DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

SYLLABUS FOR

M.A. ECONOMICS

(SEMESTER PATTERN)

(For Candidates admitted in the colleges affiliated to
Periyar University from 2021 – 2022 onwards)
REGULATIONS

The following regulations for the M.A., Economics are framed for the academic year 2021 – 2022 and thereafter in the affiliated colleges of the Periyar University, Salem.

1. CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION

A Candidate who has passed B.A. Economics or B.Com., or B.B.M., or B.B.A., or B.Sc., (Maths) B.A (Sociology) or B.A., Women Studies degree examination of Periyar University or an examination of some other University accepted by the syndicate as equivalent thereto shall be permitted to appear and quality for the M.A., Economics in the affiliated colleges of the Periyar University.

2. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE

A candidate shall be eligible for the award of the degree only if he / she has undergone the prescribed course of study in the college affiliated to the University for a period of not less than two academic years, passed the examination of all the four semesters prescribed by earning minimum 50 percent of marks and fulfilled such conditions as have been prescribed thereafter.

3. DURATION OF THE COURSE

The course of the degree of Master of Arts shall consist of two academic years, consisting of four semesters. The course of study shall be based on Choice Based Credits System (CBCS) pattern with internal assessment. For this purpose each academic year shall be divided into two semesters. The first and Third Semesters cover the period from July to November and Second and Fourth Semester from December to April.

4. EXAMINATION

There shall be four examinations. The first Semester Examination will be held at the middle of the First Academic Year and the Second Semester examination at the end of the First Academic Year. Similarly Examination will be held at the middle and at the end of the Second Academic Year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT CODE</th>
<th>TITLE OF THE COURSE</th>
<th>SEMESTER</th>
<th>CREDIT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core I</td>
<td>Micro Economic Analysis I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Core II</td>
<td>Macro Economic Analysis I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>05</td>
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<td>Core III</td>
<td>Agricultural Economics</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>05</td>
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<td>Core IV</td>
<td>Mathematical Economics</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elective I</td>
<td>Statistics for Economics</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>04</td>
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**SEMESTER - II**

| Core V      | Micro Economic Analysis II        | II       | 05     |
| Core VI     | Macro Economic Analysis II        | II       | 05     |
| Core VII    | Econometrics                      | II       | 05     |
| Core VIII   | Public Finance                    | II       | 05     |
| EDC         | Indian Economic Development       | II       | 03     |
|             | Human Rights                      | II       | 02     |
| Value Added Course | Compulsory Internship Programme (15 Days) | II | 02 |
|             | Related to Curriculum Report to be submitted | | |

**SEMESTER - III**

| Core IX     | Monetary Economics                | III      | 05     |
| Core X      | International Economics           | III      | 05     |
| Core XI     | Research Methodology              | III      | 05     |
| Elective II | Health Economics                  | III      | 04     |
| EDC         | Computer Applications in Economics | III      | 03     |

**SEMESTER - IV**

| Core XII    | Environmental Economics           | IV       | 05     |
| Core XIII   | Development Economics             | IV       | 05     |
| Core XIV    | Financial Economics               | IV       | 05     |
|             | Research Projects & Viva Voce    | IV       | 10     |

**TOTAL** 96
Courses

A Master degree programme consists of a number of courses. The term course is used to indicate a logical part of subject matter of the programme. The details of credit are as follows:

**The details of credit:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<td>Value Added course</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 96 credits
REQUIREMENT FOR PROCEEDING TO SUBSEQUENT SEMESTER

1. Candidates shall register their names for the First Semester Examination after the admission in the PG Courses.

2. Candidates shall be permitted to proceed from the First Semester up to Final Semester irrespective of their failure in any of the Semester Examinations subject to the condition that the candidates should register for all arrear subjects of earlier semesters along with current (subsequent) semester subjects.

3. Candidates shall be eligible to go to subsequent semester, only if they earn sufficient attendance as prescribed by the syndicate of Periyar University from time to time. Provide in the case of candidate earning less than 75 percent of attendance in any one of the semesters due to any extraordinary circumstances such as medical grounds, such candidates who shall produce Medical Certificate issued by the Authorized Medical Attendant (AMA), duly certified, shall be permitted to proceed to the next semester and to complete the course of study, such candidate shall have to repeat the missed semester by rejoining after completion of final semester of the course, after paying the fee for the break of study as prescribed by Periyar University from time to time.

