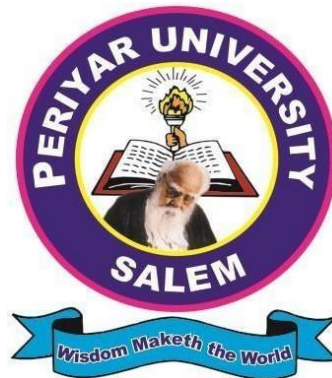


PERIYAR UNIVERSITY

SALEM – 636 011, Tamil Nadu, India

NAAC A ++ Grade - State University - NIRF Rank 63 – ARIIA Rank 10



M.A., ECONOMICS
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
(University Department)
OBE REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS
(Effective from the Academic Year 2022-23 and thereafter)

OBE REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS

(With effect from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

The following regulations for the M.A., Economics are framed from the academic year 2022 – 23 and thereafter in the Department of Economics of the Periyar University, Salem.

Preamble

To develop the Post Graduates in Economics with skill sets required for academic, research and development units of the industries in the world of change.

General Graduate Attributes

GA1: Apply Economics, Econometrics and Mathematical Knowledge

GA2: Develop economic concepts and policies

GA3: Developing research skills

GA4: Understanding professional ethics

GA5: Solutions to the economic issues

GA6: Applying logical knowledge

GA7: Acquiring the latest knowledge and skills related to economics

GA8: Leadership, initiative and teamwork

GA9: Kindling creativity

GA10: Enhancing knowledge in specialization area

GA11: Persuading intellectual rigour in learning of Economics

GA12: Communication and social skills for better society

Programme Specific Qualification Attributes

Mention the programme specific qualification attributes achieved through courses in the programme in terms of

Knowledge and understanding level (K1 and K2)

- Remember or recognize a term or a basic concepts
- Select an explanation for a statement related to the question topic
- Understand the existing problems

Application level (K3)

- Applying to the recent world economic scenario and the solutions thereof

Analytical level (K4)

- Analyzing the theories, concepts and testing their feasibility to different level of economies

Scientific or Synthesis level (K5)

- Synthesis of the concepts and integration of economic situations

Evaluation capability level (K6)

- Determining the degree of effectiveness and economic policies

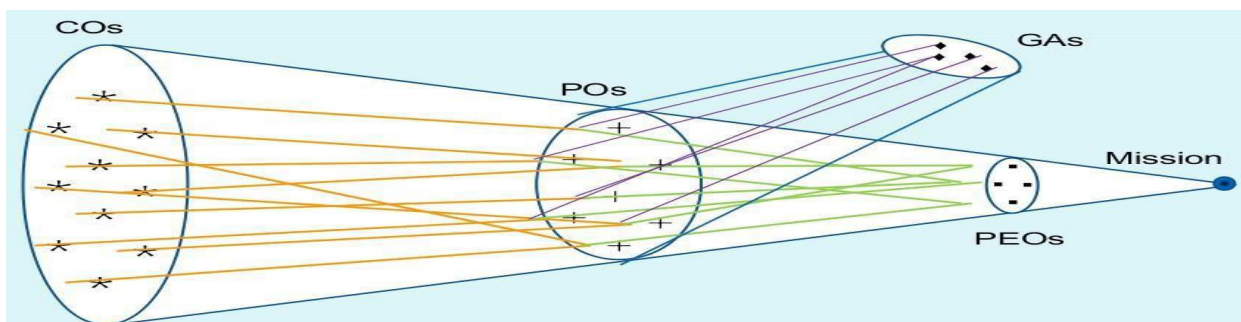
Assessment Rubric for Economics

This Rubric will be used to assess student learning outcomes based on learning domain categories using varying levels.

Learning Domain Category (LDC)	Student not present (N/A)	Level 1 Failing	Level 2 Passing	Level 3 Average to Good	Level 4 Very Good to Excellent
Knowledge		No evidence for knowledge	Recalls some economic content and definitions but not always accurately	Identifies most economic definitions, principles, methodologies and theories accurately	Identifies significant economic definitions, principles, methodologies and theories accurately
Understand		No evidence for understanding	Explains/demonstrates economic ideas, concepts and principles with limited accuracy and irrelevant examples	Explains /demonstrates economic ideas, concepts and principles with some accuracy and relevant examples	Explains/demonstrates economic ideas, concepts and principles accurately and relevant examples
Application		No evidence for application	Applies economic knowledge and concepts with little consistency or accuracy	Applies economic knowledge and concepts with some degree of consistency and accuracy	Applies economic knowledge and reasoning with consistently and accuracy
Analysis		No evidence for analysis	Breaks down theories, models, graph, calculations, and arguments into their elements with difficulty	Breaks down theories, models, graphs, calculations, and arguments into their elements with minimal difficulty	Breaks down theories, models, graphs, calculations, and arguments into their elements with accuracy
Synthesis		No evidence for synthesis	Integrates relevant knowledge from diverse economic perspectives with little depth and breadth	Integrates relevant knowledge from economic diverse perspectives with some depth and breadth	Integrates relevant knowledge from diverse economic perspectives with depth and breadth
Evaluation		No evidence for evaluation	Determines with a minimal degree of effectiveness economic choices, polices, or theory in problem solving	Determines with some degree of effectiveness economic choices, polices, or theory in problem solving	Demonstrates ability to assess the effectiveness of economic choices, polices, or theory in problem solving

Vision

To excel in Economics, teaching, research, extension and consultancy are being prioritized. In order to achieve the lofty vision the following diagram may be considered for interlinking of the Course outcomes with mission.



Mission is the programme specific objectives, Gas- Graduate attributes (general)

Programme Objectives and Outcomes

Programme Educational Outcomes (PEOs) for M.A Economics are as follows

PEO1: Analytical and problems solving skills

The students of Economics can easily attend the complex problems and provide solutions with the available data through the concepts, methods available in different economics courses such as microeconomic and macroeconomic theory, statistical, mathematical and econometric tools.

PEO2: Adopt economic bent of mind and critical thinking

Economics students would be in a position to apply the different economic concepts, theories and analysis to the issues faced by the society and the economy. It helps in understating, appreciating, comparing and evaluating with divergent solutions to a pressing issue for policy framework.

PEO3: Quantitative and qualitative reasoning

Quantitative and Qualitative reasoning is expected to be the core of the programme. The students can collect data, analyze it by using the appropriate logical, statistical and mathematical techniques interpreting in the right manner.

PEO4: Specialized knowledge and skill sets

Specialized knowledge will be made available to the students and they will develop the analytical, critical, logical, qualitative and quantitative knowledge using the economic concepts.

PEO5: Interdisciplinary and global knowledge

This programme would help the student to acquire skills to deal with the issues involving interdisciplinary knowledge. The theories and concepts imparted would enhance the insights of the learners into the world around them.

PEO6: Communication and leadership

Economics students will be exposed to the set of skills to work as a part of team and leaders. They will be prepared to navigate different audience.

MA Economics Programme Objectives (Common for all courses)

PO1: To impart the basic and advanced knowledge of eco-concepts and theories to the students

PO2: To make the students to understand different economic systems, challenges faced nationally and globally

PO3: To build the research aptitude in economics related issues among the minds of students

PO4: To inculcate the ability of knowledge of policy framing both at micro and macro level

PO5: To make the students build marketing skills within them

PO6: To prepare the students to learn the economic crisis and measures to mitigate it

PO7: A thorough mastery of a specific area of specialization sufficient to present a specialist profile

PO8: The capability building to adapt to professional context; leading to flexibility and lifelong learning

P10: The ability to work as a team in multi-dimensional economic environment

P11: The ability to apply the concepts learnt in the context of various economies

P12: Ability to use the models and programmes for predicting the future economic activities on various spheres

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION

A candidate who has passed B.A., Economics / Cooperation or B.Com., or B.B.M., or B.B.A., or B.Sc., Mathematics or Statistics 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 qualify for the M.A., Economics in the Department of Economics of the Periyar University.

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE

A candidate shall be eligible for the award of the degree only if he/she undergone the prescribed course of study in the Department of Economics of 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.

DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The degree of Master of Arts programme shall consist of two academic years, with four semesters. The programme 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 spread from December to April.

EXAMINATION

There shall be four semester 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.

Revised MA ECONOMICS PROGRAMME FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23 ONWARDS						
Course	Course Code	Category	Number of Credits	Hours per Week	Exam Duration	Marks
Semester I						
Micro Economics - I	22UPECO3C01	Core I	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Macro Economics – I	22UPECO3C02	Core II	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Mathematics for Economics	22UPECO3C03	Core III	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Indian Economy	22UPECO3C04	Core IV	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Elective I: 1. Entrepreneurship Development 2. Industrial Economics	22UPECO3E01 22UPECO3E02	Elective	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Semester II						100
Micro Economics – II	22UPECO3C05	Core V	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Macro Economics – II	22UPECO3C06	Core VI	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Statistics for Economics	22UPECO3C07	Core VII	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Monetary Economics	22UPECO3C08	Core VIII	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Elective II: 1. Agricultural Economics 2. Gender Economics	22UPECO3E03 22UPECO3E04	Elective	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Human rights			2	2	3 Hrs	100
MOOC/Swayam Course /Add on course			2			
Semester III						
Internship						
Research Methodology	22UPECO3C09	Core IX	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Public Finance- I	22UPECO3C10	Core X	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Development Economics	22UPECO3C11	Core XI	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Econometrics	22UPECO3C12	Core XII	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Economics for Competitive Examination (Supportive)	22UPECO3S01	Supportive	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Elective III: 1. Economics for Social Issues 2. Demography	22UPECO3E05 22UPECO3E06	Elective	4	5	3 Hrs	100
Semester IV						100
Public Finance- II	22UPECO3C13	Core XIII	4	4	3 Hrs	100
International Economics	22UPECO3C14	Core XIV	4	4		100
Data Analytics in Economics	22UPECO3C15	Core XV	4	4	3 Hrs	100
Elective IV: 1. Environmental Economics 2. Maritime Economics	22UPECO3E07 22UPECO3E08	Elective	4	4	3 Hrs	100
Project	22UPECO3C16	Core XVI	10	5		200
Total Credits			94			

CREDIT DETAILS

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:-

CREDIT DETAILS		
Course	No. of Courses	Total No. of Credits
Core	15 x 4 = 60	70
	01 x 10 = 10	
	(Project – 10)	
Elective	04 x 4 = 16	16
Supportive	01 x 4 = 04	04
Human Rights	01 x 2 = 02	02
Swayam/Mooc	01 x 2 = 02	02
Total	23	94

Note:

Add – on credit course & MOOC – 2 credits

However, earning credit in the Add–on course is additional and will reflect in the award of degree.

Add-On/Value Added Courses

Sl.No	Course	Targeted Class	Hours	Credits
1	Social Entrepreneurship	Any PG	30	2
2	Rural Economics	Any PG	30	2
3	Disaster Management	Any PG	30	2

REQUIREMENT FOR PROCEEDING TO SUBSEQUENT SEMESTER

1. Candidates shall register their names for the First Semester examination after the admission in the PG programme
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 (75 %) as prescribed by the syndicate of the Periyar University from time to time. If the candidate earns attendance between 74 and 60 they are allowed to write exam by paying condonation fee prescribed by the university
4. In case of candidate earning less than 60 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 the Periyar University from time to time.

