



PERIYAR UNIVERSITY

SALEM – 636 011. Tamil Nadu.

Periyar Institute of Distance Education
(PRIDE)

B.A. ECONOMICS

SYLLABUS (NON SEMESTER)

**ANNUAL PATTERN SYLLABUS FOR
B.A. ECONOMICS: 2008-2009
(ALL THE THREE YEARS)**

1. Course of study

The course of study for B.A. Degree Economic (UG) shall consist of the following core, allied and application oriented courses.

BRANCH – IV : ECONOMICS

		Duration Hours	Maximum Marks
FIRST YEAR			
Paper I	Micro Economics	3	100
Paper II	Elementary Statistics for Economics	3	100
Allied I	Rural Banking	3	100
SECOND YEAR			
Paper III	Indian Economy problems- And Policies	3	100
Paper IV	Monetary Economics	3	100
Allied – II	Agricultural Marketing	3	100
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES – COMPULSORY			
THIRD YEAR			
Paper V	Macro Economics	3	100
Paper VI	Fiscal Economics	3	100
Paper VII	Optional-I Economic Thought	3	100
Paper VIII	Optional II Managerial Economics	3	
Application oriented subject:			
	Environmental Economics	3	100

I. Eligibility for Admission:

Candidates for admission to the first year of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts Course shall be required to have passed the Higher Secondary Examination (Academic or Vocational Stream) conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu or an

Examination accepted as equivalent thereto by the syndicate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed thereof.

2. Eligibility for the award of Degree:

A candidate shall be eligible for the award of the degree only if he has undergone the prescribed course of study in T & DE for a period of not less than three academic years and passed the prescribed examinations.

3. Passing minimum:

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each paper / practical wherever prescribed if e / she secures not less than 40% of the marks prescribed for the examination.

4. Classification of successful candidates:

i) Core courses and application oriented subjects:

Successful candidates passing the examinations for core courses, application oriented subjects and allied subjects together and securing the marks (i) 60 percent and above, (ii) 50 percent and above but below 60 percent in the aggregate of the marks prescribed for the core courses – main and allied subjects and application oriented subject together shall be declared to have passed the examination in the First and Second class respectively. All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed the examinations in the Third class.

Candidate who obtain 75 percent of marks an above in any subject shall be deemed to have passed that subject with distinction provided they passed all the examinations at the first appearance.

5. Ranking:

Candidates who pass all the examinations prescribed for the course in the course in the first appearance only are eligible for ranking.

B.A. BRANCH IV ECONOMICS

SYLLABUS

I – Year: Paper - I

MICRO ECONOMICS

UNIT-I

Definitions of Economics – Wealth, welfare and scarcity – subject matter and scope of Economics – Micro and Macro approach – Deductive and inductive methods – positive and normative – Static and dynamic – partial and general equilibrium.

UNIT-II

Utility analysis – characteristics of wants – Law of diminishing Marginal utility, Law of equi-marginal utility – Theory of demand – Elasticity of demand – consumer's surplus.

UNIT-III

Indifference curve analysis – income effect, price effect and substitution effect – derivation of demand curve – Indifference curve Vs Marshallian utility analysis Samuelson's Revealed preference theory.

UNIT-IV

Factors of production – Land, Labour, Capital and organization – laws of Returns – Returns to scale – production Function.

UNIT-V

Cost concepts – total, average and marginal cost – short run and long run costs – Law of supply.

UNIT-VI

Market structure – perfect competition – Monopoly – Discriminating monopoly – degrees of monopoly – dumping – control of monopoly.

UNIT-VII

Monopoly competition – Features – price determination
– Selling cost – Excess capacity group equilibrium –
wastes of monopolistic.

UNIT-VIII

Distribution – Marginal productivity theory – Modern
theory of distribution – Theories of wages – Trade Union
and Collective bargaining.

UNIT-IX

Rent – Ricardian Theory – Modern theory – Quasirent –
Interest – Theories of Interest classical, neo-classical
and Keynesian Theory.

UNIT-X

Profit – Concepts – Theories of Profit.

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

1. Advanced Economic Theory- Agarwal, H.S.
2. Micro Economics - Ahuju – H.C
3. Advanced Economic Theory- Jhinghan – M.L
4. Economic Analysis - K.P.Sundaram & E.N.Sundaram
5. Modern Economic Theory - K.K.Dewett.

