



**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM-LEARNING
OUTCOMES BASED CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK**

M.A. Economics Programme
(CBCS-LOCF)
(With effect from 2022-23)

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
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Curriculum Design – M.A. Economics Programme (CBCS-LOCF)
(With effect from 2022-23)

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1. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

1. To help students to understand basic and advanced economic concepts and theories.
2. To train students to apply economic concepts and theories in solving various problems.
3. To enable students to analyse economic issues, think critically and make appropriate decisions.
4. To up-skill students in the application of statistical, mathematical and econometric tools of analysis.
5. To keep track with the latest developments in the dynamic field of economic science.

2. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

PO1	Attainment of theoretical and empirical knowledge of economics.
PO2	Imbibement of application of economic theories of problem solving.
PO3	Acquirement of critical thinking and decision making skills.
PO4	Development of analytical skills and mindset.
PO5	Exposure to contemporary developments in economics.

3. PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

PSO1	Understanding and application of Microeconomic and Macroeconomic theories.
PSO2	Develop an advanced theoretical understanding of consumer behaviour and decision-making.
PSO3	Understanding about the origin and development of economic ideas and their interrelations.
PSO4	Gain the ability to apply the principles of Public Economics in analyzing various government policies.
PSO5	Develop ability to probe into the issues in India's economic development.
PSO6	In-depth analysis of the sectoral contributions of agriculture, industry and service sector in India.
PSO7	Understanding the role and response of monetary and fiscal policies on economic development.
PSO8	Understanding Economics through international perspectives.
PSO9	Gain the ability to make critical analysis of various economic growth and development theories.
PSO10	Develop an insight into specialized fields of Economics, like Agricultural Economics, Industrial Economics, Labour Economics, Business Economics, etc.
PSO11	Develop ability to use mathematical and statistical methods and techniques for analyzing various economic problems.

4. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:

A candidate who has passed any UG degree is eligible.

5. DURATION OF THE COURSE

The duration of the course is two years. Each academic year consists of two semesters of 90 working days each.

6. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION:

English is the medium of instruction and examinations.

7. ASSESSMENT METHOD:

For securing a Post Graduate Degree in Economics, a student has to secure 90 credits.

THEORY PAPERS

For a pass in each theory paper, a student has to obtain a minimum of 10 marks out of 25 marks in the Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) component and a minimum of 30 marks out of 75 marks in the End Semester Examination (ESE) component and an overall minimum of 50 marks out of 100 marks in Total.

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESSMENT (CIA)

Components	Maximum Marks
Assignment	5
Seminar	5
Test (2)	15
TOTAL	25

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION (ESE)

Part	Components	Maximum Marks
A	10 Questions X 2 Marks (Two Question from Each Units) (Answer ALL)	20
B	5 Questions X 5 Marks (2 Questions from Each Units) ((a) or (b) Type)	25
C	3 Questions X 10 Marks (One Question from Each Units) (Answer any THREE)	30
TOTAL		75

PROJECT WORK

The marks for the Project Work shall be the average marks awarded by external and internal examiners. For a pass in the Project Work, a student has to obtain a minimum of 60 marks out of 150 marks for the Project Report and a minimum of 20 marks out of 50 marks for the Viva-Voce Examination and an overall minimum of 100 marks out of 200 marks in Total.

Components	Maximum Marks
Project Report	150
Viva-Voce	50
Total	200

CURRICULUM DESIGN

M.A. Economics Programme is offered under Choice Based Credit System-Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework (CBCS-LOCF) pattern and it consists of Core, Core Choice, Elective, Experimental and Non-Major Elective Courses with a total of 90 Credits. The total number of Courses is 21 and is spread over 4 Semesters. The students will have to undergo two Value Added Courses (2 extra credits each), one Online Course (2 extra credits) and two Field Projects/Internships as part of the programme.

Sl. No	Type of the Course	No. of Courses	Total Credits
A	Core Courses	8	40
B	Core Choice Courses	3	15
C	Elective Courses	3	12
D	Experimental Courses	3	9
E	Entrepreneurship/ Industry Based Course	1	5
F	Project	1	5
G	Non-Major Elective Courses	2	4
Total		21	90

ABSTRACT OF CURRICULUM DESIGN

Core Courses	Core Choice Courses	Elective Courses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Macroeconomic Analysis I 2. Statistical Methods for Economics 3. Microeconomics II 4. Mathematical Methods 5. Monetary Economics 6. Econometrics 7. Growth and Development 8. Public Economics 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Microeconomics I (or) Managerial Economics 2. Macroeconomic Analysis II (or) Income and Employment Theory 3. International Economics (or) International Business Environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural Economics (or) Industrial Economics 2. Environmental Economics (or) Health Economics 3. Tamil Nadu Economy (or) Labour Economics
Experimental Courses	Entrepreneurship/ Industry Based Course	Non-Major Elective Courses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Economic Development I 2. Indian Economic Development II 3. Research Methodology 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entrepreneurship Development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Economy (or) Introduction to Econometrics 2. Global Economy (or) Business Economics

CURRICULUM DESIGN FOR M.A. ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

Sl. No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Max Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
SEMESTER I							
1	22CC01	Macroeconomic Analysis I	5	6	25	75	100
2	22CC02	Statistical Methods for Economists	5	6	25	75	100
3	22CO01a 22CO01b	1. Microeconomics I (or) 2. Managerial Economics	5	5	25	75	100
4	22EC01a 22EC01b	1. Agricultural Economics (or) 2. Industrial Economics	4	5	25	75	100
5	22EXPC01	Indian Economic Development I	3	5	25	75	100
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E- resources, VAC, etc.			--	3	--	--	--
SEMESTER II							
1	22CC03	Microeconomics II	5	5	25	75	100
2	22CC04	Mathematical Economics	5	5	25	75	100
3	22CO02a 22CO02b	1. Macroeconomic Analysis II (or) 2. Income and Employment Theory	5	5	25	75	100
4	22EC02a 22EC02b	1. Environmental Economics (or) 2. Health Economics	4	5	25	75	100
5	22EXPC02	Indian Economic Development II	3	5	25	75	100
6	22NMEC01a 22NMEC01b	1. Indian Economy (or) 2. Introduction to Econometrics	2	3	25	75	100
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E-resources, VAC, etc.			--	2	--	--	--
SEMESTER III							
1	22CC05	Monetary Economics	5	5	25	75	100
2	22CC06	Econometrics	5	5	25	75	100
3	22CO03a 22CO03b	1. International Economics (or) 2. International Business Environment	5	5	25	75	100
4	22EC03a 22EC03b	1. Tamil Nadu Economy (or) 2. Labour Economics	4	5	25	75	100
5	22EXPC03	Research Methodology	3	5	25	75	100
6	22NMEC02a 22NMEC02b	1. Global Economy (or) 2. Business Economics	2	3	25	75	100
7	22CP01	Project	-	2	--	--	--
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E-resources, VAC, etc.			-	-	--	--	--
SEMESTER IV							
1	22CC07	Growth and Development	5	5	25	75	100
2	22CC08	Public Economics	5	5	25	75	100
3	22EIBC01	Entrepreneurship Development	5	5	25	75	100
4	22CP01	Project	5	15	50	150	200
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E- resources, VAC, etc.			--	--	--	--	--
Overall Total			90	120	550	1650	2200