4. PASSING MINIMUM

   A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each paper wherever prescribed if he/ she obtain NOT LESS THAN 50 percent OF MARKS prescribed for the examination. He / she shall be declared to have passed the whole examination, if he/ she passes in all the papers wherever prescribed as per scheme of examinations earning 90 credits.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCESSFUL CANDIDATE

   Candidates who secured not less than 60 % of aggregate marks in the whole examination shall be declared to have passed the examination with FIRST CLASS.

   All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed with SECOND CLASS.

   Candidates who obtained 75 % of the marks in aggregate shall be deemed to have passed the examination in FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION, provide they passed all the examinations prescribed for the courses in the first appearance.

6. RANKING

   Candidate who passed all the examinations prescribed for the course in the FIRST ATTEMPT ONLY is eligible for Classification / Ranking / Distinction.
7. **PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER**
The following question paper pattern shall be followed for the candidates admitted from the academic year 2021–2022 onwards.

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 75**

**SECTION - A (15X 1=15)**
Answer ALL questions
Three Questions from each unit
(15 multiple choice questions with four options)

**SECTION – B (2 X 5 = 10)**
Answer Any TWO Questions
One Question from each Unit

**SECTION – C (5 X 10 = 50)**
Answer All the Questions
One Question from each unit with Either or Type
All Questions carry equal marks.

**Programme Objectives:**

P01: To provide an deep knowledge of theories and models in economics.

P02: To armour the students about the different economic systems, recent trends, economic framework and develop logical thinking

P03: To equip the students with the ideas of economics in thrust areas for clear understanding and to embark upon policy oriented research

P04: To impart skills to make the students of Economics employable and turn into entrepreneurs

P05: To engage in research in frontier areas of Economics.
SEMESTER-I

MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – I

Course objectives

1. To know the methods and models of economics
2. To analyse the consumer behaviour
3. To examine the production function and cost curves
4. To describe the partial and general equilibrium
5. To explain the welfare concept

UNIT I: BASIC CONCEPTS AND TOOLS

Basic Economic Problem: Choice and Scarcity; Deductive and Inductive Methods of Analysis; Positive and Normative Economics; Economic Models; Characteristics of Equilibrium and disequilibrium Systems. Elasticities (price, cross, income) of demand and supply.

UNIT II: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Utility; Indifference curve (income and substitution effects, Slutsky theorem, compensated demand curve) and their applications; Revealed preference theory; Consumer's surplus; Elementary theory of price formation: demand and supply equilibrium; Cobweb theorem.

UNIT III: THEORY OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS

Basic Concepts; Short-run and long-run production functions; Properties of homogeneous production functions (CD and CES production functions); Production under Uncertainty; Concepts of Costs: Traditional Cost Theories: Short-run and Long-run Costs, Envelope curve; Modern theory of Costs: Short-run and Long-run, L-shaped scale curve; Engineering cost curves.

UNIT-IV: PARTIAL EQUILIBRIUM AND GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM ANALYSIS


UNIT-V: WELFARE ECONOMICS

Welfare Function: Arrow’s Impossibility Theorem; Rawlsian Concept of Social Justice; Theory of Second Best.

Course outcomes

a. Students have knowledge on various methods and models of Economics
b. Students can understand the economic behaviour of individuals in the economy
c. Students are able to find out the optimum production and cost of a firm
d. Students can understand the meaning of equilibrium and uses
e. Students will know the welfare concepts

Book for Study


Books for References


Web Resources

www.jandkicai.org
https://www.topper.com
SEMESTER-I

MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I

Course Objectives

1. To define Basic concepts, national income and national income accounts and to Explain circular flow of income and expenditure in two, three and four Sectors of the economy.
2. To discuss the classical economists employment theory and Keynesian employment theory.
3. To examine Keynes psychological law of consumption and its implications and to draw out transaction demand for money, precautionary demand for money and speculative demand for money.
4. To illustrate marginal efficiency of capital and marginal efficiency of investment and the theory of accelerator.
5. To find out the different economists approaches to demand for money and to draw out the IS-LM models in the monetary and fiscal policies in the economy.