I Year: Paper II
Elementary Statistics For Economics

UNIT-I

Nature and scope of statistical methods – and their limitations – collection of statistical data – primary and secondary sources - classification and tabulation

UNIT-II

Diagrammatic representation – simple, multiple and component, percentage bar diagrams – pie diagram and histogram – formation of frequency distribution – frequency polygon and frequency curves ogive curves - Lorenz curve.

UNIT-III

Measures of central tendency – arithmetic mean – Median Mode.

UNIT-IV

Measures of dispersion – absolute and relative measure of Range – quartic deviation Mean Deviation and standard Deviation – co-efficient of variation.

UNIT-V

Skewness and Kurtosis: Pearsonian Measure of Skewness based on quartiles and percentiles.

UNIT-VI

Sampling: Population and sample – types of sampling – simple, random and sampling – design of questionnaire – sampling Errors – various stages in investigation – national sample survey – census in India.

UNIT-VII

Correlation analysis – scatter diagram – Nature of correlation – simple correlation co – efficient (Karl Pearson) rank correlation co– efficient, regression equations.

UNIT-VIII

Time series analysis – definition uses – components of time series – measures of trend – graphics, semi average methods – Least – square method – measure of seasonal variation – simple average method.

UNIT-IX

Index numbers – Definition, uses – uses of index numbers – types of index numbers – methods of construction – weighted and un weighted index numbers – test for index numbers consumer index number – uses and method of construction.

UNIT-X

National Income Measurement in India

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1.D.N Elhance - Fundamentals of statistics
2. S.P Gupta - Statistical methods

3. R.S.N Pillai & V.Bagavathi - Statistics

FIRST YEAR - ALLIED –I

RURAL BANKING

UNIT-I Rural Economy – Main features of Rural economy in India – Characteristics of Rural People Traditional Methods of Production in Indian Agriculture – Recent Changes in Rural India .

UNIT-II

Rural unemployment: unemployment and under employment in rural areas – cause for rural unemployment - Remedial measures – rural employment schemes – Small Farmers Development Agency -Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency – Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme .

UNIT-III

Rural industries : Need for developing rural industries in India –Importance of cottage and Village Khadi Industries – Problems of cottage and small industries – government policy measures for the development of rural industries under the five year plans .

UNIT-IV

Rural indebtedness : Meaning – estimates of rural debt prior to Independence –Debt Estimates in post-Independence era –problems of rural indebtedness – causes of rural debt –evils of rural indebtedness –debt relief measures –Under 20 point Economic Programme .

UNIT-V

Rural Credit : Credit requirements of farmers in India . Features of good rural credit – estimates of credit requirements of farmers in India –Rural credit and Non –Institutional sources – Survey report of rural credit committee and their recommendation since Independence .

UNIT-VI

Co-operatives and rural credit : Co-operative movement in India – Benefits and weakness .Co- operatives and credit societies – functions , advantages and disadvantage. Problem of co-operative credit societies in India . Land development banks – Farmer’s service societies .

UNIT-VII

Co-operative credit Institutions : Central co-operative banks –Functions – sources of finance – Loaning Policy – weakness. State co-operative banks – objectives and functions – Sources of finance – Loaning Policy. Reserve Bank of India and the state co-operative banks, Multipurpose societies – objectives and functions .

UNIT-VIII

Commercial banks and Rural credit: Objectives of Nationalization of commercial banks – advances to agriculture - Problems -direct and indirect finance by commercial banks – commercial banks and small farmers – Lead Bank Scheme – Objectives and weakness of lead bank scheme – village adoption scheme – objectives. Service Area approach .

UNIT-IX

Regional Rural Banks: Constitution – objectives and management functions – Progress, Committee on Regional Rural Banks – Narasimhan’ Committee’s recommendations. Achievements and failures.

UNIT-X

NABARD and Rural Credit : Management and financial resources of the NABARD – Functions working of NABARD –Medium term and long – term agricultural credit – recommendation of the Agricultural Rural credit Review Committee 1989.

Reference Books:

1. Jain , S.G., - Indian Rural Economics
2. Desai, S.S., - Rural Banking in India
3. Ghosal,S.N., - Agricultural Financing in India

II Year: Major Paper - III

INDIAN ECONOMY

Problems and Policies

UNIT-I

Under development – Characteristics of under – development countries – causes – factors Impeding economic development – concepts of growth and development.