EXTRA-CREDIT COURSES

S. No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Year	Credits	Teaching Hours	Max Marks		
						CIA	CEE	Total
NON-COLLEGIATE COURSES								
1	22VAC1	Microsoft Office Essentials For Social Sciences	I	2	30	25	75	100
2	22VAC2	Basic Application of SPSS in Research	II	2	30	25	75	100
3	22ONC01	Economic Thought (Department Online Course)	I/II	2	-	-	-	-
4	22FPI01	Field Project/Internship	I	-	-	-	-	-
5	22FPI02	Field Project/Internship	II	-	-	-	-	-

Syllabus & Scheme

SEMESTER - I

Sl. No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Max Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
1	22CC01	Macroeconomic Analysis I	5	6	25	75	100
2	22CC02	Statistical Methods for Economists	5	6	25	75	100
3	22CO01a 22CO01b	1. Microeconomics I (or) 2. Managerial Economics	5	5	25	75	100
4	22EC01a 22EC01b	1. Agricultural Economics (or) 2. Industrial Economics	4	5	25	75	100
5	22EXPC01	Indian Economic Development I	3	5	25	75	100
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E- resources, VAC, etc.			--	3	--	--	--
TOTAL			22	30	125	375	500

Course Title	MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS I	Semester	1
Course Code	22CC01	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	6

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the importance of national income and its flow in the economy. • To explore the various aggregate demand and supply models. • To inculcate the knowledge and ideas of consumption functions and their applications. • To provide a perspective of investment function and its policy measures. • To explore the IS-LM model and its implication in the government sector. • To make students cognizant of the recent theories in Macro Economics.
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Unit – I	National Income and Accounts
Circular flow of income in two, three and four sector economy – Concepts of national income- GNP, GDP, NNP, NDP, Disposable Income, Personal Income, Green GDP – Factor cost and Market Price – Different forms of national income accounting – Nominal Income and Real Income – GDP Deflator – Difficulties in calculating National Income – Social Accounting – Input-Output Accounting – Flow of Funds Accounting and Balance of Payments Accounting.	
Unit – II	AD-AS Model
Aggregate Demand and Supply Curve – Classical view and Keynesian View – Concept of Effective Demand – Derivation of AD-AS Curve – Concept of Effective Demand-Shift in AD-AS Curve – The Sticky Wage Model – Economic Fluctuation AD-AS Model – (NP1970: Paul A. Samuelson).	
Unit – III	Consumption Function
Keynes’s psychological law of consumption – Implications of the law – Short run and Long run consumption function; Empirical evidence on consumption function – Income consumption relationship – Absolute Income, Relative Income, Life Cycle (NP1985: Modigliani) and Permanent Income Hypotheses (NP1976: Friedman).	
Unit – IV	Investment Function
Marginal efficiency of investment and level of investment – Marginal efficiency of capital and investment – long run and short run – accelerator and investment behaviour – Accelerator Multiplier Interaction – Influence of policy measures on investment – Empirical evidence.	
Unit – V	Neo-Classical and Keynesian Views on Interest
The IS-LM Model – Extension of IS-LM model with government sector – Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies – Extension of IS-LM models with labour market and flexible prices.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent theories and developments in Macro Economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Acquire the idea of national income and accounts.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CO2	Gain knowledge of the aggregate demand curve and aggregate supply curve.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Analyse the consumption function.	✓	✓		✓		
CO4	Evaluate the investment function.	✓	✓		✓		
CO5	Understand the various neo-classical theories and Keynesian views on Interest.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

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2. Branson, W.A. (1989), Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, (3rd Edition), Harper and Row,New York.
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15. Soumen Sikdar (2020), Principles of Macroeconomics, OUP, India
16. William A. McEachern (2017), Macroeconomics: A Contemporary Introduction, Cengage Learning.
17. David Romer (2018), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw-Hill Education.
18. Sreejata Banerjee, P. Nandakumar Warriar (2018),Macroeconomics Theories and Applications for Emerging Economies, SAGE Publications.

Course Title	STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMISTS	Semester	1
Course Code	22CC02	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	6

Course Objectives	<p>Make the students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify the different types of data. • Identify univariate analysis, bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis. • Define probability and theorems of probability. • Learn statistical hypothesis and its applicability in research. • Understand the importance of index numbers in economic analysis. • Cognizant of the recent developments in statistical methods for economic analysis.
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Unit – I	Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data
Collection of data: Types of data – qualitative and quantitative, discrete and continuous, time series – cross section, panel and longitudinal data – Organisation of data – frequency distribution – its formation – types of tables – simple tables and complex tables – qualities of an ideal table – Presentation of data: bar and pie diagrams, Histogram, Frequency polygon.	
Unit – II	Analysis of data
Univariate analysis – Measures of central tendency: Mean, median, mode – Measures of dispersion – range, standard deviation, coefficient of variation. Bivariate analysis: correlation analysis – Methods of measuring correlation co-efficient – Pearson’s coefficient of correlation – Spearman’s Rank correlation; Regression Analysis – Regression equations, Regression co-efficients, Time series analysis (Method of least square) – Multivariate analysis: Factor analysis & Principal Component Analysis.	
Unit – III	Understanding Probability
Probability: Meaning – Approaches to probability – classical or a priori probability, a posteriori probability – Importance of probability; Calculation of probability – Mutually exclusive events, simple and compound events, complementary events, exhaustive events, Equally likely events; Theories of probability – Addition Theorem, Multiplication theorems – conditional probability, mathematical expectation.	
Unit – IV	Test of significance
Hypothesis: Qualities of a hypothesis – Steps in testing a Hypothesis – Formulation of statistical hypothesis – null and alternative – level of significance – type 1 error, type II error. Properties of Normal distribution: standard error, one and two tailed tests – Large and small sample tests. Single and double mean, single and double proportions, single and double variances, Chi-square [χ^2], ANOVA – one way and two ways.	
Unit – V	Index numbers
Index numbers: uses, Problems in the construction of index numbers, Price index and quantity index – weighted index and unweighted index, (Laspeyres, Paasche & Fisher’s index numbers) chain index, base shifting, consumer price index number and cost of living index – simple aggregate method & family budget method.	

