MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY
KODAIKANAL

M.A. DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

COURSE STRUCTURE AS PER TANSCHE GUIDELINES (W.E.F 2018-19)

About the Programme

M.A Economics is a Post Graduate Programme designed with focus on sustainable development of the students. Accordingly, the M.A. Programme includes fundamental theories of economics, recent economic issues, theories of development, Monetary economics, Fiscal Economics, Industrial Economics, Agricultural Economics, Environmental Economics and so on. The Programme prepares its students to be upright and productive citizens. The Programme helps the students to seize the employment opportunities in business, government institutions, and private institutions. This programme is based on Learning objectives and outcome based curriculum frame work consistent with the international standard.

Programme Outcomes (POs)

On the successful completion of the programme, Students will be able to

PO1	**get thorough knowledge in fundamental theories of economics**
PO2	**understand the current economic problems and find ways to solve them**
PO3	**get insights into the mathematical and statistical techniques**
PO4	**do economic researches**
PO5	**face competitive examinations with courage and confidence**
PO6	**become rational consumers and enlightened citizens**
PO7	**aware of the contemporary economic issues around the world.**
PO8	**understand the importance of environmental protection in the context of economic development**

SEMESTER - I

SL. No	Subject Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Hours	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total
1.	MECC115	Micro Economics – I	5	6	25	75	100
2.	MECC125	Macro Economics – I	5	6	25	75	100
3.	MECC135	Indian Economy	5	6	25	75	100
4.	MECC145	Welfare Economics	5	6	25	75	100
5.	MECE115	Agricultural Economics	5	6	25	75	100
Total Credits / semester			25	30			500

SEMESTER – II

SL. No	Subject Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Hours	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total
6.	MECC215	Micro Economics – II	5	6	25	75	100
7.	MECC225	Macro Economics – II	5	6	25	75	100
8.	MECC235	Quantitative Techniques	5	6	25	75	100
9.	MECC245	Entrepreneurship Development	5	6	25	75	100
10.	MECE225	Issues in Gender Economics	5	6	25	75	100
Total Credits / semester			25	30			500

SEMESTER - III

SL. No	Subject Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Hours	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total
11.	MECC315	Industrial Economics	5	6	25	75	100

12.	MECC325	International Economics	5	6	25	75	100
13.	MECC335	Research Methodology	5	6	25	75	100
14.	MECC345	Monetary Economics	5	6	25	75	100
15.	MECE335	Environmental Economics	5	6	25	75	100
Total Credits / semester			25	30			500

SEMESTER - IV

SL. No	Subject Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Hours	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total
16.	MECC415	Development Economics	5	6	25	75	100
17.	MECC425	Fiscal Economics	5	6	25	75	100
18.	MECP415	Project	5	18	80	20	100
Total Credits / semester			15	30			300

Total No.of papers including project : 18

Total credits : 90

M.A. Degree in Economics Under CBCS

SEMESTER – I

MICRO ECONOMICS – I (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I : Basic Concepts

Nature and scope of Micro Economics – Economic models – Uses and Limitations – The concept of Equilibrium – Meaning – Static and Dynamic Equilibrium – Stable Vs Unstable Equilibrium – Neutral Equilibrium – Partial Equilibrium – General Equilibrium – Methods – Deduction and Induction.

Unit II : Theory of Consumer Behaviour and Demand

Consumer preferences – Utility analysis – Cardinal and ordinal utility theories Indifference Curve analysis – Income, substitution and price effects – Revealed preference Theory – Meaning of Demand – Demand Function – Types of Demand – Law of Demand – Changes in Demand – Elasticity of Demand – Importance.

Unit III : Theory of Production and Cost

The concept of Production – Laws of Production – Laws of Returns to Scale – The Law of Variable Proportions – Internal and external economies – Cobb Douglas production function Iso Quant – Equilibrium of the firm . Law of Supply – Cost curves – Cost output relationship in short run and long run – Cost control.

Unit IV : Market Structures

Definition of Market – Classification of Market – Perfect Competition – Features – Price and output determination under Perfect Competition –

monopoly – Price Discrimination – Price determination under Discriminating Monopoly – Monopolistic competition – features – the concept of "industry" and "group" equilibrium of the firm – Olipology – features – Price determination – Kinked demand curve.