PASSING MINIMUM

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each paper wherever prescribed if he/she obtains **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 94 credits.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE

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

RANKING

Candidate who passed all the examinations prescribed for the course in the **FIRST ATTEMPT ONLY** is eligible for Classification/Ranking/Distinction.

EVALUATION OF EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

PART- A: 20 x1 = 20

Answer all the questions

(Objective type four questions from each unit)

PART- B: 3 x 5 = 15

Answer any three questions out of five questions

(Questions must be of type analytical)

PART- C: 5x8 = 40

Answer all the questions (Either or type for each unit)

The Passing minimum shall be 50% out of 75 marks (38 marks)

ANNEXURE I: Dissertation model

Format of the title page

TITLE OF THE DISSERTATION

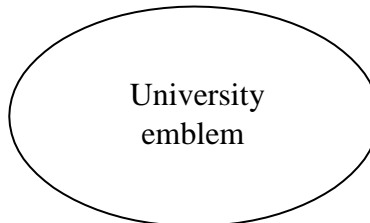
A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of

Master of Arts in Economics
to the Periyar University, Salem - 11

By

STUDENT NAME

REG. NO.



University
emblem

DEPARTMENT NAME
PERIYAR UNIVERSITY
PLACE with Pin Code

MONTH – YEAR

SEMESTER I

MICRO ECONOMICS – I

(Code - 22UPECO3C01 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Understand the principles of microeconomics
2. Studying the operation of a market economy and the allocation of scarce resources
3. Enhancing analytical skills related to market structure, utility and cost theories

UNIT- I: Theory of Demand

Theory of Consumer Behavior – The Market Demand - Determinants of Demand – Recent Development in the Theory of Market Demand - The Demand for the product of Firm

UNIT- II: Theory of Production

The Production Function – Law of Production: Cobb-Douglas, CES, VES and frontier – Technological Progress – Equilibrium of the Firm: Choice of Optimal Combination of Factors of Production – Single Decision of the Firm – Graphical Derivation of cost curves from a production function – The Production Possibility Curve of the Firm – The ISO revenue curve of the Multiproduct Firm – Equilibrium of the Multiproduct Firm

UNIT- III: Theory of Costs

The Traditional Theory of Cost – Modern Theory of Cost – Analysis of Economies of Scale – Shape of Cost curves – Producer's equilibrium with one and two inputs - Cost Curves, Total, Average and marginal Cost Curves, Short Run and Long Run Costs - Derivation of Supply curve, Firm and Industry, Short Run and Long Run - Concept of Producers' Surplus.

UNIT – IV: Theory of the Firm - I

Perfect Competition – Assumption – Short run Equilibrium – Long run Equilibrium – Dynamic Changes and Industry Equilibrium – Monopoly – Demand and Revenue - Costs – Equilibrium of the Monopolist - Comparison of Pure Competition and Monopoly - The Multiplant Firm – Bilateral Monopoly - Price Discrimination – Monopolistic Competition.

UNIT- V: Theory of the Firm - II

Classical Oligopoly – Non Collusive Oligopoly: Cournot's Duopoly Model – Bertrand's Duopoly Model – Chamberlin's Oligopoly – The Kinked Demand Model – Stackelberg's Duopoly Model – Collusive Oligopoly: Cartels – Price Leadership – The Basing Point System – A critique of the Neoclassical Theory of the Firm

Text Book

Koutsoyiannis A (1982) Modern Microeconomics, *Macmillan Education Ltd, London*.

Reference

1. Richard Varian – (1982) Intermediary Micro Economics, *Affiliated East West Press*.
2. Robert Pindyck and Daniel L. Rubinfeld – (2003) Micro Economics, *Macmillan, London*
3. Browning E. K and Browning J M (1991) Micro Economics – Theory and Applications
4. Misra S.K. and V.K. Puri (2001): Advanced Microeconomic Theory, *Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi*.

5. Paul A Samuelson, William D Nordhaus & Anindya Sen (2021) Microeconomics (20th Ed.), McGraw Hill, Noida

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the principles of microeconomics	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Studying the operation of a market economy and the allocation of scarce resources	K3	IO
CO3	Enhancing analytical skills related to market structure, utility and cost theories	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	-	L	L	-	M
CO2	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	-	M	-	M
CO3	L	L	S	-	S	-	M	-	S	S	S	S

MACRO ECONOMICS –I (Code - 22UPECO3C02 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To enable the students to learn national income and establish the functional relationship between large aggregates
2. To introduce the macro economic theories and its relevance to the real world
3. To provide insights into the post Keynesian and supply side economics

Unit – I: National Income and Social Accounting

Introduction – Need for a Separate Study of Macro Economics - National Income – Circular Flow of Income – Two Sector, Three Sector and Four Sector Models- National Income and National product – Measurement of National Income: Current price and constant price – Difficulties in the Measurement of National Income –National Income and Measure of Welfare-Difficulties Social Accounting – concept and importance-Statics-Dynamics.

Unit – II: Macro Economic Theories – I

The Classical Theory of Employment – Say’s Law of Markets – Aggregate Demand and Supply (Two, Three and Four Sector Model) – The influence of monetary and fiscal policy on aggregate demand - The Consumption Function- Keynes Psychological Law of Consumption- APC, MPC, APS, MPS relations – The Marginal Efficiency of Investment (MEI) – Income Determination in Closed and Open Economy – General prepositions of Keynesian Macroeconomics- The Keynesian Theory of Income, Output and Employment.

Unit – III: Macro Economic Theories – II

Savings and Investment Equality (The Classical and Keynes criticism of the view) – Aggregate supply hypothesis- policy implications of classical approach-Investment – Lags in Investment – Koyek’s Approach – Financial Theories of Investment –Duesenberry’s Financial Theory of Investment– Jorgenson’s Neo-Classical Theory of Investment-Multiplier-Types of Multiplier, Accelerator and Super Multiplier- Multiplier in underdeveloped countries.

Unit – IV: Post-Keynesian Developments in Macro Economics

General Equilibrium and IS-LM Curve Model – The Derivation of the IS Curve – Shift in the IS Curve – The LM Curve – Shift in the LM Curve – Intersection of the IS and LM Curves – Phillips Curve – Long-run Phillips Curve and Rational Expectations Theory - Numerical Problems of IS curve – Two and three sector model – Derivative of LM curve – Determination of Income and Interest Under IS Curve- Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies - The great recession and revival of Keynesian Macro economics.

Unit – V: Supply Side Economics

Supply Side Economics – Laffer curve – Supply side Vs demand side economics - Taxation and Labour Supply - Supply Side Economics during Reagan Administration - Reducing the Burden of Government Regulations, Increasing Growth Rate, Effect on the Distribution of Income –Effectiveness of supply side economics.

Text Book

Mankiw. N. Gregory (2022) Macro Economics, 11th Edition, *Worth Publishers, New York*

References

1. Rudiger Dornbusch, Stanley Fischer and Richard Startz (2017), “Macro Economics”, *Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.*
2. Blanchard, O. & Johnson, D.R. (2012). *Macroeconomics. Prentice Hall, Toronto.*
3. Dornbusch, Rudiger, Stanley Fischer, and Richard Startz (2000). *Macro economics, Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.*
4. Roger E.A. Farmer (2002), *Macro Economics, Thompson Asia Pvt.Ltd., Singapore*
5. Jha, Raghendra (1991). *Contemporary Macroeconomics Theories and Policy, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.*

Journals for Reference

1. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Oxford University Press
2. *Journal of Economic Literature*, American Economic Association

Web Resources

<https://www.econlib.org/>

<https://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/SupplySideEconomics.html>

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the concepts and theories of macro economics	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Gain the causes and effects of pressing issues in the economy: employment, consumption and post Keynesian developments	K3	IO
CO3	Considering the supply side economics and the government regulations in maintaining the economy	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
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CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	-	L
CO2	M	M	M	M	-	M	M	M	-	M	-	M
CO3	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	S	S	S

MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS (Code - 22UPECO3C03 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Helps to perform quantifiable experiments for fundamental aspects of economics
2. Develop verbal and non-verbal communication skills through mathematics
3. To create models for predicting future economic activities

Unit – I: The Number System and Set Theory

Need and scope of Mathematical Economics – Sets and Relations: Sets-Operations – The Number of Elements in a Set – Ordered Pairs – Cartesian product – Relations – Choice Problems.

Unit – II: Equations and Functions

Equations – Linear – Quadratic Equations – Solutions of Quadratic Equations – Solutions of Linear Equations with two variables – relation and functions – function of one variable – Straight Line, Parabola and Rectangular Hyperbola – Exponential and Logarithmic function, Concave and Convex functions – Application in business Economics.

Unit – III: Applications of Differentiation

Derivatives and their Interpretation – Techniques of Derivatives – Relationship among Total, Average and Marginal Revenue and Cost, Elasticity of Functions – Functions of Two Variable – Partial Derivatives and their Applications in Economics.

Unit – IV: The Theory of the Firm

Optimization Problems Involving One or Two Variables – Applications in Economics – Homogeneous Function and their Properties – Euler’s Theorem – Application of Cobb-Douglas, C.E.S., Frontier Production Function and their Properties.

Unit – V: Matrix - Algebra

Matrix Algebra – Determinants and Properties – Types of Determinants and Matrix: Square, Operations – Addition, Subtraction – Multiplication, Transpose and Inverse of Matrix. Solutions for Simultaneous Equations – Grammer’s Rule.

References

1. Agarwal D.R (2001), “Mathematics for Economists”, *Vrinda Publications Pvt Ltd. Delhi.*
2. Allen R.G.D (2008), “Mathematical Analysis for Economists”, *A.I.T.B.S. Publishers, Delhi.*
3. Bradley, Teresa & Patton, Paul (2002), “Essential Mathematics for Economics and Business”, *Wiley India Private Lid., New Delhi.*
4. Renshaw, Geoff (2009), *Maths for Economics (2nd Edition)*, *Oxford University Press, New York*

5. Edward T. Dowling (2012), “Theory and Problems to Introduction to Mathematical Economics”, *Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing, New Delhi*.
6. Geoff Renshaw (2009), “Maths for Economics (4nd Edition)”, *Oxford University Press, New York*.
7. Metha. B.C. and Madani. G.M.K (2002) “Mathematics for Economists”, *Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi*.
8. Taroyamane (2003) “Mathematics for Economist – An Elementary Survey”, *Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi*.
9. Weber, E. Jean (1982), “Mathematical Analysis Business and Economic Applications, 4th Ed., *Harper & Row, Publishers, New York*.
10. Alpha C. Chinag (2017), “Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics”, *McGraw Hill, New York*.