Unit – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Recent developments in Statistical methods for economic analysis.

Course Outcomes

On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Differentiate various kinds of data.	✓	✓				
CO2	Analyse univariate data, bivariate data, and multivariate data.			✓	✓	✓	
CO3	Appreciate probability and theorems of probability.		✓		✓	✓	
CO4	Write a hypothesis for different types of research and test its significance for small and large samples.			✓	✓	✓	✓
CO5	Calculate price index and quantity index.			✓	✓		

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2. Gupta, S.C. (2016) Fundamental of Statistics, Himalaya publications New Delhi.
3. Gupta, S.P. (2002), Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand, New Delhi.
4. Aczel D Amir and Sounderpandian Jayavel, Complete Business Statistics, Tata McGraw Hill Publishers, Newdelhi ISBN 0070620164
5. Chou, Y. (1975), Statistics Analysis, Holt, Reinhart and Winston, New York.
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7. Murray R. Spiegel and Larry J Stephens, Mc Graw Hill, Schaum outlines aeries, 2008
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12. Taro Yamane (1973), Statistics: An Introductory Analysis, Harper & Row, Edition 3,
13. YP Agarwal: Statistical Methods: Concepts, Application and Computation, Sterling Publishers 1986

Course Title	MICRO ECONOMICS I	Semester	1
Course Code	22CO01a	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Choice Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the basic economics problems. • To understand the Demand and Supply equilibrium. • To study the theory of price formation. • To understand the production function and its variables. • To analyse different types of market structures (monopoly, oligopoly and a competitive market).
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Unit – I	Introduction of Economics
Basic Economic Problem – Choice and Scarcity – Deductive and Inductive Methods of Analysis – Positive and Normative Economics – Economic Models – Characteristics of Equilibrium and Disequilibrium Systems.	
Unit – II	Consumer Behaviour
Elasticities of demand – Elasticity of supply – Theories of demand – Utility – Indifference curve and their applications – Revealed preference theory; Revision of demand theory by Hicks – Characteristics of goods approach – Consumer’s choice involving risk – Indirect utility functions – Recent developments in demand analysis – Consumer’s surplus – Inter-temporal consumption – Elementary theory of price formation – Demand and supply equilibrium; Cobweb theorem; Lagged adjustment in interrelated markets.	
Unit – III	Production Functions
Production function with one variable input and two variable inputs – Cost minimizing input choices – Some common production functions – Cobb-Douglas and Constant elasticity of substitution production function – Returns to scale – Expansion path.	
Unit – IV	Theories of Cost
Cost – Short run and long run costs and their relationship in traditional cost theory – Average Marginal Relationships – Modern cost theory – Economies and diseconomies of scale – Economies and diseconomies of scope.	
Unit – V	Market Structure
Forms of market – Perfect competition; price and output determination – Monopoly; equilibrium price and output determination – Price discrimination, monopoly control and regulation – Monopolistic competition; price and output determination – Oligopoly; features.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent Theories and Developments in Micro Economics	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Identify the basic economics problems.	✓	✓		✓		
CO2	Gain knowledge about the consumer behaviour.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Study the production function.	✓	✓		✓		
CO4	Analyse the cost and its relationship	✓	✓		✓		
CO5	Understand the various market structures.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

References:

1. Ahuja H.L (2019), "Principles of Microeconomics", S Chand Publishing, New Delhi.
2. Baumol, W.J (1972), "Economic Theory & Operations Analysis", Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
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11. Pindyck R. S. and Rubinfeld, D. L. (1999), Microeconomics, Prentice Hall of India.
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15. Varian, Hall .R (1990), Intermediate Microeconomics, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, London.
16. Varian, Hall R., (1992), Microeconomic Analysis (Third Edition), W.W. Norton & Company, New York, London.
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Course Title	MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS	Semester	1
Course Code	22CO01b	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Choice Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize with the students the importance of economic approaches in managerial decision making. • To understand the applications of economic theories in business decisions. • To understand the various market structures. • To study the national income and business cycles. • To analyse the macroeconomic environmental factors.
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Unit – I	Introduction of Managerial Economics
General foundations of managerial economics – Economic approach – Circular flow of activity – Nature of the firm – Objectives of firms – Demand analysis and estimation – Individual, market and Firm demand – Determinants of demand – Elasticity measures and business decision making – Demand forecasting.	
Unit – II	Theories of firm and costs
Law of variable proportions – Theory of the firm – Production functions in the short and long run – Cost functions – Determinants of costs – Cost forecasting - Short run and long run costs – Type of costs – Analysis of risk and uncertainty.	
Unit – III	Market Structures
Product markets – Determination under different markets – Market structure – Perfect competition – Monopoly – Monopolistic competition – Duopoly – Oligopoly – Pricing and employment of inputs under different market structures – Price discrimination – Degrees of price discrimination.	
Unit – IV	National Income and Business Cycles
Introduction to national income – National income concepts – Models of national income determination – Economic indicators – Technology and employment – Issues and Challenges – Business cycles – Phases – Management of cyclical fluctuations – Fiscal and monetary policies.	
Unit – V	Macroeconomic Environment
Macroeconomic environment – Economic transition in India – A quick review – Liberalization, privatization and globalization – Business and government – Public-Private Participation (PPP) – Industrial finance – Foreign Direct Investment(FDIs).	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Managerial Economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Understand the managerial economics.	✓	✓		✓		
CO2	Aware of the various types of costs and its theories.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Study the different markets.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
CO4	Analyse the calculation of national income and its benefits.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
CO5	Understand the macroeconomic environmental factors.	✓	✓		✓		

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1. Adam Smith (2018), "The Wealth of Nations", Fingerprint! Publishing, New Delhi
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Course Title	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	Semester	1
Course Code	22EC01a	Credits	4
Course Category	Elective Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide various concepts and framework of study of Agricultural Economics. • To provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area. • To familiarize students with policy issues that are relevant to Indian agricultural economics. • To enable students to understand the agricultural marketing strategies of India. • To have a comprehensive knowledge on Agriculture and Globalization.
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Unit – I	Agriculture and Economic Development
Nature and scope of agriculture – Traditional agriculture and Modern Agriculture – Zero budget farming and organic farming – Role of agriculture in economic development – Interdependence between agriculture and industry – Agricultural development, poverty and environment.	
Unit – II	Rural Infrastructure
Use of land, water and energy – Rural transport, communication, extension services, Custom hiring Centres – Agricultural finance – Rural social infrastructure – Education, health and information dissemination – Role of NABARD	
Unit – III	Agriculture Production and Productivity
Agricultural production – Resource use and efficiency – Factor combination and resource substitution – Inter regional variation in growth of output and productivity – Cropping pattern shifts – Farm budgeting and cost concepts – Technical change, labour absorption and gender issues in agricultural services – GM Crops and their impacts.	
Unit – IV	Agricultural Marketing in India
Marketing and state policy – Agricultural markets and marketing efficiency -Regulated markets – Marketable surplus – Behaviour of agricultural prices – State policy with respect to agricultural marketing: FPOs and e-NAMS – Warehousing – Taxation and crop insurance – Terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural prices – New farm laws.	
Unit – V	Agriculture And Globalization
International trade in agricultural commodities – Role of World Trade Organization; Issues in liberalization of domestic and international trade in agriculture – Impact of WTO on Indian agriculture – AOA	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Agricultural Economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Know the role of agriculture in economic development.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO2	Know the physical and economic optimum point of output.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO3	Analyse agricultural production function using programming techniques.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO4	Estimate the marketing efficiency.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO5	Identifying the role of different organizations in international trade and the share of agriculture in total export.	✓	✓		✓	✓	