UNIT-II

Capital Formation – Human and Physical – Savings and Investment Pattern during the plans National Income – Methods – trends – limitations – Recent trends in National Income.

UNIT-III

Human resources – population growth as a retarding factor – population policy.

UNIT-IV

Agriculture – Its place and role in the national economy – crop pattern – causes for low productivity – Land reforms – need and scope Appraisal of land reforms.

UNIT-V

Food problem – methods of solving it – Green Revolution – National agricultural policy – 2000.

UNIT-VI

Role of Industries in economic development – cottage, small scale and large scale industries – (Cotton, Iron & Steel Sugar and Cement) Industrial policy – 1956, 1991.

UNIT-VII

Labour – Features of Industrial labour and organization
– Industrial disputes – Social – Security schemes.

UNIT-VIII

Transport – Importance – (Railways, Roadways,
Shipping and civil Aviation) – Transport Co-ordination.

UNIT-IX

Planning – A brief resume of five – year Plans – The
Tenth Five year plan – (2002-07) objectives – targets –
Sectoral development profile.

UNIT-X

Indian's Foreign trade – Balance of payments – W.T.O.
and Indian Economy.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Indian Economy - IC Dhingara
2. Indian Economy - RC.Dutt and Sundaram
3. Indian Economy - A.N.Agrawal
4. Indian Economy - S.Sankaran
5. Economics of Development - M.L.Jhingan
& Planning.

II Year Paper IV **Monetary Economics**

UNIT-I

Evolution, Role and Functions of Money – Gold Standard – Types – Working of the Gold standard – causes for the down fall of the Gold standard – paper currency standard.

UNIT-II

Quantity Theory of money Fisher and Cambridge Keynes theory of money and Prices Milton Friedman – Restatement of quantity Theory.

UNIT-III

Paper currency – system of Note issue – Indian currency system Development and problems.

UNIT-IV

Concepts of supply and demand for money – money supply and price level – Keynes – classical Dichotomy – Real Balance Effect.

UNIT-V

Inflation – Types – causes – effects and Remedies – Deflation – Trade cycle – phases of trade cycle – Causes.

UNIT-VI

Functions and types of commercial banking – balance sheet – credit creation – Investment policy in commercial Banking.

UNIT-VII

Progress of Indian Banking during post nationalization period – development banks, DBI, IFCI, ICICI – other term financing Institutions in India.

UNIT-VIII

Monetary policy – Indian money market organized unorganized functions of Capital market, credit control quantitative and qualitative methods – limitations.

UNIT-IX

Reserve Bank of India – Functions – credit control – Rural and Industrial credit – Exchange control.

UNIT-X

Exchange rate – Fixed and Flexible – problems of international liquidity – IMF Functions – SDR – IBRD, GATT – WTO.

Books for Study:

1. Mithani.D - Money Banking and International Trade
2. Sethi.T.D. - Money Theory
3. Vaish.M.C - Money Theory
4. Sundharam K.P.M - Monetary Theory and practices
5. M.L.Seth - Money Banking and International Trade
6. Dr.Cauvery and others - Monetary Economics
7. Basu.S.K - Indian Banking
8. L.R.Chandhar - Economics of money and Banking

II Year: Allied - II

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING - DBIA

UNIT-I

Meaning of agricultural marketing – Definition Role of marketing – Significant – scope of agricultural marketing – characteristics of agricultural commodities.

UNIT-II

Socio Economic – aspects of agricultural production – Nature of risk and uncertainty in agricultural – Size of farm enterprise – Factors determining supply and demand for agricultural products – marketable surplus – marketed surplus.

UNIT-III

Basic concepts of Marketing and classification – marketing process – concentration – Dispersion – and equalization.

UNIT-IV

Marketing Functions – Three classes of functions – exchange function, Physical supply and facilitative functions – buying, assembling, transporting, warehouse and storage – standardization and grading – Financing risk bearing and market information.

UNIT-V

Market structure – regulated and unregulated markets. Co-operative marketing – Co-operative marketing under five year plans.

UNIT-VI

Wholesalers – Basic Wholesale distribution structure – functions and services of wholesalers – Role of middle men and the millers.

UNIT-VII

Food grains production – Supply – transportation food grains storage – processing – warehousing.

UNIT-VIII

Agricultural Prices – fluctuation in price – seasonal , cyclical – secular- effects of price fluctuations on agricultural production- measures for improvement.