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Analyse new theories, models and methods	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Develop testable hypotheses based on the application of conceptual models	K3	IO
CO3	Collect, organize and analyze data using quantitative and qualitative methods and qualitative reasoning	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	L
CO2	M	M	M	-	M	-	M	M	M	-	M	M
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S

INDIAN ECONOMY (Code - 22UPECO3 C04 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To acquaint the students with the strategy of economic development of the Indian economy in different periods
2. To create awareness among the students regarding the contemporary issues pertaining to various sectors of the Indian economy
3. To provide insights into the Indian economy in the global context

Unit I: Growth and Employment

Indian Economy at Independence- Underdevelopment: Meaning and Indicators- India as a developing economy - Transition to market oriented policy- Role of NITI Aayog - Growth and Structural Changes: Savings and Investment - Regional Dimension of Growth and Employment.

Unit II: Natural and Human Resources

Natural Resources: Land, Forest, Water, Fisheries and Minerals - Demographic Constraints: Population Dividend and Economic Development - India’s Demographic Transition and Its

Consequences - Assessment of the Growth: Poverty - Measuring poverty- Unemployment- Gender gap and Inflation - Employment and Growth- Poverty and Inequality.

Unit III: Agriculture

Indian Agriculture: Developments, Issues and Policies- Factors determining agricultural growth-Reforms in Land System in Post- Independent in India- Growth Crisis in Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Security –Food inflation- Food Policy in India - Farm budget- Case of Tamil Nadu farm budget.

Unit IV: Industry

Industrial Development and Policies since Independence- Industrial Growth and Diversification- Industrial Policy - Performance of public sector enterprises – Trend & Issues related to PSEs - Public Vs Private Sector- Industrial growth aftermath reforms.

Unit V: Services and External Sector

Services in India’s Growth Process- Infrastructure and Economic Development- Trade and Economic growth- India’s External Sector: Policies, Developments and Issues- Foreign Investment- Foreign Direct Investment: Trends and Issues- India and the WTO- MNCs- Recent trends in international trade – COVID and Indian Economy.

Text Book

Uma Kapila (2019), “Indian Economy since Independence-A comprehensive and critical analysis of India’s economy, 1947-2018”, 30th Ed., *Academic Foundation, New Delhi*.

References

1. Misra S. K. and Puri V. K. (2021), “Indian Economy- Its Development Experience”, 39th Revised and Upadated Edition, *Himalayan Publishing House, Mumbai*.
2. Ruddardutt& Sundaram K.P.M. (2020), “Indian Economy”, 73rd Ed., *S.Chand & Co. New Delhi*.
3. Jalan, B. (2002), “The Indian Economy- Problems and Prospects”, *Viking, New Delhi*
4. Annual Economic Survey (Different issues), GoI, New Delhi

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	The students will get the knowledge and strategies of economic development of India in different periods, understand the basics of various sectors, employment and growth of Indian Economy	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Gain awareness among them regarding the contemporary issues pertaining to various sectors of India	K3	IO
CO3	Explore the issues and different strategies for the development of Indian economy	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	S	-	-
CO2	S	-	S	M	-	M	M	M	M	-	L	M
CO3	L	S	L	S	S	S	M	S	-	S	M	S

Elective I

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS (Code - 22UPECO3E01 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To understand the role of industry in Indian Economy.
2. To explore the different organizations and pricing policy.
3. To learn the issues of the Indian industrial sector.

Unit – I: Economic Systems and Rationale of Industrialization

Economic System: Capitalist, Communist and Mixed – Definition of an Underdeveloped Economy – Factors for Industrialization - Characteristics of Underdeveloped Countries – The Circle of Poverty – Agriculture and Industry – Inter-Dependence of Economics Activity: Input-Output Analysis

Unit – II: Industrial Location

Location, Localisation and Planned Location of Industries – Webers Theory of Location – Primary and Secondary Causes – Sargant Florence’s Theory – Split Location – Locational Coupling – Factors influencing Location – State and Industrial Location – Measures of control - Need for Balanced Regional Development in India.

Unit – III: Industrial Finance and Development Corporations

Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) – State Finance Corporations (SFCs) – National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) – Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) – Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) – Unit Trust of India (UTI) – Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).

Unit – IV: Rationalization

Aspect of Rationalization – Rationalization and Scientific Management – Rationalization and Automation – Benefits of Rationalization – The Attitude of Industrialists – Opposition from Labour – Rationalization in India.

Unit – V: Industrial Productivity

Measurement of Productivity – Scope and Significance – Tools of Productivity – Wrong Notions of Productivity – Productivity Movement in India – National Productivity Council – Public Enterprise: Objectives, Forms, Growth and Performance.

References

1. Sivayya K.V & Das V.B.M., (2004) “Indian Industrial Economy”, *S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi*
2. Barthwal R R (2003), “Industrial Economics”, *New Age International Pvt ltd. New Delhi*
3. Gadgil P G & Gadgil P L (2002), “Industrial Economy of India”, *Eurasia Publishing House Pvt ltd, New Delhi*
4. Kuchhal S C (1989), “The Industrial Economy of India”, *Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad*
5. Misra S K and Puri V K (2000), “Industrial Economy of India”, *Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi*
6. Francis Cherunilam (2004), “Industrial Economics”, *Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the issues involving industries in India and they can know the modern issues affecting the Industrial development	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Applying concepts and theories of industrial location and industrial organization	K3	IO
CO3	Provide original and innovative solutions to industrial issues in Indian Economy	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with Programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	-	L	L	L	-
CO2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	-	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(Code - 22UPECO3E02 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To understand the entrepreneurial traits
2. To learn the selection of ideas and converting it into a project
3. To have wide knowledge on the sources of finance and the ways to generate the funds

Unit –I: Concepts of Entrepreneurship

Concept of Entrepreneur – Theories – Characteristics – Functions – Types – Role in economic development - Entrepreneur Vs Manager – Intrapreneurship - Factors affecting entrepreneurship- Economic and non-economic - problems- recent trends in India and the world.

Unit – II: Entrepreneurial Motivation

Entrepreneurial Motivation – Theories – Maslow, McClelland- factors- Entrepreneurial Development – Need, Objectives, Phases Evaluation.

Unit – III Projects & Entrepreneur

Meaning – Identification – Selection of project idea - Project Formation: Significance - Project Report – Guidelines - Critical path Method- Formation– Plan - guidelines.

Unit – IV Project Appraisal and Finance

Concept - Methods of Appraisal - Need for financial Planning – Source of finance - Capital structure – Capitalisation – Venture capital – Export finance.

Unit – V Sources of Finance

Sources of Finance - Institutional Finance - Commercial Bank, IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, UTI, SFCs, SIDCO, EXIM Bank - NSIC – SIDO – SSIB – SSICS – SISI – DICs - Industrial Weakness - Measures to control industrial weakness.

Text Book

1. Arya Kumar (2014), “Entrepreneurship: Creating and Leading and Entrepreneurial Organization”, *Pearson, Delhi*
2. Robert, D. Hisrich et al. (2013), “Entrepreneurship”, *Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi*

References

1. Vasant Desai (2008), “Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management”, *Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.*
2. Robert D. Hisrich, Michael P. Peters and Dean A. Shepherd (2007) “Entrepreneurship”, *Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.*
3. Khanka S S (2011), “Entrepreneurial Development”, *S.Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.*
4. Poornima M. Charantimath (2007), “Entrepreneurship Development and Small Business Enterprises”, *Pearson Education, New Delhi.*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Demonstrate the overall understanding of business ideas Using the parameters to assess opportunities and constraints for new business ideas	K1,K2	LO

CO2	Ability of analyzing the process of entrepreneurship and contributing to entrepreneurial role	K3	IO
CO3	Express and Acquire the skills for business start ups and run small units	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	M	M	L	-	L	L	S	-	-
CO2	M	M	M	-	L	M	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	L		S	S	S	-	S		S	M	-	S

22UPECO3E02

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

4 credits

Objectives

1. To understand the role of industry in and Economy
2. To explore the different organizations and pricing policy
3. To learn the issues of the Indian industrial sector

Unit-I: Basic Concepts, Theory of Firm and Pricing

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

Unit –II: Industrial Organization

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

Unit–III: Theories of Industrial Location and Regional Development

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

Unit –IV: Industrial Productivity and Finance

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

Unit –V: Issues in Indian Industry

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

Text Book

1. Divine, P.J. et al., (1979), An Introduction to Industrial Economics 3e [George Allen and Unwin, London], e book, 17 January 2018, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351244633>

References

1. K.V.Sivayya and V.B.M.Das, “Indian Industrial Economy”, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.
2. R.R.Barthwal, “Industrial Economics”, New Age International Pvt ltd. Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.
3. Francis Cherunilam, “Industrial Economics”, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.
4. P.G. Gadgil & P.L.Gadgil, “Industrial Economy of India”, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt ltd, New Delhi, 2002.
5. S.C.Kuchhal, “The Industrial Economy of India”, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad, 1989.
6. S.K.Misra and V.K.Puri, “Industrial Economy of India”, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2000.

Course Outcomes

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the issues involving industries in India and they can know the modern issues affecting the Industrial development	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Applying concepts and theories of industrial location and industrial organization	K3	IO
CO3	Provide original and innovative solutions to industrial issues in Indian Economy	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	-	L	L	L	-
CO2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	-	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S

SEMESTER II

MICRO ECONOMICS – II (Code - 22UPECO3C05 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Providing Knowledge on advanced economic principles
2. Enabling the students to take decision making in different economic situations
3. Bringing cutting-edge thinking and best learning practice to a global market
4. Insights into the welfare economics

Unit- I: Theories of the Firm

Baumol's Theory of Sales Revenue Maximization – Marris's Model of the Managerial Enterprise – Williamson's Model of Managerial Discretion – The Behavioral Model of Cyert and March- Full Cost Pricing Rule – Bains limits pricing theory – Sylos – Labini Model

Unit- II: Theory of Games Linear Programming

Theory of Games – Some Definitions – Two Person Zero Sum Game: Certainty Model – Uncertainty Model – Non Zero Sum Game –Linear Programming: General Notes – Statement of Linear programming Problems – Graphical Solution – Determination of the Optimal Solution– The Simplex Method: The Iterative Procedure – The Dual Problem and Shadow Prices- Linear programming application in decision making.

Unit- III: Pricing of Factor of Production and Income Distribution

Factor Pricing -Factor Pricing in Perfectly Competitive Markets – Factor Pricing in Imperfectly Competitive Markets – Elasticity of Factor Substitution, Technological Progress and Income Distribution- Modern theory of Distribution- Role of trade unions and collective bargaining.

Unit- IV: General Equilibrium Theory

Interdependence in the Economy – The Walrasian System – Existence Uniqueness and Stability of an equilibrium – A Graphical Treatment of the Two Factor, Two Commodity, Two Consumer General Equilibrium - A Graphical Illustration of the Path to General Equilibrium.

Unit- V: Welfare Economics

Criteria of Social Welfare – Pareto, Kaldor-Hicks and Bergson Criterion Maximization of Social Welfare –Determination of the Welfare maximizing Output Mix, Commodity Distribution and Resource Allocation - Welfare Maximization and Perfect Competition – Critique and Extensions.

