

Core I **ADVANCED MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY I**

Credits: 5
Hours :6

OBJECTIVES

1. To make the students to understand the importance of Economics.
2. To help the students to know about various economic concepts, classical and modern theories of demand, theories of Production, Cost and Revenues.

UNIT I: MICRO ECONOMICS : PARTIAL AND GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM

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

UNIT II: THEORY OF DEMAND

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

UNIT III: THEORY OF PRODUCTION: FACTORS OF PRODUCTION AND SCALE OF PRODUCTION

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

UNIT IV: COST AND COST CURVES

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

UNIT V: SUPPLY

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

REFERENCES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. M.L. JHINGAN | : Advanced Economic Theory, |
| 2. A. KOUTSOYIANNIS | : Modern Micro Economics, |
| 3. P.A. SAMUELSON & W.D. NORDHAUS | : Economics |
| 4. K.C. ROY CHOWDHURY | : Micro Economics. |
| 5. M.L. SETH | : Micro Economics. |

Core II

MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY I

Credits: 5

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES:

1. To Infuse a clear understanding of Macro Economic framework
2. To make the students understand and apply the concepts of macro economics
3. To Provide an insight into macro economics theories

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO MACRO ECONOMICS

Macro Economics , Meaning, importance theories of Macro Economics (Static, Comparative Static and Dynamic Theories and Limitations of Macro Economics

UNIT II: CLASSICAL THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT

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

UNIT III: KEYNESIAN THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT

Principal of Effective demand: Meaning ,Effective Demand – ADF and ASF – Determination of Effective Demand ,Features and Criticisms of Keynesian Economics.

UNIT IV: EQUILIBRIUM IN THE GOODS MARKET & MONEY MARKET

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

UNIT V: CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Consumption Function: Meaning, MPC and APC ,Factors determining Consumption Function. Keyne's Psychological Law of Consumption. Post- Keynesian Consumption Theories: Relative, Life Cycle, Permanent Income, Dusenberry hypothesis & Cyclical & Secular Consumption function.

REFERENCES:

1. M.L. JHINGAN : Macro Economic Theory
2. R.D. GUPTA : Keyne's, Post Keynesian Economics
3. M.L. SETH : Introduction to Keynesian Economics
4. CAUVERY R., SUDHA NAYAK, GIRIJA N., MEENAKSHI R., : Macro Economics

5.AHUJA
Core III

: Macro Economics
ISSUES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Credits: 4
Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES:

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

UNIT I: AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

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

UNIT II: INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

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

UNIT III: POPULATION DYNAMICS

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

UNIT IV: INFLATION

Inflation – Pricing Policy – Price stabilization - causes – Effects – Measures to control Inflation – Food Inflation and control.

UNIT V: FOREIGN TRADE

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

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. HANUMANTHA RAO C.H. : Agricultural production Function Costs and returns in India
- 2.GUHAN : A Primer on Poverty.
3. SHETTY S.L. : Industrial Growth and Structure.
4. ASHOK RUDRA : Indian Agricultural Economics Myths and Realities.

Core IV STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To make the students to understand the importance of Statistics in Economic Analysis.**
- 2. To train the students in using Statistical Tools like Time Series, Correlation, Regression, Probability and Tests of Significance.**

UNIT I: THEORETICAL DISTRIBUTION AND PROBABILITY

Bionmial poison and Normal properties and constants – distributions – Fitting of distributions probability – theorems of probability – simple problems.

UNIT II: INDEX NUMBERS

Meaning and Definition-Construction of Index Numbers: Various Index Numbers : Laspeyere's Paache, Bowely, Fisher and Marshall-Edge worth –Time and Factor Reversal Tests-Problems in Construction of Index Number- Uses of Index numbers.

UNIT III:TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Time Series – Components of Time Series - Methods of estimation of Trend: Moving Averages and Least-Squares – Methods of estimation of Seasonal Variation: Simple Average Method.