UNIT-IX

Techniques of agricultural price analysis – Price policies- Price programmes - Price stabilization policy – minimum price parity , forward price and integrated price – effects of price policies on agricultural production – Supply and income – state policy in agriculture.

UNIT-X

Marketing of agricultural and agro-based industrial products in international markets – Export promotion measures.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Studies in Indian Agricultural Economics – Bhattacharya - JB
2. Economics of Agriculture – R.C. Cohan
3. Agricultural Economy of India – S.Sankaran
4. Agricultural marketing Reports – Govt. of India
5. Agricultural Problems in India – C.B. Memoria & B.B. Tripathi

II Year: Compulsory
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
PERIYAR UNIVERSITY

CORE MODULE SYLLABUS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES FOR
UNDER GRADUATE COURSES OF ALL BRANCHES OF HIGHER
EDUCATION.

Unit-I :

The Multi disciplinary nature of environmental studies.

Definition, Scope and importance

Need for public awareness .

Unit-2 :

Natural Resources:

Renewable and non-renewable resources:

- a) Forest resources : Use and over – exploitation deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
 - b) Water resources : Use and over – Utilization of surface and ground water, floods, dams – benefits and problems.
 - c) Mineral resources : Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
 - d) Food resources : World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer – pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.
 - e) Energy resources : Growing energy needs renewable and non-renewable energy sources, case studies.
 - f) Land resources : Use as a resources, land degradation, soil erosion and desertification.
- Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.
 - Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

Unit – 3 Ecosystems

- Concepts of an ecosystem
- Structure and function of an ecosystem
- Producers, consumers and decomposers
- Energy flow in the ecosystem
- Ecological succession
- Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem.
- Forest System
- Grassland ecosystem
- Desert ecosystem
- Aquatic ecosystems (Ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit-4 : Biodiversity and its conservation

- Introduction – Definition : Genetic, Species and eco-system diversity
- Bio-geographical classification of India
- Value of biodiversity : consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
- Biodiversity at global., National and local levels
- India as a mega – diversity nation.
- Hot-Spots of biodiversity
- Threats to biodiversity : habits loss, poaching of wildlife, manwildlife conflicts.
- Endangered and endemic species of India.
- Conservation of biodiversity : In – situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

Unit – 5 : Environmental pollution

Causes, effects and control measures of :-

- a) Air Pollution
- b) Water Pollution
- c) Soil Pollution
- d) Marine Pollution
- e) Noise Pollution
- f) Thermal Pollution
- g) Nuclear hazards
- h) Solid waste management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- i) Role of an individual in the prevention of pollution
- j) Pollution case studies
- k) Disaster Management : Floods, earthquake, cyclon and landslides.

Unit – 6: Social issues and the Environment

- From Unsustainable to Sustainable development
- Urban problems related to energy
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, water-shed management
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people, its problem and concerns, Case studies.
- Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions
- Climate change, Global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust, Case studies.
- Wasteland reclamation
- Consumerism and Waste products
- Environment Protection Act.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Wildlife Protection Act.
- Forest Conservation Act
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation
- Public awareness

Unit – 7 Human Population and the Environment

- Population growth, variation among nations.
- Population explosion – Family Welfare Programme.
- Environment and Human Health
- Human Rights
- Value Education
- HIV/AIDS
- Women and Child Welfare
- Role of Information Technology in Environment and human health
- Case Studies

Unit – 8 Noise Pollution

- Sources – measurement – effects of noise pollution of human beings.
- Wild life and non living things
- Control of noise pollution

III Year Major Paper-V

MACRO ECONOMICS - DBIB

UNIT-I

Nature of macro Economics – Circular flow of Economic activities .

UNIT-II

National Income – Concepts – Components and measurement – Problems..

UNIT-III

Classical theory of Income and employment –Says Law of market – Classical dichotomy.

UNIT-IV

Keynesian Macro analysis – Income and employment determination – Consumption Function – attributes. .

UNIT-V

Investment function – Marginal efficiency of capital – Liquidity preference theory of interest – Liquidity trap.

UNIT-VI

Theory of Multiplier – Types – Assumption , working and reverse working – limitations .

UNIT-VII

Principles of acceleration – Multiplier acceleration interaction – Theories of acceleration – Trade cycle – Phases – Theories (monetary and non- monetary)

UNIT-VIII

Keynesian Revolution – and its Application to less developed countries.