Text Book

Koutsoyiannis A, (2015), Modern Microeconomics, *Macmillan Education Ltd., London*

References

1. Robert Pindyck and Daniel L.Rubinfeld (2003), Micro Economics, *Macmillan, London*
2. Browning E K & Browning J M, "Micro Economics – Theory and Applications", *Wiley Publishers, New Jersey*
3. Ahuja H.L (2004), Advanced Economic Theory, *Sultan Chand Co., New Delhi*
4. Hal R. Varian (2004), "Intermediate Micro Economics", *East-West Press, New Delhi*

5. Jhingan. M.L (2004), “Micro Economic Theory”, Vrinda Publications, New Delhi

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand and analyze the micro economic theories and concepts relevant to the business	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Knowledge on general equilibrium and welfare economic ideas	K3	IO
CO3	Apply the pricing knowledge and micro economics to the contemporary issues	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	L
CO2	M	M	M	S	M	M		M	M	M	L	M
CO3	S	S	S	S	M	L	S	S	S	S	L	S

MACRO ECONOMICS – II

(Code - 22UPECO3 C06 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Provides idea on macroeconomics, macroeconomic theory and techniques of economic analysis
2. Enables student to analyze macroeconomic issues and provide solutions to complex economic issues
3. Gives insight into the models related with current policies

Unit – I: Theories of Business Cycle

Sun Spot Theory – Hawtrey Theory – Keynes’s Theory of Business Cycles-Samuelsson’s Model – Business Cycle Theories – Real business cycle theory- Fluctuations in the open Economy– Wage and Price Rigidity- Sticky wage Model – Sticky price Model –Model Trade off – Policy implications – Dynamic Disequilibrium.

Unit – II: Theories of Economic Growth

Population, Human Capital and Infrastructure – Technological Progress and change-Hicks and Harrod model – Classical approach-the Neoclassical approach- the modern approach- the Solow growth model-Endogenous Growth Model - Role of Education, Research and Knowledge- Austrian Economic theory- basic principles- Policy implications of Austrian theory.

Unit – III: Government and Macro Economy

Role of State – Effects of Public Expenditure – Mobilization of Resources for Capital Formation – Characteristics of a good tax stem- Equitable Distribution – Measures to Reduce Fiscal Deficit - Fiscal Deficit and Economic Growth.

Unit – IV: Inflation and Unemployment

Inflation – Causes- Theories –Demand – pull and cost--push inflation- Effects of Inflation- Structural and Monetarist Approaches to Inflation –Monetary Policy- Fiscal Policy- Measures to control Inflation- Inflation in India- Unemployment- The Natural Rate of Unemployment Hypothesis - Modifications in Phillips Curve – Stabilization Policy and unemployment- Policy Dilemma: Inflation or Unemployment

Unit – V: Open Economy Macroeconomics

Meaning – Concepts – Identities – Mundell- Fleming Model – Minsky’s Financial Instability Hypothesis - Balance of Payments and Exchange Rate Regimes – The small open economy under flexible exchange rates--Effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies under fixed and flexible exchange rate- Simultaneous Equation – Automatic Adjustment and Adjustment Policies – Policy implications and critique. Interest – rate & exchange rate interdependence.

Text Book

Rudiger Dornbusch and Stanley Fischer (2012) “Macro Economics”, *Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.*

References

1. Roger E.A.Farmer (2002), “Macroeconomics”, *Thompson Asia Pvt. Ltd., Singapore*
2. William H. Branson (2004), “Macro Economic Theory and Policy”, *All India Traveler Book Sellers (Regd), New Delhi*
3. Shapiro, E. (2005), “Macro Economic Analysis”, 5th Ed., *Galgotia Publications, New Delhi*
4. Ahuja H.L (2006), “Macro Economics Theory and Policy Advanced Analysis”, *S.Chand and Company, New Delhi*
5. Mankiw, N. G. 2006. *Macroeconomics*, (5th Edition), Worth Publications. New York
6. David, R. (2011), “Advanced Macroeconomics”, *McGraw Hill Higher Education, London.*
7. Wickens, M. (2012), “Macroeconomic Theory”, 2nd Ed., *Princeton University Press., New Jersey*
8. Carlin, W & Soskice, D (2014), “Macro Economics: Institutions, Instability and the Financial System” *Oxford University Press, London.*
9. Jhingan M.L (2014), “Advanced Economic Theory”, *Vrinda Publications, New Delhi*

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the theories associated with the business cycles and apply it to the real world, the population and technological growth and its implications	K1, K2	LO
CO2	To make the students to have in-depth analytical skills about the fiscal deficit, economic growth and Contemporary perspectives of the role of the government	K3	IO
CO3	Examine the inflation and unemployment, policy dilemma and inflation in India, the open economy macroeconomics, balance of payments and adjustment policies	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	-	L
CO2	M	M	M	M	-	M	-	M	M	-	-	M
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS
(Code - 22UPECO3C07 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Able to effectively conduct any physical and social science research
2. To develop critical thinking and analytic skills

Unit – I: Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics- Measures Of Central Tendency, Dispersion; Movement, Skewness, Kurtosis - Range : Inter quartile, Quartile deviation, Mean, Standard Deviation, Combined series, Variance, Co-efficient of Variation, Relation between various measures of dispersion – Lorenz curve .

Unit – II: Probability Distributions

Probability – Theorems – Addition – Multiplication - Conditional Probability – Bayes Theorem - Mathematical Expectation - Theoretical Distribution– Normal - Binomial and Poisson.

Unit – III: Statistical Inferences

Hypothesis Testing; - ‘t’ Test – Paired ‘t’ Test - Chi Square Test - F Test- ANOVA One Way - Two Way - Type 1 and Type 2 errors.

Unit – IV: Correlation and Regression

Correlation and regression analysis and their properties - Concept of the least squares and the lines of regression and applications.

Unit – V: Index Numbers

Methods of construction of various indices : Laspeyers, Pasche’s & Fisher – Time reversal, Factor reversal and Circular tests, Chain base indices – Costs of Living Index , Consumer Price Index.

References

1. Aggarwal Y.P (2002), “Statistics methods – Concepts Application and Computation”, *Sterling Publishers Private Ltd, New Delhi*
2. Davis, Glyn & Pecar, Branko (2010), “Business Statistics – Using Excel”, *Oxford University Press New York.*
3. Gupta .S.P (1993), “Fundamentals of Applied Statistics”, *S.Chand & Sons, New Delhi.*
4. Speigal M.R (1992), “Theory and Problems of Statistics”, *McGraw Hill Book, US*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Know the meaning and definitions of the basic theories in statistics coupled with economics	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Obtain statistical model and describe the behavior of rare events, test the validity of assumptions and draw inferences for decision making	K3, K4	IO
CO3	Deal with uncertainty in decision-making, handle both primary and secondary data and find out economic and social attributes association	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	L
CO2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	M	M	-
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	-

MONETARY ECONOMICS (Code - 22UPECO3C08 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Imparting the principles and theories governing monetary forces and various dimensions
2. Interpreting the models associated with the money and finance
3. Application of monetary policy to combat inflation and deflation
4. Understanding the financial markets

Unit – I: Monetary theories

Monetary theories –Quantity theories of money – Fisher and Cambridge- The classical and Keynesian Theory – Milton Friedman’s quantity theory – Don Patinkin’s Integration Theory- Tobin’s portfolio analysis – Baumol’s inventory approach – Gurley and Shaw Thesis – Radcliffe Committee – Sayer’s thesis.

Unit – II: Money Supply and Banking

Money supply Components (M1, M2, M3,M4) and determinants of money supply – High powered money – Riefler and Burgess hypothesis on money supply (UK, USA – Non-Bank Financial Intermediaries) - Credit Creation by Commercial Banks and Monetary Transmission – Central Bank and credit control – Money multiplier- Narashimam Committee Recommendations- RaguramRajan Committee Report -2007.

Unit – III: Theories of Interest and Markets

Classical and neoclassical theory of interest – Modigliani stock Vs flow analysis – structure of rate of interest – segmented market theory, liquidity premium, Portfolio Behavior Theory – Yield curve -Expectation hypothesis and segmentation hypothesis.

Unit – IV: Money Market and Capital Market

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

capital and money market – Characteristics of undeveloped and developed money market – Indian money market – Treasury bills – Repo (Repurchase), capital market: primary and secondary market – capital Asset pricing model, William Sharpe – Markowitz model on Risk and Return – Alpha and Beta securities – Stock Exchange – SEBI – Derivatives and hedging.

Unit – V: Monetary Policy

Objectives and Instruments of Monetary Policy - Role of monetary policy in Developing economy – Lags in monetary policy – Monetary Vs Fiscal policy – Inflation – Inflationary Gap – stagflation – Inflation as taxation– Philips curve- steepness of the Philips curve and interest rates- Samuelson and Solow model – Impact of financial sector reforms in India.

Text Book

Keith Bain and Peter Howells (2003), “Monetary Economics: Policy and Theoretical Basis”, *Palgrave, London*

References

1. Arvil Robert (2004), “Money Banking and International Trade”, *Vrinda Publications Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.*
2. Campbell R McConnell and Harish C Gupta (1987), “Introduction to Macro Economics”, *Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.*
3. Dewett K.K (2005), “Modern Economic Theory”, *S. Chand Company Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.*
4. Hajela T.N (1998), “Monetary Economics”, *Konark Publishers Private Ltd., New Delhi.*
5. Rudiger Dorn Busch (2012), “Macro Economics”, *Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.*
6. Lewis, M.K and Mizen P D (2000), “Monetary Economics”, *Oxford University Press, New York*
7. Jhingan, M.L, (2005), “Monetary Economics”, *Konark Publication, New Delhi*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the different theories associated with the monetary economics, knowledge about the different money supply components, credit creation and control measures	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Analyze the theories of interest, money and capital markets, its applicability and working of the economy	K3	IO
CO3	Evaluating the efficacy of the monetary and fiscal policies to counter the inflation and deflation, impact of financial reforms	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	-	-	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	L

CO2	M	-	M	-	M	M	M	-	M	M	-	M
CO3	-	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S

Elective II

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (Code - 22UPECO3EO3 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To understand the basic concepts of Agricultural Economics.
2. To prepare the students to understand the problems and prospects of the Indian Agriculture.
3. To equip the students in analyzing the problems of Agricultural sector and provide solution for them.

Unit – I: Agricultural Production Economics

Agricultural Production Economics - Laws of Returns - Factor-Product Relationship - Factor-Factor Relationship - Product-Factor relationship - Production Functions

Unit –II: Farm Management

Farm Management - Types of Farming - Types of Farm Business Organization - Farm Planning, Size of Farms - Farm Records - Farm Efficiency Measures - Management of Farm Resources - Risk and Uncertainty.

Unit – III: Agricultural Finance

Problems of Agricultural Credit in India - Need for Agricultural Finance – Definitions – Importance - Requisites of Good Credit System - Classification of Credit or Loans - Institutional Agencies (Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies, Central Land Development Bank, Primary Land Development Banks, Farmers Service Societies, Lead Bank Scheme, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, NABARD, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Ganga Kalyan Yojana, Kissan Credit Cards, Small Farmers Development Agency.

Unit – IV: Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural Marketing - Process of Agricultural Marketing - Problems in Agricultural Marketing - Marketing channels - Agricultural Price - Role of Government in Agricultural Marketing.