UNIT I: NATIONAL INCOME AND CLASSICAL MACRO ECONOMIC MODELS


UNIT II: KEYNESIAN MODEL OF INCOME DETERMINATION & CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Keynesian model of income determination - Keynes' psychological law of consumption - implications of the law; short-run and long-run consumption function; Empirical evidence on consumption function; Income-consumption relationship - absolute income, relative income, life cycle and permanent income hypotheses.

UNIT III: INVESTMENT FUNCTION

Marginal efficiency of investment and level of investment; marginal efficiency of capital and investment long run and short run; the concept of multiplier, acceleration principle and super multiplier.

UNIT IV: DEMAND FOR MONEY

Classical approach to demand for money - quantity theory approach, Fisher's equation, Cambridge quantity theory, Keynes's liquidity preference approach, transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money - aggregate demand for money.
UNIT V: OPEN ECONOMY MACROECONOMICS

The IS-LM model; extension of IS-LM model with government sector; extension of IS-LM models with labour market and flexible prices; relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies

Course outcomes

At the end of course, the students will be able to
a. Understand the Macroeconomic problems in an economy
b. Analyse the difference between classical and Keynesian approach
c. Formulate strategies to maintain effective demand
d. Appreciate consumption pattern and consumption behaviour
e. Understand the importance of saving and investment in the production functions and also to know the concepts of monetary and fiscal policy to bring the economy in equilibrium level
f. Formulate the Macroeconomic Policy and Development

Books for Study


Books for References


Web sources

https://www.britannica.com/
https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Course Objectives

1. To make the students to comprehend the core aspects of agricultural economics and its scope and importance.
2. To analyze the various theories on agricultural development and their using in research context.
3. To make awareness on agricultural produce and channels of marketing.
4. To elevate the students to grasp the different sources of agricultural finance and its operations.
5. To provide the students information on various agricultural polices pertaining to agricultural commodities.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION
Agricultural Economics - Scope and significance of agriculture - role of agriculture in India's development - inter-sectoral linkages - an overview.

UNIT II: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT III: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

UNIT IV: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING FINANCE
Agricultural finance: meaning, nature, types, sources and problems of agricultural finance - cooperatives 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.

UNIT V: AGRICULTURAL PRICE POLICY
Objectives and need of agricultural price policy – stability and trends in agricultural prices - evaluation of agricultural price policy in India – agricultural exports - current issues in Indian agriculture.

Course Outcomes
a. Students will be in a position to understand the overview of agricultural economics and basic knowledge of production function.
b. Students acquire knowledge on knowing various models on agriculture and its development.
c. Students will be able to understand the agricultural marketing and its operations.
d. Students will be able to understand different sources of agricultural finance.
e. Students will be able to understand the government pricing policies and issues.

Books for Study


Books for Reference


Web Resources

www.uky.edu/~deberti/agprod5.pdf
www.freebookcentre.net › Biology Books › Agriculture Books
MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

Course objectives

1. To introduce some aspect of Mathematical tools to understand the concepts in Economics and enlighten the Mathematical Knowledge of Economics to the students.
2. To study the basic mathematical concepts relating to economic analysis and its applications.

UNIT – I FUNDAMENTALS OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

Introduction-Nature and importance of Mathematical Economics.- Constans, Variables, Parameters and intercepts Coefficients – Maxima and Minima Functions.- Applications-Demand and supply functions-Cost and revenue functions-Market equilibrium, Consumption functions

UNIT- II SET THEORY AND MATRIX


UNIT – III DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS


UNIT – IV INTEGRATION

Integration- meaning- basic rules of integration-power rule, Exponential function, definite integral and area under a curve, application of integration in economic theory-Consumer’s surplus, producer’s surplus, cost and revenue.

UNIT-V LINEAR PROGRAMMING AND GAME THEORY

Basic Concepts-formulation of LP problem-feasible, basic and optimal solution- Graphic and simplex method (Concept only) Duality problem-Applications of LP technique in Economics. Game theory and its applications.

Course outcome

a. To gain Knowledge on basic Mathematical concepts relating to Economic analysis and its applications.
b. To understand simultaneous equations using Matrix Inversion and Cramer’s Rule.
c. To solve differential equations and perform basic integration.
d. To provide knowledge linear programming and game theory.