Unit V : Theories of Pricing

Theories of Pricing – Full cost pricing principle – Mark – up pricing rule – Target pricing – Average cost pricing – Administer pricing – Dual Pricing – Differential pricing – Pricing over life cycle of product – Multi product pricing – Product line pricing – Public sector pricing – Marginal cost pricing – Problems of its applicability to public utilities.

References :

1. Baumol. W.J. (1982) Economic Theory and Operations Analysis. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
2. Hirshleifer, J and A. Glazer (1997) Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Henderson, J.M. and r.E Quandt (1980) Microeconomic Theory; A Mathematical Approach, McGaw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Koutsoyannis, A (1979) Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan Press London.
5. Ahuja. H.L (2009) Advanced Economic Theory S.Chand & Co, New Delhi.
6. American Economic Association (1950), Readings in Price Theory, George Allen and Unwin, London.
7. P.L.Mehta, Managerial Economics Analysis Problems and Cases, Sultan Chand & Sons.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Become well versed in basic concepts of micro economics
CO2	Students gain knowledge on consumer behavior.
CO3	Students can understand the production policy
CO4	Students are able to understand the various market structure and also understand how prices and outputs are determined under various markets
CO5	Students learn about theories of pricing.

MACRO ECONOMICS – I (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I

Flow of Funds in National Economy – National Products and Related Concepts – Sectoral Accounts – Measurements and Problems in National Income Accounting – Social Accounting – Use of Current and Constant Price Indices – Basic Concepts.

Unit II

Basic equilibrium in classical model – basic Keynesian model – equilibrium in the product and money markets – Full employment – Theories of employment – Keynesian theory of employment – Aggregate supply, Aggregate demand and Effective demand – comparison and contrast between classical and Keynesian contribution.

Unit III

Consumption function – Absolute income hypothesis – Relative income hypothesis – Permanent income hypothesis – Life cycle hypothesis – Wealth effect.

Unit IV

Investment Function – Keynesian approach – Accelerator – Multiplier Theory – Assumptions – Leakages – Short Comings.

Unit V

Post – Keynesian approach – Neo – Keynesian approach - lags in investment demand – stability y and slope of the IS curve and policy consequences.

References :

1. Blaug M. (1970), “Economic Theory in Retrospect”, Heinemann, London.
2. Boland D. (1982), “The Foundations of Economic Method”, George Allen and Unwin, London.
3. Branson W.H. (1972), “Macroeconomic Theory & Policy”, Harper & Row, New York.
4. Chakravarthy S (1965), “Report Of The RBI Committee To Review The Monetary System”, RBI, Bombay.
5. Dobb M. (1973), “Theories Of Values & Distribution Since Adam Smith”, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. Dornbnerg T (1985), “Macroeconomics”, 7ed, Mc Graw Hill, Tokyo.
7. Vaish, M.C., “Macro Economics” Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi,
8. Hall, R.E. And J.B. Taylor (1986) “Macroeconomics”, W.W. Norton, New York.
9. Jha, R. (1991) “Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy”, Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students are able to understand the basic concepts of national income and its calculations
CO2	Students become well versed classical and modern models of general equilibrium
CO3	Students can understand the consumption functions
CO4	Learn about the investment function and its limitations
CO5	Understand the Keynesian approach of IS curves

INDIAN ECONOMY (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I : India as a Developing Economy

Basic characteristics of Indian Economy – Major Issues of Developing Economy – India as a Mixed Economy – Profile of Natural Resource in India.

Unit II : National Income of India

National Income Estimation in India – CSO Revised National Income Series – Trends in National Income: Growth and Structure – Limitations of National Income Estimation in India.

Unit III : Human Resources and Economic Development

The Theory of Demographic Transition – Size and Growth of Population in India – Sex and Age Composition – Density – Occupational Structure – Workforce Participation in India – Urbanization – Population Growth as retarding Factor to Economic Development.

Unit IV : Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment in India

Poverty Concepts – Studies in Poverty – Need for redefining Poverty Line – Poverty under Five Year Plans and Economic Reforms – Poverty Eradication Programmes : Achievements and Failures – Food Security and PDS – Nature and Estimation of Unemployment in India – Causes and Consequences – Various Schemes to reduce Unemployment.

Unit V : Economic Planning in India

Objectives of Economic Planning – Financing of the Plans – Achievements and Failures of Economic Planning – Indian Economy Liberalization – Privatization – Globalization.