Unit –V: Economic Problems of Indian Agriculture

Role of Agriculture in the Indian Economy - Agricultural Technology - Land Reforms – Agricultural - Farm Mechanization - Capital Formation in Agriculture – Irrigation - Agricultural Price policy - World Trade Organisation.

References

1. Ashok Rudra (1982), “Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Realities”, *Allied Publishers, New Delhi*

2. Dantwala M.L (Ed) (1991), “Indian Agricultural Development since Independence”, *Oxford and IBH Publishing Pvt.,Ltd., New Delhi*
3. Vasant Desai B.P (1996), “Agricultural Economics & Rural development”, *Jai Prakash North, Meerut*
4. Hanumantha Rao C.H. (1975), “Technological changes and distribution of grains in Indian agriculture”, *Macmillan, New Delhi*
5. Ruddar Datt & Sundharam K.P.M. (2001), “Indian Economy”, *S.Chand & Ltd., New Delhi*
6. Subba Reddy S, Raghu Ram P, Neelakanta Sastry T.V, Bhavani Devi I (2005), “Agricultural Economics”, *IBH Publishing Co.Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi*
7. Shrivastava O.S (2010), “Theories and Policy Issues of Agricultural Economics”, *Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi*
8. Acharya S.S. & Agarwal N.L (2005), “Agricultural Marketing in India”, *IBH Publishing Co.Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi*
9. Evan Drummond H & John W Goodwin (2006), “Agricultural Economics”, *Pearson Education, London*
10. Tyagi B P (1990), “Agricultural Economics and Rural Development”, *Jai Prakash Nath & Co., Meerut*
11. Shrivastava A.K (2003), “Agriculture and Food”, *APH Publishing Co.Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Know the fundamentals of Agricultural Economics and the growth and contribution of agriculture to economy	K1, K2	IO
CO2	Application of theory of agricultural economics to the real world	K3	LO
CO3	Knowledge about national and international agricultural scenario	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with Programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	L	-	-	L
CO2	M	-	M	M	M	-	M	-	M	M	-	M
CO3	S	-	S	S	S	S	S		S	-	-	S

GENDER ECONOMICS (Code - 22UPEC03E04 & Credit - 4)

Objective

1. To provide a critical overview of economic theories, methods and economic policy-debates from a gender perspective
2. Designed to cover major debates in gender economics relevant to different countries
3. To explore alternative feminist economic theory and apply in the real world

Unit – I: Gender and Development

Gender Economics: Subject, methods, Statistics – Gender issues in economic theory – Gender Budget and auditing – Women and economic development: Contribution to national income, Gender related development indices – Feminisation of Poverty.

Unit – II: Gender and Demography

Demographic changes and gender status: causes and shift – Sex preference and reproductive behaviour – Socioeconomic differences in mortality – Gender super mortality: Problem of measurement.

Unit – III: Gender Inequality

Inequality in labour market and investment human capital – Inequality and discrimination. Gender factors in household economics – Distribution of resources and decision-making mechanisms in household – Women empowerment in agriculture, inequality and services.

Unit – IV: Gender Policy

Regional, National and International policies and programmes – Poverty alleviation programmes – Entrepreneurial policies – Political participation of women in India – National, State and Local bodies.

Unit – V: Gender and Social Issues

Social issues: Girl child, Sex ratio of child marriage, Dowry of property Rights – Violence: Domestic of Economic – Female households – Problems against marginalised women.

References

1. Culyer A.J (1973), “The Economics of Social Policy”, *Martin Robertson & Co., Ltd., London*
2. Dreze Jean & Sen A K (1989), “Hunger and Public Action”, *Clevendon Press, Oxford*
3. Joyce P. Jacobsen (2007), 3rd Ed., “The economics of gender”, *Wiley-Blackwell, US*
4. Lourdes Beneria (2003), “Gender, development, and globalization”, (*e-book*)
5. Mukesh Eswaran (2014), “Why Gender Matters in Economics?”, *Princeton Univ., Press, US*
6. Joyce P. Jacobsen (2020), “Advanced Introduction to Feminist Economics”, *Edward Elgar Publishing, UK*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Demonstrate a general understanding of the theoretical debates surrounding the construction of gender and gender relations in the discipline of economics	K1,K2	LO
CO2	Articulate connections between global, regional, and local issues, and their relationship to women’s experiences and to human rights, with an awareness of the importance of context	K3	IO
CO3	Understand alternative and gendered economic theory, propose alternative policies that address gender-inequalities in different economic spheres	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	-	M	L	-	L	L	S	-	-
CO2	M	M	M	-	L	M	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	L		S	S	-	-	S		S	-	-	S

Semester III

Internship

Semester III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Code - 22UPECO3C09 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Study and understand the basics of research, to formulate and identify the research problem
2. Engulf adequate knowledge in measurement and scaling of quantitative as well as qualitative data.
3. Build interpretation skills and solve the problems in social science.

Unit- I: Introduction

Meaning of Research – Significance of Research -Type of Research - Objectives of Research – the formulation of Research Problem – Scientific Research – Formulation of Hypothesis – Research Design: Variables- Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental Research – Theoretical Frame Work – Concepts – Facts.

Unit – II: Sampling and Data Collection

Sampling; Need - Types - Probability Sampling, Random, Systematic, Stratified, Multistage or Cluster Sampling - Non Probability Sampling – Purposive – Judgment - Quota and Snowball Sampling- Data Collection; Primary and Secondary Data - NSS and Censes Data Methods of Data Collection- Tools of Data Collection; Schedule and Questionnaire.

Unit – III: Data Processing and Presentation

Processing and Analysis of data: Editing - Coding and Tabulation - Use of Computers in Social Science Research- Diagrammatic and Graphic Representation of Data- Interpretation of Results and Report Writing –Preparation of Project Proposals.

Unit – 4: Data Distribution and Metric and Non Metric Analysis

Elementary Theory of Probability - Probability Distribution and Their Properties - Binomial, Poisson and Normal Distributions - Parametric and Non-Parametric Tests –Testing of Hypothesis: ‘Z’ test - ‘t’ test - ‘F’ test - One Way ANOVA - Chi square test.

Unit – 5: Scientific Report Writing and Presentation

Presenting Results: Written and oral Reports – Stages in Drafting Written Research Report – Layout of Research Report – Footnotes and Bibliography. Research paper writing –content – structure – publications raking: (Impact factor, H Index, ISSN, ISBN).

References

1. Goode W. J and Hatt (1952), "Methods in Social Research", *Mcgraw Hill Book Co, Tokyo.*
2. Kenneth D, and Bailey (1962), "Methods of Social Research", *Longman's Green Co, New York.*
3. Enhance D.N(1973), "Fundamentals of Statistics", *Kitab Mahal Publications, Allahabad.*
4. Gupta. C.B (1998), "An Introduction to Statistical Methods", *Vikas publishing House, New Delhi.*
5. Kothari C R (2011), "Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques", *New Age International Publishers, New Delhi*
6. Philip Kotler (2005), "Marketing Management – Analysis, Planning, Implementation and Control", *Prentice Hall, New Delhi*
7. Raymond Kent (2000), "Data Construction and Data Analysis for Survey Research", *MacMillan, London*
8. Kurien C T (1973), "Research Methohology in Economics", *Madras Sangam Publishers, Chennai*
9. Young Pauline V (1960), "Scientific Social Science and Research, 3rd Ed., *Prentice Hall, New York*
10. Ram Nath Sharma & Rajendra K Sharma (1983), "Research Methods in Social Science", *Media Promoters & Publishers, Bombay*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Formulation of the research problem and research concepts	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Explains the process of carry out research and the techniques of presentation of research report	K3	IO
CO3	Using sample tests in research	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	M	L	S	L	L	L	L	L
CO2	M	S	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	L
CO3	S	L	S	S	S	L	S	M	S	L	S	S

PUBLIC FINANCE- I (Code - 22PUECO3C10 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Public Finance provides strong theoretical dimensions for understanding the fiscal activities of Government.
2. The public finance assumes greater significance in the market based economic system.
3. Outlines the conceptual framework, theoretical dimensions and policy underpinnings.

Unit – I: Fiscal Functions and Public Good

Fiscal Economics –Meaning, nature and scope of Fiscal Economics–Different Economic Systems - Need and growth of public sector – Price policy of public enterprises (Marginal Cost, Average cost, Peak-load Pricing, Administered Price) – Major fiscal functions –Role of government - Private, Public, Mixed goods and Social goods - Market failure - Externalities- Solution for externality.

Unit - II: Public Revenue and Economic Development

Sources of revenue: Taxes, loans, grants-in-aid-meaning and types, canons of taxation, problem of justice in taxes, Sources to the centre and the states- Recent Trends – Tax and Non-Revenues — Different types of direct taxes – VAT- merits and demerits – GST – Economic Development.

Unit – III: Taxation

Direct and Indirect taxation –Canons of taxation- Theory of optimal taxation- Taxable capacity- Incidence – Measuring incidence – Shifting and elasticity of demand – Incidence of tax – Perfect, Monopoly and Monopolistic competition – Brown – Rolph approach – Economic effects of Taxation, Dead Weight Loss and Distortion, Optimal Taxation- Trade of between equity and efficiency-Role of direct taxes.

Unit - IV: Budget

Budget- Types of budget- Economic and Functional Classification of budget -Budgetary procedure in India – Techniques – Budgetary Theory – Classical and Modern Approach – Recent concepts on Budgets – Performance budgeting – Planning – Programming Budgeting, Zero budgeting – Critical analysis of the recent budget.

Unit - V: Indian Public Finance and Fiscal Deficit

Financial Autonomy in India- Tax Reform proposals of Kelkar Committee- Tax structure and Working of Fiscal federalism in India- Fiscal Deficit-Problems of increasing deficit to governments- Deficit Finance: meaning, effects and advantages and advantages of Deficit Financing- Issues –Measures to reduce poverty- Fiscal consolidation in India since 2001-2002- Financial relation between central and state- Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act,2003- Fiscal policy and Economic downturn :Fiscal correction Vs additional stimulus.

Text Book

Rosen, Harvey (2013), “Public Finance”, *McGraw Hill, New York*

References

1. Holley H. Ulbrich (2003), “Public Finance in Theory and Practice”, *Thompson South-Western, Singapore*
2. David N. Hyman (2005), “Public Finance: A Contemporary Application of Theory to Policy”, 8th Ed., *Cengage Learning, India*
3. Hillman, Arye L (2009), “Public Finance and Public Policy: Responsibilities and Limitations of Government”, *Cambridge University Press, UK*
4. Musgrave R.A. and Musgrave P.B.(2017), “Public Finance in Theory and Practice”, 5th Ed., *McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo*
5. Brown, C.V & Jackson P.M (1991), “Public Sector Economics”, *Blackwell Publishers Inc., Massachusetts, USA*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Have conceptual clarity necessary for understanding the functioning of Modern Public Finance	K1,K2	LO
CO2	Apply the policies on different economic situation and challenges faced in implementing them	K3	IO
CO3	Comprehend and analyse the revenue, taxation, various types of goods and its real world application along with budgetary policies	K4,K5,K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	-	-	L	L	-
CO2	M	M	-	-	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	-
CO3	-	S	S	S	-	-	S	S	-	-	S	S

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS (Code - 22UPECO3C11 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Studying the theories of growth and development, social and institutional aspects of development
2. Importance of agriculture, and the rationale and pattern of industrialization in developing countries.