UNIT IV: TEST OF MEAN AND PROPOSITIONS

Z TEST,F-TEST,T-TEST, CHI-SQUARE TEST AND ANOVA TEST

UNIT V: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION

Correlation – Methods of Measuring Correlation – Karl Pearson and Rank Correlation – Regression – Regression equations - Least-Square Methods of Fitting Regression Lines – Multiple Correlation and Regression.

REFERENCES

1. GUPTA, S.P. : Statistical Methods.
2. ELHANCE, D.N. : Fundamentals of Statistics.
3. CHOU, Y (1975) : Statistical Analysis.
4. CROXTON, CROWDEN AND KLEIN (1971) : Applied General Statistics.
5. NAGAR, A.L. AND R.K. DAS (1993) : Basic Statistics.
6. GOON, A.M., GUPTA, M.K. AND DASGUPTA, B (1993) : Fundamentals of Statistics.
7. MILLAR, J. (1996) : Statistics for Advanced Level.

Core V **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To make the students to understand the theories of International Trade.**
- 2. To explain the Practical Problems faced by the Countries in the world.**
- 3. To make the students to understand the functioning of the various International Monetary System**

UNIT-I THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

International Economics : Meaning, Features And Importance Theories: Classical Theory- Smith And Ricardo's Theory, Heberler's Opportunity Cost Theory: Assumptions, Explanation And Criticisms. Mill's Theory of reciprocal demand. H.O Theorem. Leontief Paradox.

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

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

UNIT-III BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Meaning equilibrium & disequilibrium. Traditional , Absorption and monetary approaches.

UNIT-IV TARIFFS AND NON TARIFFS BARRIERS

Meaning, Types and effects (partial and general equilibrium) Non Tariff Barriers: Meaning and Types. NTBS Vs Tariffs.

UNIT-V THEORY OF REGIONALISM AT GLOBAL LEVEL

IMS; meaning, the Britton woods system, International Liquidity ,BRICKS, IBSAR,IBRD, SARRC,WTO and Reforms in India

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. GUPTA K.R. | : International Economics. |
| 2. KINDLEBERGER | : International Economics. |
| 3. HABERLER | : Theory of International Trade. |
| 4. MITHANI D. | : International Economics. |
| 5. CHERUNILAM | : International Economics |

Credits: 5

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To make the students to gain knowledge on Pricing under various market conditions, application of theory of demand, theorems on factor pricing and distribution.**
- 2. To help the students to know the importance of Welfare Economics.**

UNIT –I MARKET STRUCTURE AND REVENUE CURVES

Market: meaning, market structure: different types of market & condition. Revenue curves: Meaning, Relationship between AR and MR, revenue curve in oligopoly market, elasticity of demand, average revenue and marginal revenue & relationship between AR, MR, TR and elasticity of demand

UNIT –II PRODUCT PRICING

PRICE –output determination: equilibrium of firm & Industry under Perfect competition: monopoly: monopolistic, oligopoly and duopoly. Duopoly models (Cournot, Edgeworth & Chamberlin) collusive oligopoly behavior

UNIT III: FACTOR PRICING

Factor pricing under different market conditions – Factor pricing under perfect competition – Factor pricing under imperfect competition – Euler's Production Exhaustion Theorem- Clarke's Production Exhaustion.

UNIT IV: THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION

Personal Distribution and Functional Distribution – Ricardian Theory – Marxian Theory – Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution – Kalecki's Degree of Monopoly Theory – The Keynesian or Kaldor's Theory of Distribution.

UNIT V: ELEMENT OF GENERAL WELFARE AND NEW WELFARE ECONOMICS

Definition: Economic and general welfare. Positive economics and Welfare Economics, individual and social welfare (concepts). Pigou's analysis, New welfare economics: Pareto's welfare Criterion, Kaldor – Hicks Compensation Principle, Scitovsky's Double Criterion and Little's criterion.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. M.L. JHINGAN | : Advanced Economic Theory. |
| 2. A. KOUTSOYIANNIS | : Modern Micro Economics. |
| 3. P.A. SAMUELSON & W.D. NORDHAUS | : Economics. |

4. K.C. ROY CHOWDHURY

: Micro Economics.