References :

1. Bardhan, P.K (1999) : The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Bhole, L.M. (2000) : Indian Financial System, Chugh Publications, Allahabad.
3. Chakravarthy, S. (1987) : Development Planning : The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Dutt, Ruddar & Sundaram K.P.M. (2012) : Indian Economy. Chand & Co, New Delhi.
5. Government of India (2007) : India Vision 2020, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
6. Jala, B. (1992) : The Indian Economy – Problems and Prospects, Viking, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students know about issues of developing economy
CO2	Understand the national income calculation
CO3	Students can improve their attitude towards human resources and economic development
CO4	Know about the poverty concepts and economic reforms

CO5	Understand the achievements and failure of economic planning

WELFARE ECONOMICS (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

Definition and Meaning of Welfare Economics – Difference between Welfare Economics and Positive Economics – Concept of Social Welfare in Welfare Economics – Old Welfare Economics – Pigovian Welfare Condition – Analysis of Externalities – Pigou's ideal output.

Unit II :

Introduction – The Walarsian general Equilibrium Model – 2x2x2 Graphical General Equilibrium Model.

Unit III :

The Pareto's Optimum, Compensation criteria – Kaldor, Hicks criterion, Sceitvosky Criterion, Little Criterion – Social Welfare Function – Arrows Impossibility Theorem, Maximization of Social Welfare – Production possibility Curve (PPC) – PPC to grand possibility curve (GPC) – Rawls theory of Social Justice.

Unit IV :

Optimum conditions of Pareto's exchange – Factors substitution and degree of specialization – Optimum conditions of product utilization and product substitution – Pareto's Optimality – Trade Off between Efficiency and Equity – Theory of Second Best.

Unit V :

Economics of Risk and Uncertainty – Individual Consumer Behaviour Risk, Gambling and Insurance – Choice between Insurance and gambling Asset port folio selection.

References :

1. Jhingan M.L. (1986) : Advanced Economic Theory, Allied, Madras.
2. Koutsoyiannis, A (1979) : Modern Economics, Mcmillan press, London.
3. Maddala G.S and Miller, Ellen (2004) : Micro Economics : Theory and Applications, Tata Mcgraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Mishan E.J., (1969) : Welfare Economics : An Assessment, North Holland, Armsterdam.
5. Salvatore, Dominic (2003) : Micro Economics : Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New York.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students can analyse the pigovian welfare concepts.
CO2	Understand the walarsian general equilibrium model
CO3	Students are able to understand pareto's optimum, kaldor and hicks model
CO4	Students can understand tradeoff between efficiency and equity
CO5	Know about risk and uncertainty, choice between gambling asset portfolio selection.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS ELECTIVE

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I : Agriculture and Economic Development

Nature and Scope of Agricultural economics : Traditional agriculture and its modernization – Role of agriculture in economic development – Interdependence between agriculture and industry. Models of interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy – Agricultural development – Green Revolution – Mechanization.

Unit II : Land Reforms and Land Policy

Principles of land utilization : Land distribution – Structure and trends – Land values and rent – Land tenures and farming systems – Peasant, capitalist, collective and state farming Tenancy and crop sharing – Forms, incidence and effects – land reforms measures and performance.

Unit III : Agricultural Production and Productivity

Resource use and efficiency : Production function analyses in agriculture – factor combination and resource substitution – Size of farm and laws of returns – Farm budgeting and Farm Planning – Corporate agriculture and contract forming.

Unit IV : Agricultural Prices

Agricultural markets and marketing efficiency : Marketing functions and costs – Market structure and imperfections – Regulated markets – Marketed and marketable surplus – Behavior of agricultural prices – Cobweb model; Price and income stability; State policy with respect to agricultural marketing – Warehousing – Prices – Taxation, crop insurance and subsidies – Terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural prices – Need for state intervention – Objectives of Agricultural Price Policy – Instruments and evaluation.

Unit V : Agricultural Finance

Role of capital and rural credit – Organized and unorganized capital market – Rural savings and capital formation – characteristics and sources of rural credit – Institutional and Non – Institutional – Reorganization or Rural credit – Co-operatives, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks – Role of NABARD.