UNIT-IX

General equilibrium of monetary and real sector- Shifts and elasticities of IS and LM curves.

UNIT-X

Macro Economic policy – objectives and instruments –
Conflicts between Objectives – Policy mix.

Reference Books:

1. Jhingan M.L. - Macro Economics
2. Rama and Varma - Marco Economics
- 3 Vaish . M.C. - Marco Economics
4. Sankaran . S. - Marco Economics

III Year: Major paper - VI

FISCAL ECONOMICS – DBIC

UNIT-I

Nature and scope of Public Finance – Private Vs Public Finance – The Principles of Maximum Social Advantage.

UNIT-II

Theories of taxation – Canons of taxation – Absolute and relative – (Ability and benefit principles) Taxable capacity – Factors influencing taxable capacity – Measurement of taxable capacity with reference to India – Shifting and incidence.

UNIT-III

Specific taxes – Income tax – Expenditure – Wealth – Property Gift – Capital gain tax Death Duty – Estate duty – Indirect Taxes. Sales Tax – Single point – Multipoint – Excise and customs duties – Effects of taxation – merits and demerits of Direct and Indirect taxes.

UNIT-IV

Meaning and objectives of Fiscal policy – Economic stability – Full employment, Economic Growth and price stability – Instruments of Fiscal policy – Functional finance – Fiscal policy in a developing economy – Limitations.

UNIT-V

Meaning – Objectives and Principle of Budgeting – Qualities of a good budget – Revenue and capital budget – Programme, performance and zero based budgeting.

UNIT-VI

Deficit financing – Meaning and objectives – Ways and means of deficit financing – Growth – Role of deficit financing in promoting economic development in countries like India. Effects of deficit financing and money supply prices and distribution.

UNIT-VII

Nature – Classification and significance of Public Expenditure – Reason for the growth of public expenditure in recent times – Effects of public expenditure on production, employment and distribution – Measures for reducing public expenditure.

UNIT-VIII

Meaning – Classification and need for public debt – Effects of public debt on production, employment and distribution, - Growth of public debt in India – Control of Public debt – Internal and external burden of public debt.

UNIT-IX

Meaning, features and Principles of Federal Finance – Centre – State Financial relations in India, Finance Commission – Recommendation of recent Finance commissions 10th and 11th.

UNIT-X

Local finance – Sources and Problems of Local finance.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Tyagai B.P. - Public finance.
2. Bhargava, R.N. - India Public Finance.
3. Cauvery R.et.al - Public Finance.
4. Sankaran,S. - Fiscal Economics.
5. Vasudevan - Public Finance.

III YEAR – MAJOR VII

ECONOMIC THOUGHT-DBID

UNIT-I

Nature and Significance of Economic Thought Hebrew, Greet, Plato, Roman Economic Thought.

UNIT-II

Economic Thought in ancient India - kautilya's views - Economic ideas of Thiruvalluvar – comparison between the two views.

UNIT-III

Medieval Economic Thought - St.Thomas Aquinas – Mercantilism and its policies – Physiocratic doctrines - Net product – circulation of wealth – Practical polices.

UNIT-IV

Classical School – Features – Adamsmith Economic Ideas – David Ricardo – Theory of Rent – Malthusian theory of population – J.B. say. J.S.Mill – Stationary state – The Nationalists Thought – Adam Muller Friend Richlist.

UNIT-V

Karl Mark – Theory of class struggle – surplus value – Marxian predictions concerning capitalism – scientific socialism.

UNIT-VI

Austrian School of Thought – Alfred Marshall – consumer's surplus Elasticity of Demand – Representative firm – welfare Economic Pigou, Walras, Pareto.

UNIT-VII

Neo – classicism – Knut – witch sell – J.B. Clark – Dyamic theory of profit – Irring Fisher – Quantity theory of money – Taussig's Economic Ideas.

UNIT-VIII

Institutional School – Economic Ideas of Veblen –
Theory of Leisure Class – W.C. Mitchell.

UNIT-IX

Keynesian Revolution – Theory of Employment Keynes
Vs Classicism.

UNIT-X Recent Indian Economic Thought – R.C. Dutt – Naoroji –
M.G. Ranade – M.K. Gandhi – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar –
Rajaji – Nehru – V.K.R.V.Rao – C.N.Vakil G.R. Gadgil –
Indira Gandhi – Noble Laureates since 1990 – Amartya
Kumarsen.