5. M.L. SETH

: Micro Economics.

Core VII MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY –II

Credits :5

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES

1. To make the students to understand the important Macro Economic concepts and important theories on Investment, Money and Trade Cycles.
2. To train the students in analyzing Economic Problems with the help of theoretical foundations.
3. To develop the skill in evaluating the macro Economic Policies for Economic Development

UNIT-I THE INVESTMENT FUNCTION AND MEC

Investment: Meaning, Importance, types, determinants and measures to stimulate investment .Marginal efficiency of Capital: meaning, determinant and factors affecting MEC.

UNIT –II MULTIPLIER

Multiplier: Meaning, assumptions, working of multiplier, importance, limitations and leakages .Employment multiplier, balanced budget multiplier and foreign trade multiplier.

UNIT –III PRINCIPLE OF ACCELERATION AND SUPER MULTIPLIER.

Principle of Acceleration: Meaning, operation and criticism. Super multiplier: Meaning, working and uses.

UNIT- IV BUSINESS CYCLES.

Business cycles: Meaning, features, phases, causes and control measures-(Samuelson, Hicks and Kaldor).

UNIT-V MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Macro Economics policy: Meaning and objectives. Role of Monetary policy and Fiscal policy

Rational Expectations: Meaning, Basic Proposition, Rational Expectations and the Phillips

Curve and Criticisms Supply Side Economics: Features, Laffer curve and criticisms. New

Classical Economics: Lucas Model.

TEXT BOOKS

1. M.L. JHINGAN

: Macro Economic Theory

2. R.D. GUPTA

: Keynes's, Post Keynesian Economics

3. M.L. SETH

: Introduction to Keynesian Economics

4. CAUVERY R., SUDHA NAYAK,

: Macro Economics

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To make the students to gain knowledge in using Mathematical Tools.**
- 2. To train the students to apply mathematical tools like one variable, two variable functions, differentiation, integration and matrices in economics.**

UNIT I: FUNCTIONS OF ONE AND TWO VARIABLES

Relations and Functions - Linear, Quadratic, Exponential and Logarithmic Functions – Graphical representation of the Functions – Applications in Economics.

UNIT II: DIFFERENTIATION – FUNCTIONS ONE VARIABLE

Meaning and Rules of differentiation – First Order, Second Order and Higher Order Differentiation – Maxima and Minima - Applications in Economics: Elasticity of Demand, Marginal Concepts and Optimization of Firm under Different Market Structures.

UNIT III: DIFFERENTIATION - FUNCTIONS OF TWO VARIABLES

Partial and Total Differentiation – Constrained Maxima and Minima- Applications in Economics: Partial Elasticity, Marginal Concepts and Optimization Problems.

UNIT IV: INTEGRATION

Meaning - Definite and Indefinite Integration – Rules – Process – Application in Economics: Total Concepts, Consumer Surplus and Producer Surplus.

UNIT V: MATRICES

Basic Concepts and Operations of Matrix– Determinants – Cramer’s Rule – Matrix Inverse – Applications in Economics: Input – Output Analysis.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. ALLEN, R.G.D. | : Mathematical Analysis for Economists. |
| 2. CHIANG, A.C. | : Fundamental Methods of Mathematics. |
| 3. YAMANE, T. | : Mathematics for Economists. |
| 4. PARGREWIS | : Mathematics for Economists. |
| 5. STAFFORD, L.W.T. | : Mathematics for Economists. |
| 6. MEHTA AND MADNANI | : Mathematics for Economists. |

7. AGGARWAL, C.S. AND R.C. JOSHI : Mathematics for Students of Economics.

Core IX MONETARY ECONOMICS

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVE:

To provide knowledge on Theories of Money and Functioning of banking system in general and with reference to India.