Unit- I: Concepts and Issues

Social and institutional aspects of Development: Meaning of Growth and Development, criteria of development & growth, Poverty-absolute and relative; Human development index and other indices of development and quality of life. Human resource development; Human capital: Education and health in economic development. Population problem and growth pattern of population -theory of demographic transition- Density of population –Urbanization - Factors of development: (a) Capital accumulation (b) Labour (c) Natural resources (d) Technological Progress (e) Social institutions cultural values and entrepreneurial ability.

Unit- II: Economics of Development

Harrod-Domar Model, Technical Change and growth Model, Strategy of Economic Development – Inducement to invest – Nurksian, Singer’s and Hirschman’s doctrine- Mahalnobis Strategy - Human capital approach Education and Development(a) social and private benefits of education- (b) education, inequality and poverty, New Educational Policy 2020 (c) Women’s education and development Health system in development (a) health and productivity (b) financing health system in developing economics (c) Gender perspective in health care- Recent Health Insurance Schemes by the Central and State government.

Unit- III : Theories of Growth and Development

Modern Theories of Development: The Neo –classical growth model with and without technical progress - Kaldor’s Model of Distribution - Mirrlees, Solow, Denison Ambramovitz

and Kendrick – partial theories- Rostein Roden – Nelson – Rostow – Dual theory – surplus – Lewis- Ranis Fei – Jorgenson – Dixit Margin - Dependency Theory, Structuralist’s View Point - Endogenous Growth Theory: New growth Theory: Income Convergence/ Divergence, Market Friendly Approach – Production Function Approach to Economic Growth.

Unit – IV: Planning and Development

Concept – Types of planning – Policy models – Projection models – Development planning models – The Wage Good model – Input-output analysis – Linear programming – Niti Aayog – Pradhan Mantri Awaz Yojana - Concept of Make in India – Implications of Make in India.

Unit – V: Policies and Development

U turn and LPG model – PURA – Pricing policy – Labour and wage policy – Agriculture and industrial policy – institutional finance for industry – Foreign trade policy – Fiscal and monetary policy – Inclusive and Sustainable growth

Text Book

Michael P.Todaro and Stephen C Smith (2004), “Economic Development”, *Pearson Education, Singapore*, {Cha-2, 6, 7, 8}

References

1. Yujiro Hayami (2003), “Development Economics”, *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
2. Debraj Ray (2009), “Development Economics”, *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
3. Jomo K.S and Ben (2005), “The Development Economics”, 5th Ed., ***London Zes Books and New Delhi, Tulika Books***
4. Meir, G.M. (1995), “Leading Issues in Economic Development”, 6th Ed., *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
5. Thirwall, A.P. (1996), “Growth and Development”, 6th Ed., *Macmillan U.K.*
6. World Development Reports (1998, 2005, 2007 and 2019)

ECONOMETRICS
(Code - 22UPECO3C12 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To convert economic theories into quantifiable metrics
2. Used by governments to set economic policy and by private business to aid decisions on prices, inventory, and production
3. To measure economic behavior, economic outcomes and the impact of economic policies

Unit – I: Nature and Scope

Economic and Econometric models – Econometric Methodology – Assumptions – Regression Analysis: Linear and Non-linear – Econometric Applications – Applications of Social Science Packages.

Unit – II: Single Equation Model

Properties of OLS Estimates – Markov Theorem – Co-efficient of Determination – R Square – adjusted R^2 , Standard Error – ANOVA – Testing of Significance of parameters – Functional forms.

Unit - III: Violations of Assumptions & Dummy Variables

Auto-correlation, Multicollinear and Heteroscedasticity: Causes, Consequences and Remedies - Dummy Variables: Dependent and Independent – Distributed Lag Model – Need, Limitations and Interpretation in Economics.

Unit – IV: Time Series and Forecasting

Stationary and non – stationary – Transforming non – stationary: Forecasting – Economic Applications - Purely random process – MA process – AR process – ARMA Process – ARIMA. Vector auto regression – DF Test – Co-Integration – Error Correction models – Box Jenkins Approach – Forecasting using BJ method.

Unit – V: Simultaneous Equation Model

Structural and reduced forms – Endogenous and Structural Variables – Identification problems and conditions – Methods of Identification, Just and over Identification - Instrumental variables.

References

1. Dongherty C (1992), “Introduction to Econometrics”, *Oxford University Press, New York*.
2. Koutsoyiannis A (1999), ‘Theory of Econometrics’, *Palgrave Publishers Ltd, New York*.
3. Maddala G S (2002), ‘Introduction to Econometrics’, *John Wiley & Sons Ltd, New York*.
4. Theil H (1981), “Introduction to Econometrics”, *Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi*
5. Gujarati D.N & Sangeetha (2011), “Basic Econometrics”, 5th Ed., *Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand and construct different models with regard to various methodology	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Apply and critique theories and empirical evidences	K3	IO
CO3	Examine the problems encountered and find the relationships, impact of any socio-economic variables, forecast economic behavior of a nation with the econometric tools	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	-	L	L	L	L
CO2	M	-	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	-	-	M
CO3	S	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	S	-	S	S

ECONOMICS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (Code - 22UPECO3S01 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To introduce the economics concepts to non-economics students.
2. To learn the different sectors of the economy and their contribution to economic development.
3. To have an idea of the subject economics and get through the competitive examinations at a state or national level

Unit – I: Structure of the Indian Economy

Characteristics of Indian Economy-National Income – Methods and difficulties in the estimation of national income – Trends in National Income of India – Sectoral Contribution – National Income and Social welfare- Social accounting - Population Growth and Economic Development.

Unit – II: Economic Planning and Policy

Objectives of Planning – Types of Planning – Planning in India – Niti Aayog- Review and assessment of LPG - Impact of reforms.

Unit – III: Agriculture and Industrial Development

Agriculture - Factors determining agricultural development - Agricultural Development under Five Year Plans- Structural Change - Industrial Development under Five Year Plans – New Industrial Policy (1991) - Doubling of farmers income and the recent changes.

Unit – IV: Banking and Fiscal Policy

Indian Banking System –Central Bank: Functions – Commercial Bank, Development Bank – Co-operative Bank –Merger of Nationalized banks- reasons and impact - Stock Exchanges – Monetary Policy - India’s Fiscal Policy – Tax reform – Introduction of GST- GST council.

Unit – V: India and External Sector

India’s Foreign Trade - Balance of Trade - Balance of Payment – Problems of balance of payments - Measures to solve balance of payments - Exchange Rate Policy – Foreign Capital and Foreign Aid – Meaning of MNC – FEMA - India and WTO - COVID and its impact on the world economy.

Text Book

Rudder Datt and Sundharam K.P.M. (2014), “Indian Economy”, *S.Chand and Company Ltd*, New Delhi

References

1. Puri V.K & Misra S K (2021), Indian Economy, 39th Ed., *Himalayan Publishing House, New Delhi*
2. “Economic Survey of India”, Economic Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of India Various Issues.
3. “Statistics and Abstract”, Various Issues, Government of India.
4. Ishwar Dhingra (2017), “March of the Indian Economy”, 4th Ed., *Heed Publications Ltd., New Delhi*
5. Gupta. K.R (2005), “ Studies in Indian Economy”, *Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi*.
6. Gupta. K.R & Gupta J R (2004), “Indian Economy”, *Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi*.

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	knowledge and strategies followed in various sectors for economic development of India in different periods and understand the situation of external sector viz., BOP, BOT	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Analyze the contemporary issues pertaining to various sectors of Indian Economy	K3	IO
CO3	Articulate about policies and programmes of India and its role towards development	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	-	L
CO2	M	M	M	H	M	M		M	M	-	-	M
CO3	S	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S

Elective III

ECONOMICS FOR SOCIAL ISSUES

(Code - 22UPECO3E05 & Credit - 4)

Objective

- This paper is about economic approach to study various social issues in the country.
- To learn the reasons for poverty and income inequality and ways to address it
- Students are expected to carry-out their own original regional research to meet the course requirement.

Unit – I: Introduction

Definition – Scope – Equality in human societies – Principles of doctrines – Gandhi, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Voltaire & Rosseau - The impact of the doctrines on the society

Unit – II: Human Capital and Family Economics

Components of human capital: Education, Health, Sanitation, Training and Employment – Types, Factors, Issues, Challenges – Different HDIs – Family Economics - Allocation of Resources on the household- Revenue generation - Children as economic goods and family size - Economic perspective on marriage and divorce.

Unit – III: Poverty, Environment and Health Issues

Poverty - Types- Measurement - Global poverty – Causes & consequences – Suitable development – Inequality - Benefits and costs of inequality - Role of social security – Social banking – Migration & poverty – Slums – Remedial measures. Environment and Health care issues - Costs and benefits of environmental conservation - Economic perspective on pollution control: Pollution control – Economic approach to measure the value of health

Unit – IV: Crime

Black money: Definition – Sources – Corruption. Economic issues: Causes, Consequences, Remedies – Consumerism. Crime – Socio-economic issues - Economic approach to crime: Concept of “rational crime” - Economic perspective on crime control- Drug addiction – Reasons - Controlling drug addiction - Cyber crime – Crime against women and children – Human rights violation

UNIT – V: Economics and Culture, SHGs

Culture - Relationship between economics and culture - State and culture - Impact of market on culture - Policy implications - Nature, Structure and Objectives of SHGs – SHG & women empowerment – SHG in India.

Text Book

1. Charles A. Register, Paul W. Grimes (2015), “Economics of Social Issues”, *Mc Graw Hill, New York*

References

1. Culyer A.J (1973), “The Economics of Social Policy”, *Martin Robertson & Co., Ltd., London*
2. Dreze Jean & Sen A K (1989), “Hunger and Public Action”, *Clevendon Press, Oxford*
3. Ram Ahuja (2014), “Social Problems in India”, 4th Ed., *Rawat Books, Jaipur*

4. Abdul Raheem A (2011), “Women Empowerment through SHGs”, *New Century Book House, New Delhi*.
5. Dhruv Kumar (2020), “Economic & Social Issues in India”, *Ramesh Publishing House, New Delhi*
6. Harold Winter (2019), “Economics of Crime: An Introduction to Rational Crime Analysis”, *Taylor & Fransis (ebook)*
7. Dhruv Kumar (2020), “Economic and Social Issues in India”, *Kindle store (ebook)*
8. Recover Better: Economic and Social Challenges and Opportunities – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 2020
9. Human Development Reports, UNDP - Various years

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Analyse the social issues including allocation and distribution of resources and income of the household	K1,K2	LO
CO2	Explore the social issues from different perspectives in Economics	K3	IO
CO3	Effectively communicate economic arguments supported with appropriate evidences	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	-	L	L	-	L	L	L	-	-
CO2	M	M	M	-	M	M	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	S		S	S	-	-	S		S	-	-	S

DEMOGRAPHY

(Code - 22UPECO3E06 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. To introduce the subject of demography to the student of economics
2. To have knowledge on basic concepts, data sources in demography and ECONOMIC development by population dividend

Unit – I: Introduction

Demography: Meaning, Concepts, Significance, Techniques of demographic analysis – Population pyramid — Population growth and size – Population trap – Demographic measurements: Composition, Density of population ratio, BR, DR, IMR, Under five IMR, Life expectancy & HDI.