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Course Title	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	Semester	1
Course Code	22EC01b	Credits	4
Course Category	Elective Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide various concepts and framework of study of Industrial Economics. • To acquire the knowledge of policies related industrial sector • To create the awareness about the available financial sources to industries. • To equip the students to take decision on investment and understanding the legal framework of industrial sector. • To enable the students to measure productivity numerically by using econometric techniques.
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Unit – I	Theory of the Firm and Pricing
Firm and Industry – Objectives of the firm – Traditional theories of the firm – Managerial theories – Behavioural theories – Pricing policies and practices – Pricing methods – Product line coverage and pricing – Pricing and advertising.	
Unit – II	Industrial Legislations
Monopoly and Concentration – Measurement of market concentration – MRTP Act – FERA – FEMA – CCI – Sickness in Indian industry – Small scale enterprises – Role of SSI in Indian Economy – Small scale sector policy- EXIT policy – Golden Hand shake policy – SEZ policies – FTWZ policies – R&D policy – Venture capital – MSME – Start-ups.	
Unit – III	Industrial Finance
Need for finance – Types of finance – Sources of finance – Development banking – IFCI – IDBI – ICICI – SFCs – SIDBI – MUDRA – NBFCs – Funds flow statements – Need, managerial use and limitations.	
Unit – IV	Investment Decisions
Financial Ratio Analysis – Interpretation and Classification of Ratios – Methods of Project Evaluation – The Payback method, NPV, BCR, IRR – Assessment of Investment Appraisal Techniques – Inventory Investment Appraisal Profitability.	
Unit – V	Measurement of Industrial productivity
Industrial Efficiency of Factors – Theory of Production function – Cobb-Douglas and CES – Measurement of Productivity – Partial Factor Productivity – Incremental Productivity Ratios – Total Factor Productivity – Kendrick, Solow indices – Measurement of Technical efficiency.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent theories and developments in Industrial Economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Understanding the various concepts and theories of industrial economics.	✓	✓				
CO2	Understand the legal aspects and policies of industrial economics.		✓				
CO3	Able to identify the financial sources to start a business.		✓	✓			
CO4	Analysing the financial ratios and project evaluation for investment decision.		✓	✓	✓		
CO5	Measuring the industrial productivity and efficiency.				✓	✓	✓

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5. Hay D.A & Morris D.J (1979), "Industrial Economics Theory and Evidence", Oxford University Press, Oxford.
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7. B.N Goldar (1986), "Productivity Growth in Indian Industry", Allied Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi,.

Course Title	INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – I	Semester	1
Course Code	22EXPC01	Credits	3
Course Category	Experimental Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the students understand Indian Economic Development since Independence. • To understand demographic features of Indian population. • To familiarize the features of agricultural and Industrial sector of India • To familiarize the features of service sector of India. • To analyse the problem of poverty and unemployment in India and the various government schemes to reduce it. • To make students cognizant of the recent developments in Indian economy.
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Unit – I	Economic Development since Independence
Economic development during colonial rule – Economic development since independence – Structural change since independence – Political, economic and social – Economic policies perused between 1950’s and 1980’s: Mixed economic framework – Market intervention policy and import substitution.	
Unit – II	Demography and Regional Development
Demographic features of Indian population – Density of population – Demographic transition of population – Age composition of population – Role of human capital - Rural-urban migration – Urbanization – Social infrastructure – Education, health and environment - Regional imbalance – Regional policy in India - Regional differentials in India’s development.	
Unit – III	Agricultural Sector and Industrial Sector
The place of agriculture in the national economy – Credit and agricultural subsidy policy – Agricultural marketing and price – Green revolution – Recent developments in Indian agriculture – Review of Industrial Growth since independence – Industrial Structure: Traditional, MSMEs – Industrial sickness – Industrial policy Resolutions – Role in economic development.	
Unit – IV	Service Sector and Infrastructure Development
Infrastructure development in India – Growth and performance of service sector in India – transport: railways, roads, shipping and airways – energy – power – role of service sector in economic development – banking – insurance – telecommunications – IT Industry – ICT – Performance in health and education.	
Unit – V	Poverty and Unemployment
Poverty: Types – definition, head count ratio, poverty gap and squared poverty gap index; Estimates of Poverty: various committees – Poverty Alleviation Programmes – Food Security: NFSA 2013 – Role of Micro Finance – (NP2020: Banerjee, Duflo, Kremer). Unemployment: Types, Nature and Causes – Informalisation of Indian work force – Employment Prospective of the Five Year Plans – Schemes to reduce unemployment.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Indian Economy.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Gain knowledge about the development strategies of India since independence.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO2	Understand the features Indian demography.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO3	Evaluate the Policies and Performance of Agriculture and Industry.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO4	Evaluate the Policies and Performance of service sector.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO5	Get knowledge on role of external sector in the economic development of a nation.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

References:

1. Agrawal, A.N. (2019, 43rd Ed.) Indian Economy, New Age International Pvt.
2. A V Balakrishnan, (2022, 3rd Ed., Economic Development in India (Policies, Reforms and Liberalisation), GK Publications, G.K. Publications Pvt Ltd.
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16. Uma Kapila (2022, 23rd Ed.), Indian Economy: Performance and Policies, Academic Foundation.
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Syllabus & Scheme

SEMESTER - II

Sl. No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Max Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
1	22CC03	Microeconomics II	5	5	25	75	100
2	22CC04	Mathematical Economics	5	5	25	75	100
3	22CO02a 22CO02b	1. Macroeconomic Analysis II (or) 2. Income and Employment Theory	5	5	25	75	100
4	22EC02a 22EC02b	1. Environmental Economics (or) 2. Health Economics	4	5	25	75	100
5	22EXPC02	Indian Economic Development II	3	5	25	75	100
6	22NMEC01a 22NMEC01b	1. Indian Economy (or) 2. Introduction to Econometrics	2	3	25	75	100
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E- resources, VAC, etc.			--	2	--	--	--
TOTAL			24	30	150	450	600

