from internet.

Learning Outcome:

- It will develop the skills of ICT and apply them in teaching learning context and Research also acquaints different parts of computer system and their functions.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER APPLICATION IN ECONOMICS

Introduction to Computer – Operating systems – MS word, editing word documents – spelling and grammar check – working with tables – Application of Computer in different fields – Input and Output devices – Hardware – Software – E-mail and Internet – Requirement to connect internet.

UNIT II: EXCEL, SPSS AND POWER POINT

Introduction to spread sheets – application of MS Excel – Creating a document in Word – Data entry in Excel Spreadsheet – SPSS - Starting SPSS and entering Data in SPSS - Type a data in SPSS – Data View and variable View – Procedure to Prepare a slide in Power point.

UNIT III: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Application of Computer in Economics – Descriptive Statistics – Measures of Central Tendencies - Mean, Median and Mode - ANOVA - Correlation - Simple Linear Regression - Multiple Linear Regressions.

UNIT IV: DEMAND ESTIMATION

Demand estimation and Elasticity - Time series - Forecasting and Growth Rate - Cost and Revenue Functions, Breakeven Analysis, Profit Maximization – Equilibrium of the Firm.

UNIT V: VALIDATING MODEL

Dummy Variables, Discriminate Function, Residual Analysis – Validating Model, Assumptions.

References:

1. Grover, P.S., (1997), Computer Programming in Basic, Allied Publisher.
2. Rajaraman, V., (1996), Fundamentals of Computers, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Sanders, D.H., (1988), Computer Today, 3rd Edition McGraw Hill, New York.
4. Sinha, P.K., (1992), Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, New Delhi.

**Other Elective Course – I ADVERTISEMENT MANAGEMENT
18PEC315**

**Hours/Week:5
Credit:4**

Course Objectives:

- The course aims to develop your understanding of advertising as an element of marketing communications, of how the advertising planning process is managed, and the various factors affecting decision-making in this area.
- To analyse advertising situations and examples using theoretical frameworks presented in the course.

Learning Outcomes:

- The graduate has reliably demonstrated the ability to: Identify and respond to clients' advertising and marketing communications objectives by applying principles of marketing and communications.
- Students able to develop an advertising plan and present and defend it persuasively.

UNIT I: ADVERTISEMENT AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

Advertising – meaning and definition – objectives – role of advertising – significance of advertising, merits and evils of advertising – Advertising design.

UNIT II: ADVERTISING MEDIA

Advertising media – meaning – kinds of advertising media – role of mass media – planning process. Meaning and Importance of Direct Marketing, Strengths and Limitations of Direct Marketing.

UNIT III: MEDIA PLANNING

Media planning – meaning – need for media planning – steps in planning – actual planning process. Media Objectives; Media Options; Measuring Media Audiences; Determining Media Weight.

UNIT IV: ADVERTISING BUDGET

Advertising budget – Factors Influencing Budget Setting - advertisement copy – advertising budget making process – Advertisement appropriation practices. Copyrighting guidelines. Common Budgeting Approaches, Budgeting Methods, Decision Support System (DSS).

UNIT V: ADVERTISING AGENCY AND ETHICS IN ADVERTISING

Advertising agency – role of advertising agents – Ethics and morale of advertisement – role of technology in advertising. The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), Forms of Ethical Violations; Advertising to children, Misleading advertising.

References:

1. Rajkumar, S and Rajagopalan, V., (2009), Sales and Advertisement Management, S Chand and Company.
2. Donald. W. Jugenheimer and Larry. D. Kelley, (2009), Advertising Management.
3. Rajagopal, (2000), Marketing Management, Vikas Publishing house PVT Ltd.

Core Course - XII

PUBLIC FINANCE

Hours/Week:7

18PEC416

Credit:5

Course Objectives:

- To impart knowledge on the various advanced aspects of Public finance.
- To understand the theories of Public Expenditure, Revenue, expenditure and Fiscal Policy.