Books for study


Books for Reference


Web sources

https://www.researchgate.net/publication
https://www.amazon.in/Mathematical-Economics
https://www.classcentral.com/course/swayam-mathematical-economics
STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Course objectives

1. To provide knowledge in statistical methods to the students and the scholars involved in social science research activities.
2. To have a proper understanding of statistical applications in economics.
3. To know the important statistical concepts like dispersion, probability, probability distributions, sampling, estimation, hypothesis testing, regression, and correlation analysis and multiple regression.

UNIT-I MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION

Measure of Central Tendency- Mean, Median, Mode, Harmonic and Geometric mean. Measure of Dispersion- Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Lorenz Curve and Coefficient of Variation. Skewness- Methods of measuring Skewness, Kurtosis.

UNIT-II CORRELATION AND REGRESSION

Correlation-methods- Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of Correlation-Properties of the Coefficient of Correlation, Rank Correlation Coefficient, Regression -regression lines; estimation- using Partial and multiple regression, distinguish between correlation and regression.

UNIT- III TIMES SERIES AND INDEX NUMBERS


UNIT- IV PROBABILITY AND THEORETICAL DISTRIBUTIONS


UNIT-V SAMPLING LAWS, TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA)

Sampling-Law of Statistical Regularity- Estimation, Sampling errors. Hypothesis-types of error, Level of Significance and Confidence Limits, Test of hypothesis between two means, two proportions and two Standard deviations. t-Test, F- test, ANOVA and Chi-Square Test.
Course outcome

a. To familiar with the terminology and special notation of statistical analysis
b. To enhance skills of the subject and developing Knowledge, problem solving empirical research and model building.
c. To understand and be able to compute the linear regression and correlation.
d. To calculate and apply measures of dispersion -- grouped and ungrouped data cases.
e. To apply discrete and continuous probability distributions
f. To know the non-parametric test such as the Chi-Square test for Independence as well as Goodness of Fit.
g. To compute and interpret the results of Bivariate and Multivariate Regression and Correlation Analysis, for forecasting and also perform ANOVA and F-test.

Books for Study


Books for Reference


Web sources

https://stat-methods.com/
Objective

The course aims to develop the entrepreneurship abilities in the students by exposing them to the business opportunities and imparting skills and techniques of exploring these opportunities through the formulation of a bankable project. It is also aimed to study the formalities of setting up of a company and its management.

UNIT I : INTRODUCTION TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship: Introduction: The concept and Definition, Definition of Entrepreneur, Functions of an Entrepreneur, Types of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial motivation and Barriers, Entrepreneurial behaviour and skills, Theory of Entrepreneurship, Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development – Factors Effecting Entrepreneurial Growth- The actual successes and failures

UNIT II: ENTREPRENEURIAL MOTIVATION AND EDP

Entrepreneurial motivation – theories of motivation-Maslow, Mcclelland- Factors influencing motivation- Entrepreneurship Development, Designing Entrepreneurship Awareness Program, Designing comprehensive EDPs evaluating an EDP

UNIT III: BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES


UNIT IV : BUSINESS PLAN


UNIT V: SCHEMES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

Schemes and Policies for promoting Entrepreneurship- Start up India, Make in India, ATAL Innovation, STEP, STAND UP India, TREAD, PMKVY, other government schemes- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana- Venture Capital Assistance – SIDBI – Innovation and entrepreneurship development

Course Outcomes

CO-1: To assimilate the concepts and theories of entrepreneurship

CO-2: To understand and imbibe the entrepreneurial motivation and EDP

CO-3: To involve in idea generation, innovative skills and opportunities
CO-4: To generate new business idea and project preparation

CO-5: To learn various schemes and policies available for entrepreneurial development

**Text Books**


**Reference Books**


**Web sources**

https://www.entrepreneur.com/article
https://www.edx.org/learn/entrepreneurship
SEMESTER-II

MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II

Course objectives
1. To know the equilibrium conditions under perfect competition
2. To analyse the price-output determination under monopolistic condition
3. To examine the various models of duopoly and oligopoly
4. To describe the pricing theories
5. To explain theories of distribution