Unit – II: Theories of Demography

Malthus, Optimum Theory of Population – Social theories: Dumont, Brento, Henry George – Theory of Demographic Transition.

Unit – III: Migration & Urbanization

Concepts & types of migration – Effect on population growth & pattern – Factors affecting migration – Theories. Urbanisation – Growth & distribution of rural & urban population in developed & developing countries.

Unit – IV: Demographic Data Base in India

Census of India – Nature, Methodology & Characteristics of Census (1971 – 2011) – NFHS (different surveys).

Unit – V: Demography & Economic Development

Population & economic development: Trends & distribution – Population control measures in India – Population Policy in India – Current population scenario. Economic determinants of population change. Household behavior, New home economic approach to fertility, marriage, divorce and household structure - Change economic roles and fertility.

References

1. Bogue D J (1971), “Principles of Demography”, *John Wiley, New Delhi*
2. Gulati S C (1988), “Fertility in India: An Econometric Study of a Metropolis”, *Sage Publications, New Delhi*
3. Chenery H & Srinivasan T N (Eds.,) (1989),”Hand Book of Development of Economics”, Vol. 1& 2, *Elsevier, Amsterdam*
4. Srinivasan K (1998), “Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications”, *Sage Pub., New Delhi*
5. Raj Hans (), “Fundamentals of Demography: Population Studies (With special reference to India)”, *Surjeet Publications, New Delhi*
6. Majumdar M K (2013), “India's Demography: Changing Demographic Scenario in India”, *Rawat Pub., New Delhi*
7. Jennifer Hicke Lundquist, Amherst Douglas L. Anderton & David Yaukey (2015), “Demography: The Study of Human Population”, (4ed.), *Waveland Press, Inc.*
8. Census of India – Various year
9. NFHS – Various surveys

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Apply demographic concepts and population theories to explain past and present population characteristics; and evaluate the use of demographic concepts and population theories to understand contemporary socio-economic issues and current affairs	K1,K2	LO
CO2	Study established theories of population, to explore various aspects and impact of the population policy on	K3	IO

	socio economic issues.		
CO3	Acquire the knowledge of sources of population data; impart knowledge on Census ; discuss the development of Vital Registration System (VRS); gain knowledge on secondary sources and describe the different demographic surveys	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	M	-	L	L	-	L	S	L	-	-
CO2	S	M	M	-	M	L	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	S		L	S	-	-	S		M	-	-	S

SEMESTER IV

PUBLIC FINANCE- II (Code - 22UPECO3C13 & Credit - 4)

Objective

1. Providing theoretical and practical knowledge about the public finance
- 2 Understanding the theories and applying concepts in the Indian Context
3. Analyzing and preparing the policy measures for effective functioning of the economy

Unit – I: Principles of Public Expenditure

Pure Theory of Public Expenditure – Pigou and Ability-to-pay Theory – Benefit Principles: Lindhal’s Voluntary Exchange Theory ; Samuelson’s Pure Theory; Public Choice Theory; Players of political game; Wagner’s law – Wiseman-Peacock Hypothesis - Arrow’s Impossibility Theorem – Musgrave - Wagner-Peacock Wiseman- Mechanisms of Public Choice – Collective Decision Making.

Unit – II: Evaluation of Public Expenditure

Growth of public expenditure-Canons and evaluation of public expenditure-Welfare Foundations and Social Cost Benefit Analysis –Long term projects and discounting – Effects of public expenditure- Reforms in expenditure budgeting –Programme Budgeting-zero base budgeting.

Unit – III: Public Debt and Fiscal Federalism

Public debt – cannons of public debt- Methods of raising public debt – Effects of Public debt – Public debt Management – Theories of public debt- classical and modern theories-burden of public debt- Compensatory aspects of public debt policy-Fiscal federalism – Optimal fiscal federalism – Tiebout model- Role of Finance commission-Principles – Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission – Transfer of resources from Union and States and States to Local bodies- Fiscal policy and price stability.

Unit – IV: Public Enterprises

Public Enterprises - Role of public enterprises in Indian economy -Growth of Public sector undertaking in India - Problems of public sector undertakings – Measures to solve the problem - Pricing policy for public enterprises- Disinvestment.

Unit – V: Fiscal Policy

Fiscal Policy- objectives- Instruments of Fiscal Policy- Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies - Budgetary Deficit - Problem of increasing deficit at the Central and State levels – Fiscal Policy for stabilization- Fiscal Crisis and Fiscal Sector Reforms in India.

Text Book

Gruber Jonathan (2018), Public Finance and Public Policy, 5th Ed., *Worth Publications, New York*

References

1. Musgrave, R.A. and Musgrave P.B.(2017), “Public Finance in Theory and Practice”,5th Ed., *McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo*
2. Amersh Bagchi (2005), “Readings in Public Finance”, *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
3. Rao, M. Govida and Nivikar Singh (2005),”The Political Economy of Federalism in India”, *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
4. Government of India, Economic survey (Annual issues), Ministry of Finance, New Delhi
5. Articles from Economic and Political Weekly
6. Bhargava (2004), “Public Finance: Its Theory and Working in India”, *Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Gain theoretical knowledge on fiscal measures	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Understand the financial position of a country	K3	IO
CO3	Identify appropriate measures to solve fiscal crisis	K4,K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	L
CO2	M	-	M	-	M	M	M	-	M	M	-	M
CO3	S	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	S	S

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

(Code - 22UPECO3C14 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Providing a framework for consistent reasoning about the international flows of goods, factors of production and financial assets.
2. Focusing towards the need and importance of International Trade for each and every country.
3. Understanding the trade policy and monetary policy in open economy, causes of trade, gains from trade and trade pattern

Unit –I: Introduction

Meaning, Nature, and Scope – Features of Global Economy – Characteristics of Developed and Developing Economy – Growing Economic Power of Developing Countries - Factors for Global Economic Integration – India’s future Prospects.

Unit – II: Globalization

World Economy and Globalization – Drivers of Globalization – Globalization of Business – Essential Conditions for Globalization – Implication and Impact of Globalization – Globalization of Indian Business.

Unit – III: Theories of International Trade

Elaborations and Refinements of the Classical Theory - Stolper-Samuelson Theorem – Metzler Paradox – Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem – Factor Price equalization Theorem – Absolute Cost Theory – Comparative Cost theory – Opportunity Cost Theory – Intra-Industry Trade.

Unit – IV: Trade Policies and Issues

Trade Strategy – Trade Barriers – Cartels, Commodity Agreements and State Trading – Social Issues in International Trade – IMF – WTO.

Unit – V: Trade Policy and Performance of India

External Trade Reforms – Foreign Trade Policy – Evaluation of Export Promotion Measures - Export Promotion – Import substitution – Trade and Balance of Payment of India – Major Exports – Major Imports - Major Problems of India’s Export Sector.

References

1. Krugman, Paul R. and Obstfeld, Maurice (2015), “International Economics: Theory and Policy”, 10th Ed., *Pearson Publications, UK*
2. Francis Cherunillam(2004), “International Economics”, *Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi*
3. Bhagwati J N (2003), “Free Trade Today”, *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
4. Jeff Madura (2011), “International Financial Management”, *Southwestern Cengage Learning, Ohio*
5. Sarno, Lucio; Mark P. Taylor & Jeffrey A. (2002), “The Economics of Exchange Rates”, *Cambridge University Press, Frankel*
6. Carbaugh (2008), “International Economics (11th Ed.), *Thomson South – Western, New Delhi*
7. Sodersten, Bo and Geoffrey, Reed (1994), “International Economics” (3rd Ed.), *Macmillan, UK*
8. Mannur H G (2018), “International Economics”, *Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.*

9. Vaish M C & Sudama Singh (2018), “International Economics”, 9th Ed., *IBH Publishing Co Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Outline the development of trade theory and concepts, understand trade relations internally and externally	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Analyze the trade policy, measures and implications	K3	IO
CO3	Critically evaluate the key issues with multinational corporations, multilateral institutions and foreign exchange risks	K4,K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with Programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	L	L	L	-	-
CO2	-	M	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	M	M	M
CO3	S	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	S	S	S	S

DATA ANALYTICS IN ECONOMICS (Code – 22UPECO3C15 & Credit – 4)

Unit–I - Text Management with MS-WORD

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

Unit–II - Managing Data Base

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

Unit-III - Graphs and Charts

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

Unit– IV - Data Analysis-I

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

Unit-V - Data Analysis–II

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

References

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

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the concepts of computers used in economics	K1,K2	LO
CO2	Study and manage the database	K3	IO
CO3	Acquire the knowledge of different statistical skills	K4, K5,K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	M	-	L	L	-	L	S	L	-	-
CO2	S	M	M	-	M	L	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	S		L	S	-	-	S		M	-	-	S

Elective IV

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS (Code - 22UPECO3C07 & Credit - 4)

Objectives

1. Understanding the various environmental issues, environmental protection policy of the Government of India and the importance of environmental protection for the attainment of sustainable development.
2. Demonstrating an active understanding of the following elements of economic theory as it relates to natural resource and environmental economics.
3. Knowledge about the key concepts of environmental economics and their relevance in the business settings.
4. Design regulation that corrects market failures, deal the various economic valuation methods for analyze the environmental quality and policy responses to environmental problems.

Unit – I: Introduction

Environment – Eco-system – Principle of material balance –Tradeoff between economic growth and Sustainable Development – Limits to growth — Environmental issues in different economic systems – Material balance principle.

Unit – II: Environmental Analysis

Environmental pollution – Sources and Causes of pollution - Types of pollution – Pareto Optimality – problem of second best – Private Vs Social Cost - Environmental Impact Analysis – Cost Effective Analysis - Cost-Benefit Analysis – Environmental Costs of Economic Growth – market failure and public policy.

Unit – III: Externalities and Environmental Monitoring

Environmental externalities – Common Property Resources - Command and Control Strategy - Pigouvian taxes and subsidies, pollution permits and mixed instruments (The Charges and Standards Approach), Coase bargaining solution and collective action; Informal regulation and the new model of pollution control, monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations- - Political Theories and Environmental Conflict - Biodiversity – Action to take to protect Biodiversity conservation of resources – Covid- 19 and its impact on environment

Unit – IV: Methods of Valuation

Environmental Valuation methods- simple optimum resource depletion model -User values and non-use values (direct value, indirect value, option value, bequest value and existence value) – Direct methods – contingent valuation method – methods based on response to hypothetical markets – Indirect method. Hedonic Approach - Methods based on observed market behavior, household production function approach – Travel Cost Method.

Unit – V: Environment Policy

Policy measures: Basic approaches to environmental policy – Regulation and Effluent Fees – A comparison – Distributive effects of environmental policy – International environmental policy – India’s environmental policy – Law on environmental protection and pollution control in India – state and central government recent forest policy- Global Warming - Climate Changes Policies.