Learning Outcome:

- This course provides a broad, up-to-date introduction to the economic analysis of public policy issues, tools and their application to key policy issues relating to the spending, taxing and financing activities of government.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC FINANCE

Nature and Scope of public Economics – Public Finance and Private Finance – Theory of Social Goods – Public Goods and Private Goods – Social Goods – Merit Goods and Mixed Goods. The Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.

UNIT II: PUBLIC REVENUE

Public Revenue – Meaning and Sources – Taxes - Objectives – Canons – Classification – Types: tax Revenue – direct tax : income tax, corporation tax ,indirect tax : excise, custom, and non tax revenue – Theories – Effects – Taxable Capacity – Incidence and Shifting – Taxes of the Centre and the States, GST,

UNIT III: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Public Expenditure – Meaning – Classification. Theories of Public Expenditure – Adolf wagers theory, Wisemen Peacock theory - Causes for the Growth of Public Expenditure – Effects and Control of Public Expenditure.

UNIT IV: PUBLIC DEBT AND BUDGET

Public Debt – Samuelson theory of public debt – Burden – Redemption of Public Debt. Deficit Financing. Budget: Meaning – Importance – Types – Balanced and unbalanced budget – Revenue – capital – Performance Budget - current Budget – Zero Based Budget.

UNIT V: FEDERAL FINANCE AND LOCAL FISCAL POLICY

Federal Finance – Meaning – Problems. Finance commission: 14th finance commission. Local Finance – Meaning – Importance – Principles and Problems. Fiscal Policy – Meaning – Fiscal Instruments – Objectives – Limitations.

References:

1. Musgrave, R.A., (1958), The Theory of Public Finance, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
2. Herber, B.P., (1990), Modern Public Finance, Richard Publication.
3. Jha, R. (1998), Modern Public Economics Rout Ledge, London.

Core Course – XIII
18PEC417

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Hours/Week:6
Credit:5

Course Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand the problems and prospects of agricultural sector in Indian economy.
- Student should be familiar with issues related to the agricultural sector, natural resource policies, and rural communities.

Learning Outcome:

- Students should be able to use concepts, approaches, and methods from Agricultural Economics curricula in their career or future studies to understand and evaluate issues, plans, or projects.

UNIT I: NATURE AND SCOPE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Agricultural development - A prelude to industrialization - Role of agriculture in Indian Economy - Agricultural development under Five Year Plans - Productivity in agriculture - Causes for low productivity and suggestive measures.

UNIT II: STRUCTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE

New agriculture strategy - New Economic policy and agriculture - Mechanisation - Advantages and Limitations - Farm size and efficiency - Land Reforms - Measures - Progress - Suggestions for improvement.

UNIT III: AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Agricultural Finance and Agencies Capital formation in agriculture - Sources of Agricultural Finance - Rural indebtedness - causes - Debt relief activities - Role of Rural credit institutions.

UNIT IV: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Present state of agricultural Marketing - Role and Functions of efficient marketing system - Marketable surplus - Agricultural price policy - Regulated Markets - Cooperative marketing - Procurement and Public distribution.

UNIT V: ISSUES IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Problem of Agricultural Labour - causes for poor conditions of agricultural labour - Problem of Unemployment and under employment - Government measures.

References:

1. Bishop and Toussanit, Introduction to Agr. Eco. Analysis Toppan Com., Ltd.,
2. Dhingra I.C, Indian Economy S.Chand & Com.
3. Mellor J.W, The Eco Agricultural Eco Analysis Toppan Com., Ltd.,
4. Memoria, Agricultural problem of India Kitab mabul
5. Sadhu and Singh, Fundamentals in Agriculture

Elective Course - IV
18PEC418

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Hours/Week:5
Credit:4

Course Objectives:

- To understand the existing environmental policies for improving the quality of life.
- To grasp how ecology and economic development influence one another.