UNIT-I: PERFECT COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY


UNIT-II: MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION


UNIT-III: OLIGOPOLY


UNIT-IV: THEORIES OF PRICING


UNIT-V: THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION

Factor pricing (Monophony and Bilateral Monopoly) - Theories of Ricardo and Marx - Kaldor - New - Classical approach - Marginal Productivity Theory - Euler’s theorem Pricing of factor under imperfect competition - Labour Unions and collective bargains

Course outcomes
a. Students are able to understand short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry
b. Students can understand the price-output determination under
monopolistic competition
c. Students are able to know different duopoly models
d. Students can understand the pricing theories
e. Students will know the factor pricing

Books for Study


Books for References


Web Resources

https://www.microeconomicsnotes.com
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II

Course Objectives

1. To define the term supply of money and the determination of supply of money.
2. To explain the concept of Don Patinkins Real Balance effect and Baumol’s, Tobin’s portfolio selections models of demand for money.
3. To analyze the asset markets in the open economy by Mundel-Flaming model.
4. To illustrate the theory of inflation in the long run and short run Phillip’s curve analysis.
5. To find out various types of business cycles with relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.

UNIT I: SUPPLY OF MONEY

Financial intermediation a mechanistic model of bank deposit determination; A behavioural model of money supply determination, a demand determined money supply process; RBI approach to money supply; High powered money multiplier; budget deficits and money supply; money supply and open economy; control of money supply.

UNIT II: POST-KEYNESIAN DEMAND FOR MONEY

Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money — Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Friedman and the modem quantity theory; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism.

UNIT III: MACROECONOMICS IN AN OPEN ECONOMY

Mundell-Fleming model—Asset markets, expectations and exchange rates; Monetary approach to balance of payments.

UNIT 4: THEORY OF INFLATION

Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches; Structuralist theory of inflation; Philips curve analysis — Short run and long run Philips curve; Samuelson and Solow - the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Tobin's modified Philips curve; policies to control inflation; adaptive expectations and rational expectations.

UNIT 5: BUSINESS CYCLES AND NEW CLASSICAL MACRO ECONOMICS

Sun Spot Theory – Hawtrey Theory – Keynes’s Theory of Business Cycles-Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks, Goodwin's model; Control of business cycles— relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.

Course outcome

At the end of course, the students will be able to

a. Understand how the supply of money influence inflation and how the RBI control the supply of money in order to stabilize the economy.
b. Understand by learning the concept of real balance effect, the purchasing power of the individual consumer is playing vital role in determination of Demand and supply of goods in the real markets.

c. Know the Mundelfleming model in the open economy how the balance of payments occur equilibrium and deficit in the economy in foreign transactions.

d. Understand how to control inflation introduce to bring the economy in equilibrium conditions

e. Understand the various stages of economic booms and depressions occurring over the period of time in the economy

**Books for Study**


**Books for Reference**


**Web sources**


https://www.edx.org/learn/macroeconomics
ECONOMETRICS

Course objectives

1. To understand the Econometrics models and its applications in Economics, estimations, justifying parameters and decision making process in Economics.
2. To provide a broad knowledge of regression analysis relevant for analysing economic data.
3. To study 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


UNIT- II MULTICOLLINEARITY AND AUTO CORRELATION


UNIT – III HETEROSCEDASTICITY AND DUMMY VARIABLE


UNIT – IV TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Confidence Interval and Test of Significance – Confidence Intervals for Regression Coefficients $\beta_1$ and $\beta_2$, $t$-test- $F$-test and Goodness of Fit-Accepting and Rejecting of Statistical Hypothesis.

UNIT – V APPLICATION OF ECONOMETRIC MODELS


Course outcome

a. To know the concept of Econometrics and its applications.

b. To provide theoretical background, developing the subject Knowledge, problem solving empirical research using relevant econometrics techniques.
c. To Know how to apply regression analysis to real-world economic examples and data sets for hypothesis testing and prediction.