Course Title	MICRO ECONOMICS II	Semester	2
Course Code	22CC03	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<p>Make the students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand pricing in collusive and non-collusive Oligopoly. • Recall various kinds of theories of distribution. • Examine key ideas and theories of welfare economics. • Distinguish general equilibrium analysis from partial equilibrium analysis. • Get knowledge on risk and certainties in business and the effective ways to solve the problems. • As effective decision makers by understanding the recent developments in theories of competitive firms.
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Unit – I	Pricing under Imperfect Competition
Oligopoly: Non-collusive oligopoly (Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth, Chamberlin,) – Kinked demand curve – Collusive oligopoly (Cartels and mergers) – Oligopoly Regulation (NP2014: Jean Tirole) – price leadership, base point price system – Price and output determination under monopoly, bilateral monopoly and Duopoly.	
Unit – II	Theories of Distribution
Neo-classical approach – Marginal productivity theory – Modern theory of distribution – Demand and supply theory – Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets; Determination of rent, wages, interest and profit; Macro theories of distribution – Ricardian, Marxian, Kalecki and Kaldor.	
Unit – III	Welfare Economics
Welfare economics: pareto efficiency conditions, welfare functions and pareto efficiency criterion – First theorem of welfare economics – Second theorem of welfare economics – Market failure and second best – Arrow’s impossibility theorem (NP1972: Hicks & Arrow) – Sen’s Views (NP1998: Amartya Sen) – Rawl’s theory of justice, equity – efficiency trade off.	
Unit – IV	General Equilibrium Analysis
Partial and general equilibrium analysis, Walrasian equilibrium of a competitive economy, excess demand and input-output approaches to general equilibrium, existence, stability proposition. The Edgeworth Box – pure exchange, One consumer-one producer economy, 2x2 production model – Arrow-Debreu Model (NP1983: Gerard Debreu).	
Unit – V	Risk and Uncertainty
Individual behaviour towards risk, expected utility and certainty equivalence approaches, risk and risk aversion – Economics of insurance, cost and risk, risk pooling and risk spreading. Game theory – (NP2005: Aumann & Schelling; NP1994: Harsanyi, Nash, Selten) - Competitive firm under uncertainty – Adverse selection under uncertainty, – The five forces models of competition – Decision making under uncertainty (NP2002: Daniel Kahneman).	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Recent developments in sustaining the business.

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	The students will be able to determine pricing under oligopoly, monopsony, bilateral monopoly and duopoly	✓	✓	✓			
CO2	The students will compare various theories of distribution.		✓		✓	✓	
CO3	The students will be able to evaluate the ideas of welfare Economists.		✓		✓	✓	
CO4	The students will certainly differentiate partial and general equilibrium analysis.		✓		✓	✓	
CO5	The students would analyse risk, risk pooling, risk aversion and uncertainties.				✓	✓	

References:

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15. Sanjay Rode(2013)Modern Micro Economics.bookboon.com
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18. Watson and Getz (2004): Price Theory and its Uses- 5th edition, AITBS Publishers and Distributors.

Course Title	MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS	Semester	2
Course Code	22CC04	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<p>Make the students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand basic terminologies of Mathematical Methods. • Employ the rules of differentiation in calculating marginal and average values of cost and revenues. • Estimate the cost minimization and profit maximization. • Learn matrices and its significance. • Practice game theory and linear programming models. • Develop new mathematical models for Economic analysis.
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Unit – I	Introduction
<p>Concepts and tools – Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions and decimals – Square roots – Logs – Equations – Linear, non-linear; constants, variables, parameters, intercepts – coefficients – Functions – Demand and supply functions – Cost and revenue functions – Consumption function – IS & LM functions – Market equilibrium.</p>	
Unit – II	Differential Calculus
<p>Rules of differentiation – Slopes – Marginal values – Cost and revenue functions – Normal revenue conditions and normal cost conditions – Derivatives of higher order; Elasticity of demand, growth rate, functions of more than two variables – Use of derivatives in economics – Value Determination of Derivatives (NP1997: Merton & Scholes).</p>	
Unit – III	Partial Derivatives
<p>Cross Partial Derivatives – Young’s Theorem – Constrained & unconstrained optimization – Lagrangian Multiplier– Cobb-Douglas production function; Maximization, minimization (revenue maximization, profit maximization and cost minimization.) – Utility function – Production function.</p>	
Unit – IV	Matrices and Determinants
<p>Matrices: null, square, rectangular, symmetric matrices – Row, column vectors – Addition, subtraction, multiplication of matrices – Determinant – Properties of determinants – Cofactor, transpose, adjoint and inverse matrices – Conversion of equations into matrices – solving equations – Cramer’s rule – uses – Input-Output analysis – Coefficient matrix.</p>	
Unit – V	Linear Programming
<p>Linear programming: characteristics of linear programming, formulation of an LP problem – Feasible, basic and optimal solution – Graphic method – Feasible region – Simplex method – Importance of linear programming in economics – Applications of LP technique.</p>	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
<p>Recent developments in Mathematical models.</p>	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Recall the concepts, equations, functions etc. in Mathematical methods.	✓	✓				
CO2	Estimate average cost, average revenue, marginal cost, marginal revenue etc. after understanding derivatives.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
CO3	Evaluate cost minimization and profit maximization by partial derivative method.			✓	✓	✓	
CO4	Solve the system of equations by crammer's rule and matrices methods.		✓	✓	✓		
CO5	Apply linear programming technique to take effective decision in business			✓	✓	✓	

References:

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9. Schofield, N. (2018). Mathematical Methods in Economics. United States: Taylor & Francis.
10. Weber (1986) Mathematical Analysis – Business and Economic Applications