References :

1. Appu. P.S (1996 Land Reforms in India, Vikas, New Delhi.
2. Bardhan.P. (1984) Land. Labour and Rural Poverty, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Bhardwaj, K. (1974) production Conditions in Indian Agriculture, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
4. Chadha, G.K. and A.N. Sharma (1997) Growth, Employment and Poverty: Change and Continuity in Rural India, Vikas Publishing, New Delhi.
5. Kaur. R. (1975) Agricultural Price Policy in Economic Development, Kalyani Publishers, Delhi.
6. Reserve Bank of India (2009), Report of the Agricultural Credit Review Committee, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
7. Raj. K.N. et.al. (1988), Essays in the Commercialization of Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Subbarao, K and De Janvry (1998) Agricultural Price Policy and Income Distribution in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Sankaran.S (2010) the Indian Economy Margam Publications, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students can understand the role of agriculture in economic development and green revolution
CO2	Understand the land reform measures
CO3	Know about production function in agriculture
CO4	Students can better understand how the agricultural prices are fixed
CO5	Learn about the sources of agricultural finance.

SEMESTER – II

MICRO ECONOMICS – II (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I : Distribution

Neo – Classical approach – Marginal Productivity Theory; Product Exhaustion Theorem; Elasticity of Technical Substitution – Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets.

Unit II : Factor Pricing : Theory of Rent and Wages

Classical theory – Ricardian theory of rent – Modern theory of rent – Demand and supply theory of rent – Quasi Rent – Subsistence theory of wages – Wage fund theory – Marginal productivity theory – Modern theory of wages.

Unit III : Theory of Interest and Profit

Classical theory of interest – Fisher's theory of interest – Lonable funds theory – Liquidity preference theory – Modern theory of interest – Risk theory – Uncertainty bearing theory – Dynamic theory – Schumpeter's innovation theory – Marginal productivity theory of profit.

Unit IV : Economics of Risk

Individual behavior towards risk – Expected utility and certainty equivalence approaches risk and risk aversion – cost and risk, risk pooling and risk spreading – mean – variance analysis and portfolio selection.

Unit V : Theories of Value

Adam Smith – The measure of value – Determinants of value – The market price and the natural price – David Ricardo Labour theory value – The Ricardo effect – Karl Marx – Marxian Theory of value.

References :

1. Baumol. W.J. (1982) Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, Prentice Hall Of India, New Delhi.
2. Hirshleifer, J and A. Glazer (1997) Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Henderson, J.M. And R.E. Quandit (1980) Microeconomic Theory; A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Koutsoyannis, A (1979) Modern Macro Economics, Macmillan Press, London.
5. Stigler.G (1996) Theory of Price, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
6. Sen, A (1999) Microeconomics: Theory And Applications. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Student can understand the marginal productivity theory of distribution
CO2	Students aware the factor pricing especially the theory of rent and wages
CO3	Students gain knowledge of theory of interest and profit

CO4	Learn about individual behavior towards risk
CO5	Understand the theories of value especially the Marxian theory.

MACRO ECONOMICS – II (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I : Neo – Classical and Keynesian Synthesis

Neo – Classical and Keynesian views on interest; the IS – LM model; Extension with government sector; Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies – Extension of IS – LM models with labour market and flexible prices.

Unit II : Post – Keynesian Demand for Money

Post – Keynesian approaches to demand for money – Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol; and Tobin: Friedman and Modern quantity theory; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the Revival of monetarism.

Unit III : Macro economics in an Open Economy

Mundell – Fleming model – Asset markets, expectations and exchange rates – Monetary approach to Balance of Payments.

Unit IV : Theory of Inflation

Inflation – Types – Deflation – Approaches to inflation – Classical and Keynesian approaches to inflation – Policies to control inflation.

Unit V : Trade Cycle

Trade cycle – Features – Phases – Theories of Trade cycle : Kaldor – Hicks – Schumpeter.

References :

1. Ackley, G. (1978) Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
2. Blackhouse, R and A. Saansi (Eds.) (2009), Macroeconomics and the Real World (2 vols.), Oxford University Press, London.
3. Brason, W.A. (1989), Macroeconomics Theory and Policy, Harper nd Row, New York.
4. Bornbusch, R and F. Stanley (1997), Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, Inc, New York.
5. Hall, R.E and J.B. Taylor (1986), Macroeconomics, W.W. Norton, New York.
6. Heijdra, B.J and V.P. Frederick (2001), foundations of Modern Macroeconomics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Jha, R.. (1991), Contemporary Macroeconomics Theory and policy, Wiley Eastern ltd., New Delhi.
8. Romer, D.L. (1996), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, New York.
9. Scarfe, B.L. (1977), Cycles, Growth and Inflation, McGraw Hill, New York.
10. Shapiro, E. (1996), Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications, New York.
11. Surrey, M.J.C. (Ed.) (1976). Macroeconomics Themes, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students are able to understand the IS-LM model
CO2	Understand the various approaches to the demand for money
CO3	Student can analyse the mundell and fleming model

CO4	Student can better understand the inflation concept
CO5	Students become well versed in understanding trade cycle

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

Introduction to Quantitative Techniques – Meaning – Classification – Role in Business and Industry – Quantitative Techniques and Business Management – Limitations.