Learning Outcome:

- Students learn quantitative skills by working with the models that show how to allocate environmental goods optimally. Problem solving done by students in set of government policies and to predict the effects on the economy and the environment.

UNIT I: PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGY

Definition – importance – scope – ecology and economic development – Theories of optimal use of exhaustible and renewable resources-conservation of resources and bio diversity – material balance model – concept of sustainable development.

UNIT II: THEORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Environmental externalities – market failure – Pareto Optimality and competitive equilibrium – common property resources - Hedonic property values and household production models – Ayres –Knees model – Leontief Abatement model.

UNIT III: ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Problems in maintaining ecological balance – Waste Management – Protection of Biosphere – Applications of Cost Benefit Analysis to resource management – Global Warming and Green house effect – Disaster Management.

UNIT IV: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Policy instruments for controlling water and air pollution – environmental guidelines for industries – income distribution aspects of environmental policy – Coase Theorem – concept of Carbon tax – Pigouvian taxes and Subsidies – marketable pollution permits and mixed instruments.

UNIT V: INDIA'S AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Environmental Education and training in India – Constitutional protection against pollution – wildlife Policy – Forest Policy and other environment related legislations in India – Global Politics on environmental protection – International Agreements, conferences and acceptances, Paris agreement.

References:

1. Katar Singh, Anil Shisodia, (2009), Environmental Economics, Saga Publications, New Delhi.
2. Eugene, T., (2004), Environmental Economics, Vrinda Publications P. Ltd. Delhi.
3. Pandey and Carney, (1998), Environmental Engineering, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Keith, C., (2000), Economic Development and Environmental Gain, Earth Scan Publication Ltd.

**Elective Course – V PRINCIPLES OF MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS Hours/Week:5
18PEC419 Credit:4**

Course Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of managerial economics.
- To know the application of economic theories into the business decision making.

Learning Outcome:

- Built a perspective necessary for the application of modern economic concepts, precepts, tools and techniques in evaluating business decisions taken by a firm.

UNIT I: BASIC CONCEPTS OF MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Managerial Economics: Meaning, Scope, Subject Matters, Relationship of Managerial Economics with other subjects, Role and Responsibilities of Managerial Economists and Basic Concepts of Business Firm.

UNIT II: DEMAND ANALYSIS

Demand: types of demand, change in demand, law of demand, Elasticity of Demand and Law of Equi-Marginal Utility. Demand Forecasting: Meaning, Types, Objectives, Features of Good Forecasting Method and Methods of Demand Forecasting.

UNIT III: DECISION MAKING

Uncertainty: sources of uncertainty and factors determining uncertainty, risk: types of risk probability analysis. Elements of decision theory: Linear Programming: meaning, assumption uses and graphical method of linear Programming. Game theory: Definition, game theory under Oligopoly and criticisms of game theory.

UNIT IV: PRICING

Pricing policies: objectives of pricing policies. Pricing methods: full cost pricing, target pricing, marginal rate pricing, customary pricing (concepts). Pricing strategies: pricing of a new products, multiple products, product line pricing, pricing line pricing, pricing over the life cycle product, cyclical pricing, transfer pricing and Differential pricing and pricing of public under taking.

UNIT V: CAPITAL BUDGETING AND INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

Capital budgeting: meaning, need, firms' demand and supply of capital and rationing Input output analysis: Methods of Input-Output analysis.

References:

1. Dwivedi, D.N., (2012), Managerial Economics, Vani Educational Books.
2. Mehta, P.L., (1993), Business and Managerial Economics, Sultan Chand And Sons.
3. Reddy, P.N; Appannaiah, H.R., (1996), Essentials of Managerial Economics, Himalaya Publication.
4. Gopalakrishna, D., (2003), Study of Managerial Economics, Himalaya Publication.
5. Trivedi, M.L., (2003), Managerial Economics Theory and Applications, Tata Mcgraw Hill.

18PEC420

Credit:6

PROJECT WORK AND VIVA VOCE