**Books for study**


**Books for Reference**


**Web sources**

https://www.econometrics-with-r.org/
PUBLIC FINANCE

Course Objectives

1. To explain the fiscal functions and public expenditure
2. To analyse the theories of taxation
3. To understand incidence of taxation under different market conditions
4. To acquire the knowledge about tax revenue non-tax revenue
5. To find out new tax reform in India

UNIT-I FISCAL FUNCTIONS: AN OVERVIEW


UNIT-II THEORIES OF TAXATION


UNIT-III INCIDENCE AND SHIFTING OF TAXATION


UNIT-IV TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE


UNIT-V SOME NEW TAXES


Course outcome

a. Students able to understand fiscal functions of state and know the meaning of public goods and private goods
b. Students learn various theories of taxation.
c. Students gain knowledge on incidence and shifting of taxation
d. Students know the sources of revenue to centre, state and local bodies
Students observe the new tax reform and insight knowledge of GST

Books for study


Books for References


Web Resources

https://en.m.wikipedia.org
https://www.coursera.org/learn/public-economics
EDC - INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Course objectives

1. To expose the students of the various issues of the Indian economy.
2. To know the students on population growth and National income.
3. To Enable the Students to have an understanding of productivity in Indian agriculture.
4. To understand employment position in India and recent economic reforms.

UNIT I: MEANING AND DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT


UNIT II: NATIONAL INCOME AND ITS CONCEPTS


UNIT II: HUMAN RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT


UNIT III: PRESENT POSITION OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA


UNIT V: CURRENT ECONOMIC REFORMS IN INDIA


Course outcome

a. To know the basic features and major issues of development
b. To know the meaning and concepts of national income
c. Examining the population growth in India and its impact on the economy
d. To analyze the present employment position in India
e. Understand the new economic reforms and the schemes of central and state Government
Books for study


Books for reference


Web sources

https://www.indianeconomy.net/
SEMESTER III

MONETARY ECONOMICS

Course Objectives

1. To make students understand on different concepts of monetary theory.
2. To familiarize the monetary policy of Indian Economy.
3. To elaborate the knowledge on the money and capital markets
4. To familiarize students on Keynesian and post Keynesian views on money
5. To bring awareness on the concept of Inflation.

UNIT I: NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF MONEY


UNIT II: CLASSICAL AND NEO-CLASSICAL VIEWS ON THEORIES OF MONEY

Neutrality and Non-neutrality of Money-Classical and Neo-Classical Dichotomy-Integration of monetary and value theories.

UNIT III: KEYNESIAN AND POST KEYNESIAN THEORIES OF MONEY

Transactions demand for money-Keynes speculative demand for money- Baumol’s Theory – Patinkin’s the real balance effect-Tobin’s Portfolio Theory - Friedman Restatement Quantity theory of Money -Gurley and Shaw theories.

UNIT IV: MONETARY POLICY

Monetary policy-concept of monetary policy – Instrument of monetary policy – Effectiveness of monetary policy in recession - Functions, techniques and constraints-Monetary Transmission Mechanism – Role of monetary policy in India.

UNIT V: INFLATION AND DEFLATION


Course Outcomes

a. Students will be able to understand the nature and scope of monetary economics.
b. Students will be able to understand the Classical theories of money.
c. Students will be able to gain knowledge the Keynesian and post
Keynesian theories of money.
d. Students will be able to acquire knowledge on monetary policies and its operations.
e. Students will be able to acquire knowledge on the concept of inflation and deflation.

Books for Study


Books for Reference


Web Resources

http://london.ac.uk
http://www.economicdiscussion.net/
www.studyingeconomics.ac.uk
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Course Objectives
1. To understand the theories governing international trade.
2. To aware about the policies pursued by various economic bodies in international economics.
3. To study the current and capital account convertibility of Indian rupee.
4. To know the balance of payment and various trade policies.
5. To find out the international financial institutions.

UNIT: I THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Modern Theory of International Trade: Heckscher - Ohlin Theorem - International Trade and Factor Prices - Leon tiff Paradox - Terms of Trade - Factors Affecting Terms of Trade - Gains from Trade.

UNIT: II THEORIES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE


UNIT: III THEORIES OF BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Balance of Payments - Balance of Trade - Disequilibrium in BOP - Methods of Correcting Disequilibrium - Free Trade vs Protection - Methods of Protection (Tariffs and Quotas), Tariffs: Classification - Impact - Non-tariff Barriers - Quotas: Types and Impact.