Unit II :

Measures of Central tendency – Dispersion – Standard deviation – Coefficient of variation – Lorenz curve – Gini concentration ratio – Skewness (Simple Problems).

Unit III :

Correlation – Regression – Introduction to non-linear regression – Simple, Multiple, Liner Programming (simple problems) – OLS – Assumptions – Violations of Assumptions – Introduction to LP – Simplex Method – Minimization problem – Duality solution of maximization problem y Simplex method – Equality and mixed constraints LP and Basic Economics concepts.

Unit IV :

Elementary Probability theory – Concepts – Binomial, Poisson and Normal distribution.

Unit V :

Sampling distribution – Standard error – Testing of hypothesis – Chi square – F- ANOVA.

References :

1. Murray. R. Spiegel, Schaum's Series, (1972) Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
2. Taro Yamane, (1973) Statistics : An Introductory Analysis, Harpe International Edition.
3. H.M.Blalock, (1968) Social Statistics, McGraw – Hill, New Delhi.
4. Gupta C.B. (2005): An Introduction to Statistical Methods, Vikas Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Gupta S.C. (2000) : Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students can understand the theoretical concepts of quantitative techniques
CO2	Understand the applications of standard deviation in economics
CO3	Learn about correlation and regression
CO4	Understand the probability theory
CO5	Know about the testing of hypothesis

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

Entrepreneurship – Definition, importance and characteristics of Entrepreneurship – Functions, types, and motives of Entrepreneurship – Growth of Entrepreneurs in India.

Unit II :

Search for a business idea – sources - processing and selection – selection of types of organization – project classification and identification – project objectives – internal and external constraints – format for a report.

Unit III :

Functions and role of women Entrepreneurs and rural Entrepreneurs – their problems – selection of industry by women Entrepreneurs – types of industries / business for women Entrepreneurs and rural Entrepreneurs.

Unit IV :

Training and Finance : objectives of training – phase of EDP – special agencies for training – institutional finance with special emphasis of commercial banks, IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRBI, SFC, SIDFI, SIPCOT, Khadi and Village Industries Commission – Micro Finance.

Unit V :

Role of Central and State Government in promoting Entrepreneurship – Introduction of various incentives, subsidies and grants – Fiscal and Tax concessions available – Role of Entrepreneurships in export promotions and import substitutions.

Books For Reference :

E. Gordan & K. Natarajan	:	Entrepreneurial Development, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2005.
C.B. Gupta & NP Srinivasan	:	Entrepreneurial Development, Sultan Chand & Sons New Delhi, 2003.
Renu Arora & S.K.Sood	:	Entrepreneurial Development
P. Saravanavel	:	Entrepreneurial Development Principles, Policies and Programmes, Eee Pee Keey Publishing House, Chennai, 1997.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Acquire the knowledge regarding, Characteristics of an entrepreneurship
CO2	Develop an interest in entrepreneurial activity
CO3	Understand the role of women entrepreneurs.
CO4	Assess the training and financial facility available for entrepreneurship
CO5	Know about the role of central and state government in promoting entrepreneurship.

ISSUES IN GENDER ECONOMICS (ELECTIVE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

UNIT I : Introduction

Sex Vs Gender – Equality Vs Equity – Gender Roler – Stereotypes – Patriarchy – Feminism – Sex discrimination – Empowerment – Approaches to Gender Development.

UNIT II : Women and Work

Women and Domestic work – Home based work – Women in unorganized sector and in organized sector – Problems of women at work.

UNIT III : Women in Labour Market

Women in Labour Force – Women in Agriculture – Women in Industry and Service Sector.

UNIT IV :

Women and Self Help Groups – Micro credit – Women Entrepreneurs – Women and Globalization.

UNIT V:

National Policy for Empowerment of women 2001 – Women in Five Year Plans – Government policies for eradication of poverty among women.