Text Book

Shankar U (2001) “Environmental Economics”, *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*

References

1. Karpagam M (2000), “Environmental Economics”, *Sterling Publishers, New Delhi*
2. Bhattacharya (2002), “Environmental Economics”, *Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
3. Karpagam M and R Geetha (2010), “Green Management - Theory and Practice”,
Book House,
4. Tan Hodge(1995), “Environmental Economics”, *Macmillan Press, Germany*

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand the subject of environmental economics and the theoretical frameworks	K1, K2	LO
CO2	Apply economic theories in to the environmental problems to solve the social issues and economics of climate change	K3	IO
CO3	Analyze the various economic valuation methods and environmental problems Evaluate and critically assess economic support documents for policy decisions	K4, K5, K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	P10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	-	-
CO2	-	M	M	-	M	-	M	-	M	M	M	M
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	-	S	S	S

Elective
MARITIME ECONOMICS
(Code – 22UPECO3E08 & Credit – 4)

Objectives

1. Imparting the students on the return nature, functions, and management of shipping operations.
2. Educating the students on the structure, functions and operations of shipping industry.
3. Motivating students to learn and assess the relevance of various international trade.

Outcome

1. Students are in a position to appraise of the role played by international freight forwarders.
2. Acquired the skills needed to either prepare business models or work in the port infrastructure and related industries.
3. The students could appropriately utilize the theories and concepts for gainful employment and development of the port and shipping industry.

Unit I - Introduction to Shipping

Maritime Economics - Meaning and Definition - Importance of Maritime Economics - Sea Transport and the Global Economy – origins of sea trade – container, bulk and air transport- maritime industry- sea transport system- the cost of sea transport- the role of ports in the transport system- The economic role of shipping Industry - International transport system - Demand for and supply of sea transport the role of government in shipping.

Unit 2 - Shipping Market Economics

Shipping Market Cycles – Characteristics of shipping market cycles – prediction of shipping cycles- Supply, Demand and Freight Rates- key influences on supply and demand- The freight rate mechanism- shipping markets- The cost of running ships- the capital cost of the ship- International Freight Forwarding - Logistics Service Providers - Project Cargo Forwarding - infrastructure in ports and terminals - Port Pricing

Unit 3- Financing Ships and Shipping Companies

Ship finance and shipping economics- The world financial system and types of finance- Analyzing risk in ship finance-The performance of shipping investments- The shipping company investment model- Pricing shipping risk.

Unit 4- Seaborne Trade and Transport Systems

The Geography of Maritime Trade- The value added by seaborne transport- the Maritime trading network- The building blocks of sea trade- theory of maritime trade- theory of absolute advantage- comparative advantage- trade due to differences in natural resources- Heckscher-Ohlin Theory
-the trade development cycle- Monopoly Environment and Role of Competition.

Unit 5- The Merchant Fleet and Maritime Forecasting

Types of Ships – The role of the merchant shipbuilding and scrapping industries- Shipbuilding costs and competitiveness- the ship recycling industry- Major and non major Seaports in India - Port management - Development of Indian ports-Maritime Forecasting and Market Research- approaches to maritime forecasting- Key elements of the forecast-market forecasting methodologies

Text Book

Martin Stopford, (2013). Maritime Economics, 2nd Edition, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, London and New York

References

1. Karakitsos, E., Varnavides, L (2014), Maritime Economics A Macroeconomic Approach, Palgrave Macmillan, UK.
2. Wilson, John (2010), Carriage of goods by sea, Longman, 7th edition.
3. Allan E Branch (2017), Elements of Shipping, Routledge, 8th Edition.
4. Martin Stopford (2009), Maritime Economics, Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, Third Edition.
5. James, C. (2017). Financing the Merchant Shipping Industry, J. Business of the University of Chicago. 2: 204-216.
6. Tongzon, J. L., and S.-Y. Lee. (2015) The Formulating an Implementing Strategy for an ASEAN Single Shipping Market. Final Report for ASEAN Secretariat. Jakarta: Korea-ASEAN
7. Frittelli, J. (2014) “Harbor Maintenance Finance and Funding.” In CRS Report for Congress R43222. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level	Order
CO1	Understand and apply concepts of ports and shipping to the real world	K1,K2	LO
CO2	Study shipping market economics and financing ships	K3	IO
CO3	Acquire the knowledge of sea borne trade, shipbuilding and forecasting	K4, K5,K6	HO

Mapping of course outcomes with programme objectives

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	P11	P12
CO1	L	L	M	-	L	L	-	L	S	L	-	-
CO2	S	M	M	-	M	L	M	-	M	-	M	-
CO3	S		L	S	-	-	S		M	-	-	S

22UPECO3C16

PROJECT

10 CREDITS

Periyar University
Department of Economics

Add On/Value Added Courses
(From the academic year 2022-23 onwards)

The Department of Economics offers three add on/value added courses for PG students of university departments from the academic year 2022-23 onwards.

Sl.No	Course	Targeted Class	Hours	Credits
1	Social Entrepreneurship	Any PG	30	2
2	Rural Economics	Any PG	30	2
3	Disaster Management	Any PG	30	2

Course 1: SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP (22PGECO01)

OBJECTIVES

1. To enable the students to understand Social Entrepreneurship and its relevance
2. To make the students to develop a Social entrepreneurial imagination
3. To learn the Social Entrepreneurship in India as a new practice for development

Outcomes

1. Utilizing the social entrepreneurship in rural marketing
2. Ability to mobilize resources for the firms
3. Becoming women entrepreneurs and influence the rural areas positively

Unit-I Social Entrepreneurship

Social Entrepreneurship- Meaning and definitions- Characteristics- Social Entrepreneur and Business Entrepreneur Factors- Forms- Opportunities for Social Entrepreneur

Unit-II Social Entrepreneur and Marketing

Market- Types- Channels- Principles- Strategies- Communications-Pricing and Promotion

Unit-III Resource Mobilization and Organization

Methods and process- Fund Development Plans- Organizations

Unit-IV Women and Social Entrepreneurship

Functions of women social entrepreneur- Importance -Growth-Problems and Limitations-women social entrepreneur through micro credit

Unit-V Social Entrepreneur Leadership

Leadership and entrepreneurship –Social entrepreneur leadership skills-Social responsibility- Leadership and diverse world- Strategic leadership

References

1. Khanka S.S.(2001) “**Entrepreneurship development**” Chand .S & Company Ltd. Ram nagar, New delhi-110055.

Course 2: RURAL ECONOMICS (22PGECOAO2)

Objectives

1. To understand the nature and scope of rural economics and importance to rural development
2. To learn about the rural demography
3. To have deep knowledge about the rural poverty and mitigating measures

Outcomes

1. Ability to frame policies influencing the rural economy
2. Knowledge on the migration and its impact
3. Strong rural economy strategist

Unit I: Introduction to Rural Economy

Rural Economics- Rural Area, Size and structure of Indian rural economy; Characteristics of rural economy- Role of agricultural and non-agricultural sector; Causes of Rural Backwardness importance of rural development

Unit II: Rural Demography

Nature and importance of Demography, population policy of India, Census of India, impact of population explosion on Migration-Types of Migration; Pull and Push Factors, Causes and Consequences of Migration;

Unit III: Agriculture and village industries

Importance and problems of agriculture; Agricultural marketing: problems and measures; Irrigation- types; Crop Planning; Allied Agricultural Activities –Problems and Prospects – cottage industries

Unit IV: Rural Occupations

Rural Occupation - Occupational Structure, Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Artisans, Handicrafts, Traders, People living forest in Rural India; Problems and Conditions of Rural Labourers, Structural changes in rural economy;

Unit V: Rural Poverty and Unemployment

Meaning of Poverty; Types of Rural Poverty; Incidence of Rural Poverty; Measurement of Rural Poverty; Poverty Estimates; Causes and Consequences of Rural

Poverty; Poverty eradication; Meaning of Unemployment; Structure of Unemployment – Types of unemployment in rural areas - Nature and causes of unemployment; Remedial measures to solve unemployment problems

References

1. K. Singh, 2009, Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications

2. M.J. Moseley, 2003, Rural Development: Principles and Practice, Sage Publications

3. National Council of Applied Economic Research, 2007: India Rural Infrastructure Report, SAGEPublication

4. RS. N. Tripathy, 2000, Rural Development, Discovery Publishing

5. U. Vasant Desai, 2012, Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing

House, Mumbai

6. Dutt and Sundaram, 2017, Indian Economy, S.Chand Publications, New

Delhi

7. Mishra,S.K. and PuriV.K., 2012, Economics of Development and

Planning, Himalaya PublishingHouse, Mumbai

Course 3: Disaster Management (22PGECO A03)

Objectives

1. To provide ideas on disasters affecting the mankind.
2. To learn various measures and approaches of Disaster Management
3. To impart skills to respond to disaster

Outcomes

1. Proven ability to responding to any disaster
2. Deep knowledge and taking proactive measures
3. Better persons in the society with agile and techniques

Unit – I Introduction to Natural and Man-made Disasters

Introduction on disaster – Different types of disaster – Natural Disaster – flood – cyclone- Earthquakes- Landslides - Manmade disaster- Fire – industrial pollution – Nuclear Disaster- Biological Disaster –accidents – (Air, sea, rail ,road) – Structural failures (building and bridge) – war and terrorism.

Unit - II Disaster Preparedness

Disaster Preparedness – concepts and nature – plan- prediction – early warnings and safety measures of Disaster – Role of information – Education – communication- and training-Role of Government – international and NGO bodies – IT in disaster preparedness – Engineers on disaster management

Unit – III Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Recovery

Reconstruction and rehabilitation as a means of development – Damage assessment - Post disaster effect and remedial measures – creation of long term job opportunities and livelihood options – Disaster Resistant House construction – sanitation and Hygiene – education and awareness – Dealing with victims psychology – long term counter disaster planning – Role of educational institute .

Unit IV Disaster Response and Management

Disaster response introduction – plan – communication – participation and activation of emergency – preparedness plan – Search , Rescue, Evacuation and logistics management – relief and recovery – medical health response to different disaster- Trauma and stress management – Rumour and panic management.

Unit V Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

Risk concept and analysis – Risk reduction – Vulnerability concepts and analysis – Strategic development for vulnerability reduction.

Reference:

1. Jagbirsingh Disaster management :Future challenges and Opportunities, K W publisher pvt Ltd.,
2. Tuchar Bhattacharya, Disaster science and management McGraw Hill Education India pvt., ltd.,
3. C.k. Rajan, Navalepandharinath Earth and Atmospheric Disaster management: nature and manmade BS publication.
4. Dr. Mrinalini Pandey, Disaster Management wiley India pvt Ltd.,
5. J.P.Singhal, Disaster management, Laxmi publications

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10.	Thiru. Abs.Sanjay Managing Director AVR Sudharasanam AVR Swarnamahal Jewelry Private Limited Salem-636004	Industrial Personnel
11.	Dr.S.Sagadevan Assistant Professor Department of Economics Madras Christian College, Chennai	Alumni
12.	Ms.A.Parkavi Ph.D Research Scholar Department of Economics Periyar University Salem – 636 011	Student Representative