Books for study:

1. Loganathan.K - History of Economic Thought.
2. Srivastava - History of Economic Thought.
3. Ganguli.B.W. - Indian Economic Thought.
4. Alexander Grah - Development of Economic
Doctrines.
5. Cyide Ad Rist - Economic Thought.
6. Lacockwan - History of Economic Thought.
7. Hasjula - Do
8. Haney - Do

III Year: Major Paper-VIII

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

(Optional) – DBIG

UNIT-I

Definition and scope of managerial Economics – Concepts of Managerial Economics and other discipline.

UNIT-II

Demand determinants – elasticity of demand – income price – cross – promotion elasticity of demand – decision making and demand forecasting – techniques of demand forecasting.

UNIT-III

Demand for producers and consumers goods – Durable and Non-Durable goods – Autonomous, Company and Industrial Demand – Short – run and long-run demand.

UNIT-IV

Cost Concepts – Classification – Different between economics and accountant view – Relationship of total, average and marginal costs – cost output relationship in the short and long-run.

UNIT-V

Pricing a new product – pricing by manufactures and pricing by retailers – price regulations – resale price maintenance.

UNIT-VI

Pricing methods – Pricing problems, pricing of Joint – Product and new product – Skimming and Penetration price strategies – Pricing over the life cycle of a product – dual pricing.

UNIT-VII

Profit and Profit management – Accounting profit and Economic profit – Measurement – Profit planning and forecasting – Break – Even - point.

UNIT-VIII

Capital budgeting – cost of capital – capital management and fiscal policy.

UNIT-IX

Project profitability – methods of appraising project profitability – Evaluation of various methods.

UNIT-X

Decision Theory – Subject Matter – Decision rules – Game Theory – The Zero – sum. 2 persons game – Equilibrium points (Saddle).

REFERNCE BOOKS:

1. Cauvery et.al : Managerial Economics
2. Sankaran S. : Managerial Economics
3. Zoel Dean : Managerial Economics
4. Varshney and Maheswari : Managerial Economics

III Year: Application Oriented Subject

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS-DBIH

UNIT-I

Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics Basic Theories Of environmental Economics Material Balance Model –Maximum Social Welfare Pareto Efficiency –Ecology and Ecosystem.

UNIT-II

Forest and environmental Quality – Environmental Quality as a public good – Tragedy of commons.

UNIT-III

Sources of Energy and their Classification Renewable and Non-renewable conventional and Non-Conventional direct and indirect energy –energy Scenario in India.

UNIT-IV Population and Urbanizations - Its impact on Environment - Problem of Pollution – air – water – industrial , nuclear, Thermal and Noise Pollution .

UNIT-V

Cost – Benefit analysis of Controlling Pollution – Environmental Cost and Economic Growth – Limit to growth .

UNIT-VI

Fiscal Techniques – Efferent – or residual Charges – Subsidies – subsidies and Efferent Charges Compared .

UNIT-VII

Environmental Education – Environmental Planning and Management – Environmental Laws .

UNIT-VIII

Nature of Environmental Problem in India's environmental management – Global Warning – Green House effect – Acid Rain.

UNIT-IX

International Environmental Policy - Transfrontier
Pollution - International agreement - stock hour-Rio
declaration

UNIT-X

Human Rights and the Environment - Disaster
Management - Conservation of wild life - NGO's and
Environment.

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. D.W.Pearl - Environmental Economics
2. Karbagam - Environmental Economics
3. S.Sankaran - Environmental Economics
4. Pears - Environmental Economics
5. T.Engine - Environmental Economics
6. D.K.Asthna - Environmental Studies (Chand & Co)

Question Paper Pattern for BA Economics Course

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks :

100

Part – A (10 x 2 = 20)

Answer all questions

(One question from each unit)

Part – B (5 x 4 = 20)

Answer all Questions

11 (a)	Unit I	14 (a)	Unit VII
11 (b)	Unit II	14 (b)	Unit VIII
12 (a)	Unit III	15 (a)	Unit IX
12 (b)	Unit IV	15 (b)	Unit X
13 (a)	Unit V		
13 (b)	Unit VI		

Part – C (5 x 12 = 60)

Answer all Questions

11 (a)	Unit I	14 (a)	Unit VII
11 (b)	Unit II	14 (b)	Unit VIII
12 (a)	Unit III	15 (a)	Unit IX
12 (b)	Unit IV	15 (b)	Unit X
13 (a)	Unit V		
13 (b)	Unit VI		

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Economics

MICRO ECONOMICS-I

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks:100

PART – A (10 x 2 = 20)

Answer All Questions

All questions carry equal marks

1. Write the welfare definition.
2. State the definition of supply.
3. What is cardinal utility?
4. What is Capital?
5. What is variable cost?
6. Define monopoly.
7. Define duopoly.
8. What is marginal productivity?
9. What is economic rent?
10. What is supernormal profit?