References :

1. Empowerment of Women : An Economics Agenda – Ms. Harjeet Ahulwalia is Chief of Economic Bureau, Pioneer, New Delhi.
2. National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001 – Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
3. Barzam, Jagues & Henry, The Modern Researcher, New York, Harcourt Brace and World Inc.
4. Hodbekt Edward, "The Art of Problem Solving", Haper & Row,
5. Sushana Sahay, Women and Empowerment Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Valculive, M.Mohadam, Gender Development and Poverty – Towards Equity and Empowerment, World Institute for Development Economic Research of UNU, 1990.
7. Karen Mumford (1989), Women Workers: Economic and Reality, Boston Allen & Unwin.
8. Banerjee, Nirmala, Women workers in the Unorganized Sector, Sangam Booka, Hyderabad, 1985.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Understand the gender equality and gender equity
CO2	Learn about the status of women in unorganized sector
CO3	Know about the women in labour market

CO4	Understand the role of self help group in economic development
CO5	Understand the national policy for empowerment

SEMESTER – III

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

Industrial economics : Meaning, Nature and Scope – Industrial efficiency – the determinants of economic efficiency – measurement of efficiency levels – Types of organizational Form and alternative motives of the Firm – Business motives – Efficiency and the size of the firm.

Unit II :

Industrial location - The Geographical contribution - The Economic theories of location - Weber's theory of location - Split location - Sargant Florence theory - Losch theory - Industrial location: trends in India.

Unit III :

Industrial productivity - Measurement - Scope and significance - Tools of productivity - Factors influencing industrial productivity - Labour productivity - Determinants of labour productivity - Productivity movement in India.

Unit IV :

Industrial policies - 1948 to till date -Concentration of Economic Power - Measurement of concentration - Consequences - MRTP - FERA - FEMA - LPG policies - Industrial combination - Types - Growth - Forms - Combination in India.

Unit V

Balanced regional development - Indicators of regional imbalance – Distribution of industries – causes of economic backwardness – criteria for industrial - backwardness - Identification of Industrial backward areas - Policy measures to remove regional disparities.

References :

1. Ahulwalia. I.J (1985), Industrial Growth in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

2. Bharathwal.R.R (2006) Industrial Economics, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.

3. Cherunilam F (1994) Industrial Economics: Indian perspective, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

4. Desai, B. (1999) Industrial Economy in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

5. Hay, D, and D, j. Moriss (1979) Industrial Economics : Thoery and Evidence. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

6. Singh, A.N. Sadhu (1988) Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students are able to understand the basic concepts of industrial policy and determinants of economic efficiency
CO2	Understand the theories of industrial location
CO3	Learn about labour productivity
CO4	Students are able to know about MRTP, FERA and FEMA
CO5	Know the balanced regional development and causes of economic backwardness

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

International Economics: Meaning, Nature and Scope - Importance of the study of International Economics: Inter - Regional and International Trade; Theories of Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage and Opportunity Cost; Hecksher - Ohlin Theory of Trade - Main Features, Assumptions and Limitations.

Unit II :

Gains from Trade - Their Measurement and Distribution; Trade as an Engine of Economic Growth - Doctrine of Reciprocal Demand - Its Importance and Limitations - Factors determining the gain from trade.

Unit III :

Types of Tariffs and Quota; Free Trade and Protection Tariffs; Concept of Optimum Tariff.

Unit IV :

Concepts and Components of Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments; Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments; Consequences of

Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments; Various Measures to correct deficit in Balance of Payments; Relative merits, demerits and limitations of Devaluation; Concept and Implications of Foreign Trade Multiplier.

Unit V :

Foreign exchange - Meaning - Foreign market functions - Objectives, Methods and Farms - Instruments of Export Promotion and Recent Export and Import Policies of India; Role of Multinational Corporations of India. Role of FDI - FII - Recent Reforms in International Trade with Regard to India.

References :

1. Aggarwal, M.R. (1979), Regional Economic Cooperation in South Asia, S.Chand and Co., New Delhi.

2. Bhagwati, J. (Ed)(1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Mass.

3. Heller, H.R. (1968), International Monetary Economics, Prenticed Hall, India.

4. Panchmuki, V.R. (1978), Trade Policies Of India : A Quantitative Analysis, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Students can understand the international economics and its theories
CO2	Understand the gain from trade
CO3	Know about various tariff and quota
CO4	Students can understand the balance of trade and balance of payments
CO5	Learn about export and import policies of India

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

Research – Meaning – Scope and Significance – Types of Research – Research process – Characteristics of good research – Scientific method – Problems in research – Identifying research problems.