UNIT I: CLASSICAL THEORIES OF MONEY

Evolution and Functions of Money , Forms of Money , Value of Money , Supply of Money : components of money supply, determinants of money supply, high powered money, money multiplier money supply and liquidity.

UNIT II: CLASSICAL VS. KEYNES

Money: Supply and Demand .Components of Money Supply and Components of Demand for Money. Classical and Modern Views on Demand and Supply of Money. Velocity of Money - Keynesian approach – Classical Dichotomy – Real Balance Effect.

UNIT III: INFLATION AND DEFLATION

Inflation and Deflation – Kinds, Causes, Effects and Remedies – Philip’s Curve – Inflationary and Deflationary gap.

UNIT IV: CENTRAL BANK AND COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial Banks: Credit creation and Role of Commercial Banks in Economic Development. Central Banks: Principal, Functions of RBI, Methods of credit control monetary policy: objectives. Role of Control Bank in Economic development and limitations of monetary policy.

UNIT V: MONEY MARKET AND CAPITAL MARKET

Money market in India: Functions, constituents and defects and suggestions to improve money market in the framework of products, providers, Investors, players, Regulators, Yields, Liquidity, Regulations and Procedures and other aspects of various money market Instruments. Capital market in India: constituents of Indian capital market.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. K.P.M. SUNDARAM | : Money, Banking and Trade. |
| 2. S. SANKARAN | : Monetary Economics. |
| 3. D.M. MITHANI | : Monetary Economics. |
| 4. CROWTHER | : An Outline of Money. |
| 5. M.L. SETH | : Monetary Economics. |
| 6. MILTON FRIEDMAN | : Studies in Quantity. |
| 7. M.C. VAISH | : Monetary Economics. |
| 8 P.D. HAJELA | : Problems of Monetary Policy in Under Developed Economy. |

9. R.D. GUPTA : Keynes, Post-Keynesian Economics
10. DR.S. GURUSAMY : Capital markets

Core X INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES

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

UNIT-I INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PATTERN AND GROWTH

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

UNIT-II INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND PROMOTIONAL AGENCIES

Owned, external and other components of funds; Role,nature,volume and types of institutional finance -large and micro small medium industries enterprises(2006). Special economic zone. IDBI,IFC,SFCs,SIDC,SIPCOT and commercial banks.

UNIT-III INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND TRADE

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

UNIT-IV INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AND PLANS

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

UNIT-V INDUSTRIAL LABOUR , PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES

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

BOOKS REFERENCE

- 1.DUTT AND SUNDARAM : Indian economy
- 2.SC KUCHAL : The industrial of Indian economy
3. D.M SMITH :Industrial location

OBJECTIVES

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

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC FINANCE

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

UNIT II: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

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

UNIT III: PUBLIC REVENUE

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

UNIT IV: PUBLIC DEBT AND BUDGET

Public Debt – Meaning – Causes – Classification _Samuelson theory of public debt – Benefits – Burden – Redemption of Public Debt. Deficit Financing – Meaning – Methods – Effects – Limits. Budget: Meaning – Importance – Objectives – Principles – Types – Balanced and unbalanced budget – Revenue – capital – Performance Budget _current Budget

UNIT V: FEDERAL FINANCE AND LOCAL FINANCE FISCAL POLICY

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. R. A. MUSGRAVE (1958) : The Theory of Public Finance, Tata Mc Graw Hill.

2. B. P. THYAGI : Public Finance
3. VAISH AND AGARWAL : Public Finance

Core XII RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Credits: 5

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To train the students in research methods.**
- 2. To encourage them to apply relevant methods and tools for research in the field of economics.**

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research – Meaning, Objectives, Significance and Types – Methods – Deductive and Inductive – Nature and Characteristics of Science – Scientific Method and Social Science Research – Steps and Procedures in Scientific Method – Problems – Objectivity.