Course Title	MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS II	Semester	2
Course Code	22CO02a	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Choice Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the various demand for money models used by different economists. • To gain knowledge of inflation with different approaches to inflation and policies to control inflation. • To understand the concept of the business cycle and several views of economists on the business cycle. • To learn the application of macroeconomic policy in an open economy. • To acquire knowledge of Indian macroeconomic policies. • To make students cognizant of the recent theories in Macroeconomics.
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Unit – I	Demand for Money
Fisher’s quantity theory of money – Keynesian liquidity preference theory – Post-Keynesian; Patinkin – Real balance effect – Approaches of Baumol’s inventory approach – Tobin’s portfolio approach – Friedman restatement of the quantity theory of money.	
Unit – II	Inflation
Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Demand pull inflation- Cost Push Inflation – Structuralist theory of inflation – Philips curve analysis – Short run and long run Philips’s curve – Tobin’s modified Philip’s curve – Trade-off between unemployment and inflation (NP2006: Edmund Phelps) – Collapse of Phillip’s curve – Stagflation – Adaptive expectations and rational expectations (NP1995: Robert Lucas) – Policies to control inflation.	
Unit – III	Business Cycles
Phases of Business Cycle – Theories of Schumpeter, Keynesian, Monetarist, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks – Goodwin’s model – Real Business Cycle – New Classical and new Keynesian view – Control of business cycles – Analysis of business fluctuations (NP2004: Kydland and Prescott) – relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.	
Unit – IV	Macro-Economic Policy in Open Economy
Foreign Exchange rate – Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rate – Balance of Payments Policies – Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments and adjustment – The Expenditure Changing and Switching Policy – Mundell-Fleming Model.	
Unit – V	Macroeconomic Policies
Need for and advent of Macroeconomic policies – Transmission mechanism of monetary policy: The Portfolio adjustment – Fiscal policy and Macroeconomic goals – Crowding out and crowding in controversy – Fiscal and monetary policies of India.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent theories and developments in Macroeconomics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Acquire the knowledge of the Demand for Money.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO2	Gain an understanding of Inflation.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Analyse the Business Cycles.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
CO4	Identify the Macro Economic Policy in Open Economy.	✓	✓		✓		
CO5	Determine the Indian Macro Economic Policies.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

References:

1. Dr. H.L. Ahuja (1986), Macroeconomics theory and policy, S Chand and Company limited, New Delhi.
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Course Title	INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT THEORY	Semester	2
Course Code	22CO02a	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Choice Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the propositions of New Classical Macroeconomics. • To gain knowledge of supply-side Economics. • To understand the salient features of New Keynesian Economics. • To learn the characteristics of Post-Keynesian Economics. • To acquire knowledge of New Political Macroeconomics. • To make students cognizant of the recent developments in Macro Economics.
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Unit – I	New Classical Macroeconomics
Main propositions of NCM: Rational expectations (RE) Hypothesis – Continuous market Clearing – Lucas supply curve – New classical economics and Business cycle – Ineffectiveness of government intervention – Incorporation of RE in macroeconomic theory; Lucas critique – Monetary policy in the NCM and Philips curve – Credibility and dynamic time inconsistency.	
Unit – II	Real Business Cycles Model and Supply-side Economics
Real business cycles model: Labour market in RBC Model – Inter-temporal substitution – AS- AD in RBC Model – Supply shocks in RBC Model – Technology shocks – Neutrality of money and Flexibility of wages and prices – Stabilization policy – Supply side Economics: Main features, Types of supply-side policies – Tax (Laffer Curve), incentive and production – SSE and role of the Government.	
Unit – III	New Keynesian Economics
The fall and rise of Keynesian economics – A Keynesian resurgence, New Keynesian economics, Core propositions and features of new Keynesian economics, Nominal rigidities, Real rigidities, Small menu cost model, Implicit wage contract model – Efficiency wage theories – Insider-outsider model, New Keynesian business cycle theory, Hysteresis and the NAIRU, Policy implications.	
Unit – IV	Post-Keynesian Economics
Post-Keynesian Economics (PKE): Essentials characteristics of post Keynesian economics – various strands of PKE – Principles of effective demand and labour market: Employment and Unemployment – Consumption theory – Pricing theory and distribution of Income – Expectation – Investment theory money: endogenous supply of money and circuit theory – Minsky’s financial instability Hypothesis – Path dependency and hysteresis – Role of state – Fiscal and monetary policy in PKE.	
Unit – V	The New Political Macroeconomics
Political distortions and macroeconomic performance – Political influences on policy choice – Role of government, politicians and stabilization policy – Alternative approaches to the political business cycle, Nordhaus opportunistic model – Hibbs partisan model – Decline and renaissance of opportunistic and partisan models – Rational political business cycles –	

Policy implications of politico-economic models.

Unit – VI | Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Recent theories and developments in Macro Economics.

Course Outcomes

On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Acquire the knowledge of New Classical Macroeconomics.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO2	Gain an understanding of supply-side Economics.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO3	Analyse the propositions of New Keynesian Economics.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO4	Identify the features of Post-Keynesian Economics.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO5	Determine the characteristics of New Political Macroeconomics.	✓	✓		✓	✓	

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2. Dilip M. Nachane (2018): Critique of the New Consensus Macroeconomics and Implications for India, Springer.
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13. Scarth, William (2014): Macroeconomics: The Development of Modern Methods for Policy Analysis, Edward Elgar.
14. Williamson, Stephen D. (2018): Macroeconomics, 6th Ed, Pearson.

Course Title	ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS	Semester	2
Course Code	22EC02a	Credits	4
Course Category	Elective Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To outline the basic concepts in environmental economics. • To familiarize the theory of externalities. • To teach the programmes related to environmental studies. • To impart knowledge on Environmental policies. • To teach the measures to attain environmental sustainability. • To motivate the students to study the recent developments in Environmental Economics.
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Unit – I	Introduction
Basic concepts of environmental economics – Common property resources – Renewable and non-renewable resources – Social efficiency, Economic efficiency, sustainability, environmental quality.	
Unit – II	Environmental Regulation
Optimum pollution – Theory of externalities – Measurement of externalities – Market imperfections – Pareto optimality and market failure – Common property rights – Coase theorem (NP1991: Robert Coase) – Tragedy of Commons (NP2009: Elinor Ostrom).	
Unit – III	Environmental policy
The Design and Implementation of environmental policy – Design of regulatory system – Choice of policy instruments, command and control policy, Environmental federation, Economic incentives – UNFCCC-COP.	
Unit – IV	Environmental valuation
Environmental standards – Application of valuation techniques – Benefit-cost analysis, Methods of measuring environmental quality – Contingent valuation method and travel cost method.	
Unit – V	Environmental sustainability
Variables of ecological system – Weak sustainability and strong sustainability – Measure of sustainability – Eco-friendly technology – Case of agricultural system – pricing natural resources – Environmental management – climate change and its impact (NP2018: Nordhaus).	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Environmental Economics,	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Identify the concepts of environmental economics.	✓	✓				
CO2	Evaluate the market imperfections and measure the externalities.		✓		✓	✓	
CO3	Design environmental policies to protect the economy.		✓		✓	✓	✓
CO4	Apply the methods to evaluate environmental quality.		✓	✓	✓	✓	
CO5	Suggest the ways to achieve environmental sustainability.		✓		✓	✓	✓