UNIT: IV TRADE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTS


UNIT: V INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION


Course Outcomes
a. Students able to understand the principle of comparative advantage and its formal expression and interpretation within different theoretical models.
b. Students to know theories of foreign exchange and foreign exchange market.
c. Students familiar with, balance of payment, balance of trade policy , free trade and protection.
d. Students able to understand the trade policies, import-export procedures.
e. Students Familiar with the major international financial institutions like WTO, UNCTAD, FDI and FII’s.

**Books for study**

2. Carbaugh.R.J (2014), International Economics, South-Western Pub, USA

**Books for Reference**

1. Sodersten, Bo. and Geoffrey Reed ; International Economics, HongkongMarmilanLtd.

**Web Sources**

https://www.studocu.com › Erasmus University Rotterdam › International Economics
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Objective

1. To initiate research process in economics right from problem identification and preparing research design.
2. To learn an appropriate methodology for improving the quality of research.
3. To know the data processing and classification of data.
4. To understand testing of hypothesis and error in testing of hypothesis.
5. To make a student’s write a research report

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

Meaning of Research


UNIT II: SOURCES OF DATA

Sources of data: Primary and Secondary sources-methods of Data collection: census and sample survey – Data collection instruments: observation, Interview, schedules and Questionnaires – Sampling Design: Probability and non-probability sampling methods. Secondary data sources in India.

UNIT III: DATA PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS


UNIT IV: TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS


UNITY: Report Writing

Course Outcome

a. To identify and formulate the research problem.
b. To compose the objectives of research and framing hypothesis.
c. To develop the skills in the collection of data and its analysis
d. To acquire the knowledge on the interpretation of results.
e. To compile the research report.

Books for Study


Books for Reference

4. Young P.V. scientific Social Survey and Research, Prentice Hall of India Ltd, N.Delhi,1984
5. Krishnaswamy, O.R. Methodology of Research In Social Sciences, Himalya publishing House, 1993

Web resources

https://www.researchmethods.co.uk/
https://www.msuniv.ac.in/images/academic/PhD/Economics.pdf
HEALTH ECONOMICS

Course Objectives

1. The main aim of the paper is to enable a student to teach basic economic issues and aspects of health economics and to know about health cost, efficiency and healthcare system.
2. The emphasis will be on key economic concepts that health economists use to analyze health and healthcare policies of India.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH ECONOMICS

Definition and Dimensions of Health – Morbidity – Mortality and Life Expectancy; Occupational Health Hazards; Determinants of Health – Malnutrition Demand for Health Services, Health Indicators and their Correlation with the Level of Economic Development. Infant Mortality Rate, MMR, BMI, CMR, TFR.

UNIT II: ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF HEALTH


UNIT III: HEALTH CARE MARKETS


UNIT IV: INDIA’S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM


UNIT V: HEALTH SECTOR IN INDIA

National health policies of India - Regional disparities in health sector - Variations in health sector - Across different social groups, age groups, religious groups and gender groups - Health statistics at aggregate and regional level- Health Infrastructure and Delivery Systems in India
Course outcome

a. Use economic theory of health to understand and evaluate policy proposals.
b. Understand how to use empirical evidence to evaluate an economic argument.
c. Understand and use the concepts of health care market
d. Appraise the health care system and policies in India.

Books for study


Books for Reference


Web sources

www.nlm.nih.gov › nichsr › edu › health econ
https://health-medical-economics.imedpub.com/
https://www.healtheconomics.com/
EDC - COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To understand the different components of computers and its application in economics
2. To learn the applications of computers in Economics
3. To know as how to process the available data for making meaningful analysis
4. To get knowledge on usage of internet
5. To get trained in use of MS Excel for calculation purpose

Note: Faculty members of Economics have to handle this paper.

UNIT-Introduction to Computers

UNIT-II The Internet and E-Commerce

UNIT-III MS Word

UNIT-IV Data Analysis

UNIT-V MS PowerPoint
SEMESTER IV

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Course Objectives

1. To understand the fundamentals of ecology, environment and their relationship with economics.
2. To know the market inefficiencies and externalities like pollution and find the solutions to market failures.
3. To study the economics behind environmental issues and policies.
4. To explain environmental degradation in economic terms.

UNIT I BASIC CONCEPTS OF ENVIRONMENT ECONOMICS


UNIT II ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION


UNIT III COST - BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Cost - Benefit Analysis: Optimum Pollution - Efficient level of environmental quality - Evaluation of environmental benefit - Direct and indirect methods.