UNIT II: RESEARCH PROBLEM AND DESIGN

Research Problem: Meaning – Sources – Selection – Formulation – Defining – Types and Components – Criteria of a Good Research Problem. Research Design: Meaning and Definition – Steps – Features of Good Design.

UNIT III: THEORY, HYPOTHESIS, CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES

Theory: Meaning – Functions – Relationship with Facts and Hypothesis – Theory and Law. Facts: Meaning – Importance – Role in Research. Hypothesis: Meaning – Functions – Formulation – Types and Forms – Uses - Testing. Concept: Meaning – Categories – Features – Use of Concepts – Reconceptualization. Measurement: Meaning and Nature – Levels – Components – Accuracy – Validity and Reliability. Scaling: Meaning – Importance – Scaling Techniques – Rating Scales – Attitude Scales.

UNIT IV: DATA, PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Sources of Data – Census and Sampling Surveys – Primary and Secondary – Methods of Data Collection (Simple Treatment) – Access of Electronic Sources of Macro Economic Data: National Sample Survey – Central Statistical Organization – National Economic Survey – Data from Union Ministries – Population Statistics – Inter-country Data – FAO and IMF. Analysis and Interpretation of Data – Meaning and Techniques of Interpretation – Difference between Analysis and Interpretation – Conclusion and Generalization.

UNIT V: REPORT WRITING

Report Writing – Significance – Steps – Layout of Research Report – Components – Mechanics of Report Writing – Preliminary Pages – Body of the Research Report – Bibliography – References – Footnotes – Other end Pages.

REFERENCES:

1. GOOD, WILLIAM J. AND HATT, PAUL. : Methods in Social Research
2. YOUNG, PAULINE V. : Scientific Surveys and Research
3. GOSH. B. N. : Scientific Method and Social Research
4. COHEN M. AND NAGEL F. : An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method

5. KOTHARI C.R. : Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques.
6. Electronic Sources : Websites of Union Ministries; Economic Surveys, FAO, IMF, etc

Core XIII

ECONOMETRICS

Credits: 5

Hours: 6

Objective:

To equip the students with basic theory of econometrics and relevant application of the methods in economic research.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMETRIC METHODOLOGY

Definition and Scope of Econometrics – Methodology of Econometric research – Specification and estimation of econometric model – basic concepts of estimation – Properties of estimators: Unbiasedness, Efficiency, Consistency and Sufficiency.

UNIT II: REGRESSION ANALYSIS AND TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE

Statistical Vs. deterministic relationship – Correlation and regression – estimation of an equation - coefficient of determination – theoretical distribution – testing of hypotheses: Type-I and Type-II errors – standard errors – test based on Z, t and χ^2 statistics.

UNIT III: ESTIMATION THEORY

Ordinary least square (OLS) method – Assumptions – Gauss-Markov Theorem – Simple and Multiple Regression - Testing of regression coefficients – coefficient of determination, R^2 and adjusted R^2 – F-test, test for regression as a whole.

UNIT IV: PROBLEMS IN REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Problems of Heteroscedasticity, Auto Correlation and Multicollinearity, their causes, consequences, tests and remedies. Specification errors and Errors of measurement.

UNIT V: REGRESSION WITH QUALITATIVE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Dummy variable – Testing stability of regression models comparing to regression – use of dummy variables – Regression with dummy dependent variables – Introduction to LPM, Logit, Probit and Tobit Models – Simple applications (Theoretical treatment only).

REFERENCES BOOKS :

1. Greene - Econometric Analysis.
2. Gujarati. D.N. - Basic Econometrics.
3. Gouldberger. A.S - Introductory Econometrics
4. Johnston. J - Econometric Methods.
5. Koutsoyiannis. A - Theory of Econometrics.
6. Maddala. G.S. - Econometric Methods and Application

Core Based Elective I COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES:

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

UNIT I: MS WORD

Computers – Operating systems – MS word – creating word documents – editing word documents – inserting objects – formatting documents- spelling and grammar check – word count – working with tables – saving, opening and closing documents – mail merge

UNIT II: MS EXCEL

Introduction to spread sheets – application of MS Excel – features – building and entering – editing and formatting work sheets – create and formatting different types of charts – statistical functions – Table handling.