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3. Roger Perman, Yue Ma, James McGilvray and Michael (2003), Common, Natural Resource and Environmental Economics, Pearson Education/Addison Wesley, 3rd edition.
4. Baumol, W.J. & Oates, W.E. (1997), The Theory of Environmental Policy, Prentice Hall, Englewood-cliffs 3
5. Bhattacharya, R N (2001) 'Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective', Oxford
6. Field, Barry & Field, Martha (2016), Environmental Economics: An Introduction, McGraw-Hill Education, New York.
7. Hanley, Nick; Shogren, Jason & White, Ben (2004), Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice, McMillan India Limited, Delhi
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9. Managi, Shunsuke & Kuriyama, Koichi (2017), Environmental Economics, Routledge, London and New York.
10. Singh, Katar & Shishodia, Anil (2010), Environmental Economics: Theory and Applications, Sage Publications, New Delhi
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12. Thomas, Janet M and Callan, Scott J (2007) 'Environmental Economics', Thomson South Western, India ed.
13. Ulaganathan, Sankar (2006), Environmental Economics, OUP, New Delhi

Course Title	HEALTH ECONOMICS	Semester	2
Course Code	22EC02b	Credits	4
Course Category	Elective Course	Lecture Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acquire sufficient knowledge about fundamental principles of health economics. • To provide the concept of demand in health economics. • To acquaint with economic reasoning to resource allocation problems of the health sector. • To provide the awareness of health care financing. • To equip with the health services and the major components of social infrastructure.
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Unit – I	Introduction
Health Economics – Importance of health economics – Asymmetric nature – Concepts, definition and components – The Role economics in health sector – Healthcare system in India – Levels of health care.	
Unit – II	Demand for Supply of Health Economics
Demand for health – Factors influencing demand – Demand for medical care as investment – Measure Demand – Nature of supply of health care services – Protection of health – Pricing of health care services.	
Unit – III	Health Care Policy
National, Kinds of morbidity- Global objective of health care policy – Components of Health care system- Impact of Health Services on Health- Environmental factors and health – Health policy of World Health Organization (WHO) – National Health Policy (NHP) – National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) – Health programmes in India – Health as a social subject – Policy towards covid–19.	
Unit – IV	Health Care Financing
Health care expenditure: Private and public expenditure on health – Healthcare insurance – Need of general health insurance – Need for special health insurance for the poor disabled and aged – Financing institution in financing health care.	
Unit – V	India’s Health Sector
Trends in Public expenditure on health and family welfare – Health insurance – Health insurance in India – Health insurance schemes – Central and state government health insurance schemes – Social insurance for health care of the poor – Health policy challenges for India.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Health economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	To understand the economic concepts of health care.	✓	✓				
CO2	To understand about the demand and supply of health care services.		✓	✓			
CO3	To analyse the economic evaluation on health care		✓	✓			
CO4	To gain knowledge and to evaluate the health infrastructure.				✓	✓	
CO5	To understand the health sector in India.					✓	✓

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1. Dr.I. Sundar (2012) Health Economics and Health Care Management, Serials Publications – New Delhi – 110 002.
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4. Himanshu Sekhar, Rout and Prashant Panada (2007), Health Economics in India, New Century Publications, Delhi.

Course Title	INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT II	Semester	2
Course Code	22EXPC02	Credits	3
Course Category	Experimental Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a comprehensive knowledge about New Economic policy – 1991. • To understand the features of Five year plans in India • To provide a comprehensive knowledge about monetary policies of India. • To enable students to understand the features of fiscal policies of India • To analyse the role of external sector in the economic development. • To make students cognizant of the recent developments in Indian economy.
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Unit – I	Economic Reforms since 1991
New economic reforms of 1991 – Background – Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization – Performance of Indian economy before and after economic reforms – Performance of different sectors under NEP 1991	
Unit – II	Economic Planning in India
Approaches to economic development and its measurement – Sustainable development – Role of State, Market and other institutions – Human Development Index (HDI) – Gender development indices – Objectives and strategy of planning in India – Achievements and failures of plans – Developing grass-root organization for development – Panchayats, NGOs and pressure groups – XII Five Year Plan – Inclusive Growth – NITI Aayog	
Unit – III	Monetary Policy in India
Money market – Capital Market – Banking and Non-Banking Institutions – RBI – Role and Functions – SEBI – Objectives, role and functions – Monetary policy – Objective and instruments – Monetary policy reforms in India since 1991 – Narasimham committee report – Parallel economy – Digital currency.	
Unit – IV	Fiscal Policy in India
Fiscal Policy – Objectives and instruments – Indian tax system – Reforms in direct and indirect taxes – Public expenditure reforms since 1991 – Fiscal deficit – Deficit financing – budgetary deficits and its implication – Fiscal federalism – Public debt management in India – Centre-state financial relations – Finance commission: role and functions – FRBM Act	
Unit – V	External Sector and Globalization
International Capital flows – FDI and FII – Meaning, characteristics, merits and demerits – Role in economic development – TNCs/MNC's and economic development – Direction of India's foreign trade – India's foreign trade policy reforms since 1991 – WTO; role, functions – EXIM policy – SEZ – Globalization – Characteristics, merits, demerits – Role in economic development	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Indian Economy.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Learn key features of New Economic Policy of 1991.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO2	Evaluate Performance of Economic planning in India.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO3	Analyse the outcomes of Monetary policy reforms in India.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO4	Analyse the outcomes of Fiscal policy reforms in India.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO5	Get knowledge on role of external sector in the economic development of a nation.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

References:

1. A V Balakrishnan, (2022, 3rd Ed., Economic Development in India (Policies, Reforms and Liberalisation), GK Publications, G.K. Publications Pvt Ltd.
2. Bardhan, P.K. (9th Edition) (2014), The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Chetan Ghate (2018), Monetary Policy in India: A Modern Macroeconomic Perspective, Springer (India) Pvt. Ltd. Datt Ruddan and K.P.M. Sundaram (2018, 65th Ed.), Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.
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5. Jalan, B. (2020), The Indian Economy – Problems and Prospects, Penguin India, New Delhi.
6. Jayaraj D and Subramanian S (2012): Poverty, Inequality and Population- Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
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10. Rakesh Mohan (2018) India Transformed: 25 Years of Economic Reforms, Penguin Random House India.
11. Ramesh Chand, Pramod Joshi (2022, 1st Ed.) Indian Agriculture Towards 2030: Pathways for Enhancing Farmers' Income, Nutritional Security and Sustainable Food and Farm Systems. Springer Verlag, Singapore.
12. Reserve Bank of India, Report of Currency and Finance, (Annual).
13. Shanker Acharya and Rakesh Mohan (2011): India's Economy: Performance and Challenges- Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
14. Sanjay Kaul (2022, 1st Ed.), An Alternative Development Agenda for India, Taylor & Francis Ltd.
15. Uma Kapila (2022, 23rd Ed.), Indian Economy: Performance and Policies, Academic Foundation.
16. Uma Kapila (2022, 33rd Ed.), Indian Economy since Independence, Academic Foundation.