UNIT IV DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

Population, economic growth and environmental quality, Urbanization and environmental problems –Second stage of Demographic Transition-Effects of over population-Problems and its impact.

UNIT V ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

The collective environmental action: Regulation and prohibition Taxes, subsidies and effluent charges, Government protection of environmental services.-Environmental education- Awareness- Movements in India.

Course Outcomes

a. The students will able to understand the subject of environmental economics, including its key principles and theories.
b. The students will able to understand the environmental pollution and
environmental policies
c. The students will able to understand the cost-benefit analysis
d. The students will able to understand the demographic effects of environment
e. The students will able to understand the environmental actions and various awareness programmes

Books for study


Books for Reference


Web Resources

https://www.epa.gov/environmental-economics
Course objectives

1. The study of economic development has gained importance because of the sustained interest of the developing countries in uplifting their economic conditions.

2. To promote understanding of theories of growth and development with a view to providing the student with analytical skills in identifying the development issues and prescribing strategies for further development.

3. The study is crucial for overcoming the problem of secular stagnation where as for the developing countries.

4. The study is essential to break the vicious circle of poverty. While a few success stories can be counted, many have grappled with the chronic problems like poverty and insecurity, unemployment, poor health, environmental pollution etc.

UNIT I: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT


UNIT II: THEORY OF POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION


UNIT-III: THEORIES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT


UNIT IV: NEO-CLASSICAL GROWTH THEORIES


UNIT V: FACTORS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Population and economic development - Dual role of population - Demographic transition - Economic development and population growth - rural and urban migration – Capital and economic development – Capital controversy – Technical progress and economic development – Views of Hicks and Solow.
Course outcomes

a. Understand the determining factors of economic development
b. Know the reason for poverty and measures to alleviate poverty
c. Understand the various theories given by classical and other economist for economic development
d. Understand the growth models
e. Know the dual role of population in economic development
f. Understand role of capital and technical progress in development of an economy

Books for Study


Books for Reference


Web sources

www.amazon.in/books/home
www.macmillanihe.com/page/detail/Economics-of-Development
FINANCIAL ECONOMICS

Course objective

1. To familiarize students with the financial system and its components viz. financial instruments, financial institutions, financial markets, and financial regulations.
2. To familiarize them with workings of money market and capital market instruments.
3. To know different types of non-banking financial institutions and its functions.
4. To understand the regulatory frame work financial market.
5. To provide theoretical knowledge about international financial system.

UNIT I: FINANCIAL MARKETS

Meaning and structure of financial markets -- functions and importance of financial markets – meaning and structure of money market -functions and importance of money market – meaning and structure of capital market - functions and importance of capital market — difference between money market and capital markets.

UNIT II: MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET INSTRUMENTS

Money market instruments: call money, treasury bills, commercial bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits--capital market instruments: government securities – functions of primary and secondary markets for securities-difference between primary and secondary markets of industrial securities--functions of stock exchanges--leading stock exchanges in India; Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), and National Stock Exchange (NSE).

UNIT III: NON–BANKING FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Meaning and growth of Non-Banking financial Institutions (NBFIs) in India -- different types of non-banking financial Institutions operated in India--impact of non-banking financial institutions on India’s economic development--measures taken to control the operations of non-banking financial institutions in India.

UNIT IV: REGULATORY FRAME WORK OF FINANCIAL MARKETS

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), its role in regulating primary and secondary markets – Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and its role in financial market regulation. The role of private insurance in India

UNIT V: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Rise and fall of Bretton Wood institutions in international exchange rate system--working of floating exchange rates since 1973--devaluation and depreciation and its measurement--lending operations of World Bank and its assistance to India--working of International Development Association (I.D.A) and its assistance to India-- International Finance Corporation(I.F.C) and its assistance to India.
Course outcomes

a. To know the functions and importance of financial markets. Analyze the difference between money and capital markets.
b. To understand the money market, capital market instruments and functions of stock exchanges.
c. To study about different types of Non-Banking financial institutions (NBFs) and its importance.
d. To know about role of IRDA in financial market regulation.
e. To understand the evolution of international exchange rate system.

Books for Study


Books for References


Web sources

https://www.nseindia
https://www.bseindia
https://www.annualreviews.org/journal/financial