Unit II :

Review of Literature – Purpose of Review of Literature – Tools of data collection – Primary & Secondary sources of data collection – Methods – Interview – Preparation, Questionnaire – Group discussion.

Unit III :

Hypothesis – Meaning – Sources – Types formulation of Research design – Types, Case study – Features of good design – Measurement meaning – Scaling techniques – Meaning types of scales – Scale construction techniques – Pretest and pilot study establishing reliability and validity.

Unit IV :

Sampling design – Meaning – Concepts – Steps in sampling – Criteria for good sample design – Types of sample designs – Probability and Non Probability samples – Test of significance – Parametric and Non Parametric test – F test – T test – Z test.

Unit V :

Interpretation – Meaning – Techniques of interpretation – Report writing – Steps in Report writing – Layout of Report – Types of Report – Norms for using Tables, Charts, Diagrams – Appendix, Norms for using Index and Bibliography.

References :

1. C.R.Kothari (1988); Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques – Willey eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
2. B.N. Ghosh – Scientific Method and Social Research – Sterling publishers (P) Ltd., 1992.
3. A.N.Sadhu Research Methodology and Social Sciences – Himalaya Amarjith Singh Publishing House. 1996.
4. W.J.Goode and P.K.Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mcgraw Hill, International Edition.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Understand the significance of research and identify the research problems
CO2	Understand the purpose of review of literature and know about sources of data collection
CO3	Learn about research design and scaling techniques
CO4	Become well versed in sampling design.
CO5	Better understanding of the report writing

MONETARY ECONOMICS (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I : Monetary theories

Concept – Role of money in economy – Fisher's quantity theory – Cambridge Cash Balance Approach – Keynesian theory – Modern Quantity theory; Friedman's Approach – Don Patinkin's theory – Tobin's Portfolio analysis – Inventory theory of money (Baumol).

Unit II : Theory of Money Supply

High power money – Money multiplier process – Determinates of money multiplier – factors affecting money supply – Credit creating by commercial banks – NBFI.

Unit III : Central banking system

Role of Central Bank – Development and promotional functions – Credit control methods – RBI : Recent RBI Policies and Guidelines.

Unit IV : Money and Capital Markets

Characteristics of developed and underdeveloped money market – Indian money market capital market; Primary and Secondary market – Stock exchange: role and its functions, capital issue control and its aim – SEBI and its role functions.

Unit V : Monetary Policy

Role of monetary policy in economic development – goals, targets and indicators of monetary policy – lags in monetary policy – Inflation – Philips curve – Narasimhan Committee report.

References :

1. Gupta, Suraj. B (1986) : Monetary Planning for India, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
2. Gibson, Williamson E and Kufman, George G (1971) : Monetary Economics : readings on Current Issues, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Narendhra Jadhav (1993) : Monetary Economics for India, Mcmillan Indian Ltd., Madras..
4. Venugopal Reddy, Y., (2000) : Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India, UBS Publisher's Distributor Ltd., Chennai.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Gain knowledge on role of money in Indian economy
CO2	Understand the concept of money multiplier
CO3	Know about the role of central bank in economic development
CO4	Understand the characteristic of money market, SEBI and its role
CO5	Learn about monetary policy and credit control measures

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS (ELECTIVE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

The basic concepts of environmental economics – Basic theory of environmental economics – Efficiency in private economy – imperfect market problems – Kaldor – Hicks compensation principle – Tragedy of commons.

Unit II :

Environmental Pollution : Air, Water, Noise, Soil pollution – Industrial pollution – Waste disposal and recycling of water – Deforestation – Environment pollution in India – Policies of pollution control and conservation – Protection of environment – Legal system.

Unit III :

Cost – Benefit analysis : Optimum pollution – efficient level of environmental quality – evaluation of environmental benefit – direct and indirect methods.

Unit IV :

Population, Economic growth and environmental quality – Urbanization and environmental problems – Second stage of demographic transition – Effects of over population Problems and its impact.

Unit V :

The collective Environmental action : Regulation and Prohibition taxes, subsidies and effluent charges, Government protection of environmental services – Environmental education – Awareness – Movements in India.