PART-B (5 x 4 = 20)

Answer All Questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) Explain partial equilibrium. (or)
(b) Describe the theory of consumer's surplus.
12. (a) Explain Revealed Preference Theory. (or)
(b) State and explain the Optimum Theory of Population.
13. (a) Why is the AC curve 'U' shaped in the short-run? (or)
(b) What are the feature of perfect competition?
14. (a) Explain the features of monopolistic competition. (or)
(b) Explain the wage fund theory.
15. (a) What are the motives for liquidity preference? (or)
(b) Explain the rent theory of profit.

PART-B (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer All Questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Explain Micro Economics and illustrate its scope. (or)
(b) Evaluate the Law of Equi-marginal utility.
17. (a) Critically examine Malthusian Theory of Population. (or)
(b) Explain the theory of consumer's equilibrium with the help of
indifference curves.
18. (a) How do you derive supply curve of a firm from marginal cost
curve? (or)
(b) Explain the relationship between AC and MC.
19. (a) How is price determined under perfect competition? (or)
(b) How is price determined under monopolistic competition?
20. (a) Discuss the role of trade unions in the determination of
wages. (or)
(b) Explain the liquidity preference theory of interest.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Economics

INDIAN ECONOMY-I

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks:100

PART – A (10 x 2 = 20)

Answer All Questions

All questions carry equal marks

1. Define economic development.
2. Write the definition of capital formation.
3. Define human capital.
4. List out the evils of intermediaries.
5. State the various types of technology.
6. What is privatization?
7. Give the features of Agricultural labor.
8. List out the two kinds of water transport.
9. Give the meaning of deficit financing.
10. What is balance of payments?

PART-B (5 x 4 = 20)

Answer All Questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) Bring out the factors determining economic growth. (or)
(b) Discuss the savings pattern during plan period.
12. (a) List out the factors responsible for increasing population.
(or)
(b) How do you increase agricultural productivity?
13. (a) State the importance of transport in the development of country like India. (or)
(b) Explain the problems of Cotton Textile Industry in India.
14. (a) Explain the conditions of agricultural labour in India. (or)
(b) State and briefly explain some of social security schemes.
15. (a) What are the Sectoral issues in 9th plan? (or)
(b) Define Subsidy. Is it advisable to cutoff the subsidies?

PART-B (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer All Questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Examine the features of underdevelopment in India. (or)
(b) State the reasons for low capital formation. Suggest measures to promote it.
17. (a) Evaluate our population policy. (or)
(b) Assess the role of Agriculture in the economic development of India.
18. (a) Assess the role of technology in our economic development.
(or)
(b) Examine the role of Private Sector in India.
19. (a) Analyse the employment generation schemes launched by the Government to solve the unemployment. (or)
(b) Examine the need for nationalization of road transport in India?
20. (a) Examine the role of deficit financing in India's economic development. (or)
(b) Analyse the recommendations of 11th finance commission.

Environmental Economics

(Model Question Paper)

3 Hours

100

Marks

Part – A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

Answer all Questions

1. Explain the term Environmental Economics.
2. Define Environmental Quality.
3. What are the "renewable sources of Energy?"
4. What is meant by urbanization?
5. Define Subsidies.
6. What are pollution costs?
7. What is Acid Rain?
8. What is Environmental Awareness?
9. What are the features of Stockholm Conference.
10. Define Disaster management.

Part – B (5 x 4 = 20) Answer all Questions

11. (a) Discuss the significance of EE.(or)
(b) What do you understand by Tragedy of Commons.
12. (a) What are different classifications of Energy? (or)
(b) What are the effects of Noise Pollution?
13. (a) Explain optimum pollution point. (or)
(b) Explain Limit to Growth.
14. (a) Discuss the various components of Environmental management. (or)
(b) Discuss Environmental Education through Environmental movements.
15. (a) What are Causes of Transfrontier Pollution? (or)
(b) Give Saicent features of wild life protection.