UNIT III: MS POWER POINT

Creating a new slide – Formatting text and slide, working with Slide Show – Insert Files, Pictures, Textbox sounds, Chart and Object – Different Slide views – Using Auto Correct, Auto format and Macros.

UNIT IV: INTERNET

Introduction to Internet – www - web pages – web server – websites, modem – search engine – browser – downloading and uploading files, email and access of Economic Data.

UNIT V: SPSS

Starting SPSS – navigating in SPSS – getting data in and out of SPSS, SPSS application in Economics – ANOVA.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. BALAGURUSAMY E. | : Introduction to Computers |
| 2. ALEXIS LEON | : Introduction to Internet |
| 3. SANJAY SAXENA | : First Course in Computers |
| 4. RAJARAMAN V. | : Introduction to Computers |
| 5. K. DHANASEKARAN | : Computer Applications in Economics |

Core Based Elective II **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT**

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To make the students to know the nature and importance of Personnel management.**
- 2. To help the students to know about the process of recruitment, training and health services given to employees.**

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

Personnel Management: meaning , Definitions , Objectives and functions. Evolution and Growth of Personnel Management in India.

UNIT II: JOB ANALYSIS AND RECRUITMENT

Job Analysis: Meaning , Definitions , Process and Uses of Job Analysis: Recruitment: Meaning, Purpose ,Sources. Selection: Meaning, Techniques and Importance. Tests: Meaning, Types Psychological Tests , Placement and Induction: Meaning ,Elements of Good Induction, Objectives and Functions of supervisor.

UNIT III: TRAINING, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Training: Meaning, Features ,Methods and Advantages. Management development Programme: Meaning , Importance and Objectives. Promotion, Meaning, Definitions Purposes and Principles. Transfer: Meaning, Definitions ,Types , Purposes and Principles.

UNIT IV: MANPOWER PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

Motivation: Definition , Nature , Importance and Responsibilities. Man Power Planning : Meaning ,Definitions ,Objectives , Advantages , Process and Limitations. Performance Appraisal: Meaning ,Objectives , Importance and Process.

UNIT V: SAFETY AND HEALTH SERVICES

Safety, Meaning, Components, Safety Training ,Safety Education and Safety Publicity. Health Services: Bad Health, Causes and Industrial Health Programme. Absenteeism: Meaning, Features, Causes, Effects and Measures to Control Labour. Turnover: Retirement, Layoff and Discharge.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. DEVAN R.S. : Principles of Management
2. MATHUR J.S. AND MITTAL S.K : Personnel Management
3. MEMORIA C.B. AND MEMORIA S. : Marketing Management
4. MEMORIA C.B. : Personnel Management
5. TRIPATHI P.C. : Personnel Management and Industrial Relations

OBJECTIVES

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

UNIT I: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH & PLANNING TECHNIQUE

Economic development: meaning, obstacles to economic development economic growth: meaning; factors of economic growth. Choice of technique.

UNIT II: THEORIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The classical theory, the Marxian theory, the Schumpeterian, Lewis theory and Feirans theory.

UNIT III: APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

Balanced growth & unbalanced growth. Critical minimum effort. Big push.

UNIT IV: DOMESTIC MEASURES AND INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Capital formation: Meaning, importance and sources. Importance and sources, Importance of foreign trade, Role of foreign, Aid and Two-Gap model,

UNIT V: THEORIES OF GROWTH

Harrod – Domar models, Kaldor model, Joan Robinson’s model, Solow model and Growth models in Indian planning.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. BENJAMIN HIGGINS : Economic development, problems, principles and polices.
2. ROSTOW W. W. : Stages of Economics growth.
3. ARTHUR LEWIS : Theory of Economic growth

Core XV

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Credits: 5

Hours: 6

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To understand the relationship between Environment and Economics**
- 2. To make conservation of Environmental resources through Economic Principles.**

UNIT I: BASIC CONCEPTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics – Basic Concepts of Environmental Economics – Inter-relationship with other Sciences.