References :

1. Baumol, William J and “Economics, Environmental Policy and the Oates, Wallance E 1977 Quality Of Life”, Prentice Hall Inc, New Delhi.
2. Eugine, T. (2006) “Environmental Economics”, Virindha Publications (P) Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Handley, Nick, J. Shorgeon, “Environmental Economics” and Ben White (1999) Macmillan, New Delhi.
4. Bhattacharya N. Rabindra (Ed.) (2001) : Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Common, M. (1996) : Environmental and resource Economics : An Introduction Longman, England.
6. Dutt, A., Dutta, S and Pandy (2005) : Environmental Economics, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
7. Maddu Raj (2001); Environmental Economics Ivy Publishing House, New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Understand the importance of environmental economics
CO2	Know about the environmental pollution
CO3	Understand the cost benefit analysis
CO4	Learn about urbanization and environmental problems
CO5	Learn about environmental education and gets awareness on pollution

SEMESTER – IV

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit I :

Economic Development – Concept and Approaches – Characteristics of under developed economy – Obstacles to economic development – Factors influencing Economic Development and growth – Characteristics of modern economic growth and strategies of development.

Unit II :

Theories of Economic Development : Adam smith – Richard – Malthus – J.S. Mill – Karl Marx – Schumnpeter – Keynes – Rostow – Nurkse.

Unit III :

Lewis – Fei Ranis – Leibenstein – Nelson – Rosenstein – Rodan's Doctrine of Balanced Growth – Concept of Unbalanced growth – Dualistic Theory – Myrdal's Theory.

Unit IV :

Harod – Domar – Kaldor – Joan Robinson – Meades – Solow – Models of Technical change – Steady – State growth – Fel'dman model – Mahalanobis Model – Endogenous Growth Model.

Unit V :

Capital formation Domestic Measures – human capital formation – Role of State – International Measures : Foreign Capital and MNCs.

References :

1. Adelman, I. (1961): Theories of Economics Growth and Development, Stanford University Press, Stanford.
2. Behrman, S and T. N. Srinivasan (1995) Handbook of Development Economics Vol. 3, Elesevier, Amsterdam.
3. Ghatak, S. (1986) : An Introduction to Development Economics, Allen and Uniwin, London.
4. Sen, A.K.(Ed.)(1990) : Growth Economics, Penquin, Harmondsworth.
5. Todaro, M.P. (1996) : Economic Development , Longman, London.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Understand the obstacles to economic development
CO2	Become well versed in the theories of economic development
CO3	Understand the doctrine of balanced and unbalanced growth
CO4	Know about various growth models
CO5	Understand the importance of capital formation and human capital formation.

FISCAL ECONOMICS (CORE)

Credit : 5 **Hours : 6**

Unit - I:

Public Finance : Significance, Scope, and Function – Public Finance Versus Private Finance – Theory of Public Good – Market Failure – Externalities – Provision for Public Goods – general Model of Efficient Allocation for Public Good.

Unit II :

Sources of Public Revenue : Theory of Taxation – Taxable Capacity – Ability to Pay And Benefit Principle in Taxation – Indian Direct and Indirect Taxes – Incidence of Tax – Tax Reforms – MODVAT.

Unit III :

Public Expenditure : Theories of Public Expenditure – Structure and Growth of Indian Public Expenditure – Expenditure Revenue Mobilization for the Budget – Performance Budget – Limitation of Budget – Analysis of Recent budget (State & Central).

Unit IV :

Public Debt : Growth and Composition of Public Debt – Internal and External Debt – Central and State Deficit – Redemption of Public Debt.

Unit V :

Indian Fiscal Policy : Principle of Federal Finance – Evaluation of Federal Finance – 12th and 13th Finance Commission – Local Finance.

References :

1. 1.Rosen Harways – Public Finance, Irvin.
2. Kelkar and Shome Commitees Reforms.
3. S.K.Singh Public Finance [15] Tyagi : Public Finance
4. Mankar & Sarma : Public Finance Theory and Practices. Musgrave, Ra and P.B.
5. Musgrave [1976] Public Finance Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo.
6. Stiglitz. J.K. [1986] Economics of Public Sector, Norton New York.
7. Muller D.C. [1979] Economics of Public Choice, Cambridge University.
8. Atkinson, A.B. And J.E Stilitz [1980] Lecture In Public Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
9. Musgrave R.A and C. Sharp (Ed) 1970 Readings in Economics of Taxation, George Allen and Unwin London.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1	Understand the public and private finance
CO2	Know about theory of taxation
CO3	Learn about the structure of Indian public expenditure
CO4	Students are able to understand the internal and external debt
CO5	Know about finance commissions and principles of federal finance.