Part – C (5 x 12 = 60) Answer all Questions)

16. (a) Explain the concept of material Balance Model. (or)
(b) Environmental Quality as a Public good – Discuss.
17. (a) Trace the history and development of Energy policy in India.

(or)

- (b) Discuss the population factor as a cause of environmental degradation – Discuss.
18. (a) What are the advantages and limitation of cost – Benefit analysis. (or)
- (b) Illustrate that Effluent charge will reduce the level of pollution.
19. (a) Discuss about Environmental Education in India. (or)
- (b) What are the guiding Principles of Environmental Law.
20. (a) How do Human Rights come in conflict with environmental imperatives in third world countries? (or)
- (b) Discuss the role of Non-governmental organizations in environmental protection.

Elementary Statistics for Economics

(Model Question Paper)

3 Hours

100

Marks

Part – A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

Answer all Questions

1. What is secondary data?
2. Define frequency.
3. What is class interval ?
4. Define median.
5. What is dispersion?
6. Define Correlation.
7. What is Time Series?
8. What is Index Number?
9. Define Census.
10. What is Sample?

Part – B (5 x 4 = 20) Answer all Questions

11. (a) Explain briefly the scope of Statistics (or)
(b) State the Limitations of Statistics
12. (a) List out the merits of diagrammatic representation (or)
(b) Explain Pie Diagram
13. (a) What is frequency distribution ? (or)
(b) Explain Ogive.
14. (a) What are the Properties of correlation? (or)
(b) State the utility of regression.
15. (a) What are the tests used to find out an ideal index number?

(or)

- (b) Explain chain base index number

Part – C (5 x 12 = 60) Answer all Questions)

16. (a) State and explain the various methods of collecting primary

data. (or)

(b) Explain the various types of tabulation with their merits and

demerits.

17. (a) What is histogram ? Describe the construction state its uses.

(or)

(b) State and explain the various types of diagrams with their merits and demerits.

18. (a) Calculate the co-efficient of correlation for the following data.

Height of Father : 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
(in Inched)

Height of Son : 66 67 65 68 70 68 72
(in inches)

(or)

(b) Give a detailed account of Rank correlation.

19. (a) Distinguish between the census and sampling methods of collecting data and state their merits and demerits.

(or)

(b) Describe the various methods of sampling with their respective merits and demerits.

20. (a) State and explain the various way of presenting distribution graphically. (or)

(b) What are the different measures of dispersion? Bring out their merits.

ECONOMIC THOUGHT

(Model Question Paper)

3 Hours

100

Marks

Part – A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

Answer all Questions

1. What are the main sources of information regarding economic thought in ancient India?
2. Bring out the three important parts of Thirukkural.
3. Mention any two economic thinkers of Middle Ages.
4. What is neo-mercantilism?
5. What are the basic assumptions of Ricardian theory?
6. Mention any two books written by Karl Marx.
7. What is Surplus Value?
8. Define Institutional School.
9. Who is the author of Drain theory?
10. Define Welfare Economics.

Part – B (5 x 4 = 20) Answer all Questions

11. (a) State the importance of Roman Economic thought. (or)
(b) Compare the economic ideas of Thiruvalluvar and Kautilya.
12. (a) Give the General outline of Mercantilism. (or)
(b) Explain the comparative cost theory of David Ricardo.
13. (a) Explain W. Stanley Jevon's contribution to economic theory.
(or)
(b) Explain Marxian Materialistic Interpretation of History.
14. (a) What are the essential ideas of the Institutionalist School?
(or)
(b) Explain Marshall's Elasticity of Demand concept.
15. (a) Explain the economic ideas of Dutt.

(or)

(b) Describe Naoroji's Drain theory.

Part – C (5 x 12 = 60) Answer all Questions)

16. (a) Explain the Nature and significance of Economic thought.
(or)
(b) Describe the main economic ideas of Kautilya.
17. (a) Discuss the factors which give rise to Mercantilism.
(or)
(b) Critically examine the Malthusian theory of Population.
18. (a) Examine J.S.Mill's main Economic ideas.
(or)
(b) Examine Marxian theory of Surplus Value.
19. (a) Explain the main economic ideas of Veblen.
(or)
(b) Examine the main theories of Wickshill.
20. (a) Examine the main economic ideas of M.K.Gandhi. (or)
(b) Estimate the economic ideas of B.M.Ambedkar.