UNIT II: THEORIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Efficiency in a Private Market Economy – Theory of Material Balance – Spill Over Effects – Externalities – Efficiency and social welfare – Internalization of Externalities – Solutions to the Externalities – Environmental Quality as a Public Good.

UNIT III: ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT

Risks of a Deteriorating Environment – Natural Resources and their Conservation – Population and Environmental Quality – Economic Growth and Environmental Quality – Retarding Impacts – Green House Effect – Acid rain. Climate change –green price

UNIT IV: ECONOMICS OF POLLUTION AND CONTROL

Meaning of Pollution – Types of Pollution – Impacts on Human Health, Animals and Vegetation – Recycling of Wastes – Pollution and Resources Use – The Cost-Benefit Analysis of Pollution Control – Direct and Indirect Methods of Pollution Control.

UNIT V: POLICY MEASURES:

Basic Approaches to Environmental Policy – Distributive Effects of Environmental Policy – International Environmental policy – India's Environmental Policy – Law and Environmental Protection in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. SANKARAN A. : Environmental Economics.
2. KARPAGAM M. : Environmental Economics.
3. VARATHARAJAN AND ELANGO VAN : Environmental Economics.

4. PEARCE, D.W. : Environmental Economics.
 5. SENACA J.J. and TAUSSIG M.K. : Environmental Economics

Core Based Elective III MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

Objectives

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

UNIT I: BASIC CONCEPTS OF MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

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

UNIT II: DEMAND ANALYSIS

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

UNIT III: DECISION MAKING

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

UNIT IV: PRICING

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

UNIT V: CAPITAL BUDGETING AND INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

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

REFERENCES:

1. SANKARAN S. : Managerial Economics.
2. JOEL DEAN : Managerial Economics.
3. VARSHNEY &MAHESWARI : Managerial Economics.
4. SAMUEL WEBB : Managerial Economics.
5. MUKNERJEE & MUKHOPATHAY : Managerial Economics.
6. HOLTON WILSON & STEPHEN DARR : Managerial Economics.
7. MOTE, PAUL & GUPTA : Managerial Economics.

8. MARRIS : Managerial Theory of the Firm.
9. JHINGAN M.L. & STEPHEN : Managerial Economics

Core Based Elective IV ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

Credits: 4

Hours: 6

Objective:

To give knowledge on entrepreneurial development in India

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION To ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development of the Concept, Entrepreneurship – Definition of the Concept
Entrepreneur – Comparison with Entrepreneur and intrepeneur – Traits, Types, Functions –
Motivating Factors.

UNIT II: ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDP) – Training – Objectives, Need and
Stages – Methods of Training – Entrepreneurial Development Programmes in India.

UNIT III: PROJECT FORMULATION

Meaning of Project, Classification – Objectives of Project – Feasibility Report –
Project Report – Trade Fairs-choice of form of organization.

UNIT IV: FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Concept of Financial Analysis and Scope of Financial Analysis, Sources of Project
Finance – Credit Facilities – the lead banks –micro small medium enterprises act (2006) –
Most suitable Agency for assistance – Approaching an institution for assistance-institution
for entrepreneurial development.

UNIT V: RURAL AND WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Rural Entrepreneurs – Women Entrepreneurs – Empowerment of Women and Weaker
Sections – Problems of Women Entrepreneurs – Solutions to solve the Problems of Women
Entrepreneurs.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. SARVANAVEL : Entrepreneurial development
2. C.B GUPTHA AND SRINIVASAN : Entrepreneurial development
3. KANKA : Entrepreneurial development