Course Name	INDIAN ECONOMY	Semester	2
Course Code	22NMEC01a	Credits	2
Course Category	Non-Major Elective Course	Teaching Hours	3

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the students understand Indian Economic Development since Independence. • To familiarize the features of various sectors of India to the students. • To provide a comprehensive knowledge about New Economic policy – 1991. • To analyse the problem of poverty and unemployment in India and the various government schemes to reduce it. • To analyse the role of external sector in the economic development. • To make students cognizant of the recent developments in Indian economy.
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Unit – I	Economic Development since Independence
Economic Development during Colonial Rule – Economic Development since Independence – Planning: Objectives, strategies, failures and achievements of plans.	
Unit – II	Sectors of Indian Economy
Green Revolution – Recent developments in Indian agriculture – Industrial Policy Resolutions – Industrial sector and Economic development – Infrastructure and Economics Development – Service sector and Economic development.	
Unit – III	Economic Reforms of 1991
New Economic Reforms of 1991 – Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization – Disinvestment – NITI Aayog.	
Unit – IV	Poverty and Unemployment
Poverty: definition – Types – Estimates of Poverty: various committees – Poverty Alleviation Programmes – NFSA 2013 – (NP2020: Banerjee, Duflo, Kremer) – Unemployment: Types and Causes – Recent Schemes to Reduce Unemployment.	
Unit – V	External Sector of India
Exports – Import – Balance of Payments – Exchange rate – Role of IMF and World Bank – WTO – Foreign Trade Policy of India – EXIM Policy.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Indian Economy.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Gain knowledge about the development strategies of India since independence.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO2	Understand the current position of different sectors in Economic development.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO3	Learn key features of New Economic Policy of 1991.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO4	Evaluate the programmes implemented to reduce poverty and Unemployment in India.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO5	Get knowledge on role of external sector in the economic development of a nation.	✓	✓		✓	✓	

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16. Uma Kapila (2022, 23rd Ed.), Indian Economy: Performance and Policies, Academic Foundation.

Course Title	INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMETRICS	Semester	2
Course Code	22NMEC01b	Credits	2
Course Category	Non-Major Elective Course	Teaching Hours	3

Unit – I	Definition and Scope of Econometrics
Definition, Scope of Econometrics – Relationship between econometrics, mathematical economics and statistics – Goals and division of econometrics – Methodology of econometrics.	
Unit – II	Simple linear Regression
Correlation theory – Simple linear regression model: Ordinary Least Squares Method (OLS) – Assumptions of linear regression model – Inclusion of random variable – Statistical test of significance of the estimates – Properties of the least squares estimates.	
Unit – III	Multiple Regression
Multiple regression – Statistical properties of the estimates – Test of significance – Goodness of fit – Adjusted R^2 – Derivation of unbiased estimator – Regression and analysis of variance.	
Unit – IV	Auto-correlation & Multicollinearity
Auto-correlation, Multicollinearity and Heteroscedasticity – Causes detection, consequences and remedy – Dummy variable, Distributed lags – Need, limitations and interpretation in Economics.	
Unit – V	Application of Econometrics
Econometric applications to consumption function – Estimation of elasticities – Estimation of linear and Cobb-Douglas production function – Cost function – Measurement of technical change – (NP1969: Frisch and Tinbergen; NP1980: Lawrence R Klein; NP2021: Guido and Imbens).	
Unit - VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Econometrics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	To understand the concepts of Econometrics.	✓	✓				
CO2	Will able to understand theoretical background for the standard methods used in empirical analysis, of OLS.		✓	✓			
CO3	Understand the standard method used in empirical analysis of Multiple Regression.			✓	✓		
CO4	Understand estimation issues and their implications including, biased selection, nonlinearity, Heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and multicollinearity.				✓	✓	
CO5	Analyse economic data and apply the statistical tools in economic functions for taking decisions in business.					✓	✓

References:

1. Gujarati and Porter, Basic Econometrics, Fifth Edition, McGraw Hill/Irwin, 2009.
2. Greene, William H. Econometric Analysis. 6th Edition, Prentice Hall. 2008
3. A. Koutsoyiannis, "Theory of Econometrics: An Introductory Exposition of Econometric Methods", McMillan Education Ltd., 2004.
4. Suresh K. Ghose "Econometrics", Prentice Hall of India private limited, New Delhi, 2002.

Syllabus & Scheme

SEMESTER - III

Sl. No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Max Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
1	22CC05	Monetary Economics	5	5	25	75	100
2	22CC06	Econometrics	5	5	25	75	100
3	22CO03a 22CO03b	1. International Economics (or) 2. International Business Environment	5	5	25	75	100
4	22EC03a 22EC03b	1. Tamil Nadu Economy (or) 2. Labour Economics	4	5	25	75	100
5	22EXPC03	Research Methodology	3	5	25	75	100
6	22NMEC02a 22NMEC02b	1. Global Economy (or) 2. Business Economics	2	3	25	75	100
7	22CP01	Project	--	2	--	--	--
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E- resources, VAC, etc.			--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL			24	30	150	450	600

Course Title	MONETARY ECONOMICS	Semester	3
Course Code	22CC05	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acquire an idea of the different functions of money and its value in a different environment. • To gain knowledge of the demand for money and the theories of various economists. • To understand the structures of interest rates and various classical theories of money. • To understand the concept of inflation and its types and measures. • To achieve the roles of central banks with credit control instruments and methods. • To make students cognizant of the recent theories and practices in Monetary Economics.
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Unit – I	Concept of Money
Money – Meanings and definitions - Nature and functions - Monetary standards – Gold and paper – Money supply process – Base – Multiplier approach, flow of fund approach – Value of Money.	
Unit – II	Theories of Demand for Money
Demand for Money – Classical (Fisher and Cambridge Approaches), Keynesian, Monetarist (NP1976: Milton Friedman) and Post-Keyensian (Baumol, Tobin, Micro Modules) theories – Monetary theory – Transmission mechanism – Liquidity approach (GurleyShaw Thesis, Radcliff-Sayers).	
Unit – III	Theories of Interest Rate
Money and interest – Money supply, Money demand, Income and interest – Classical theory – Loanable funds theory – Keynesian theory – Modern theory – Term structure of interest rates – Segmented markets theory – Expectations theory.	
Unit – IV	Inflation
Money and Price relationship – Inflation – Demand Pull Theory – Inflationary gap and excess demand – Cost-push theory – Wage push, mark-up pricing and profit push – Sectoral demand shift theory – Inflation – Effects and control measures – Inflation unemployment trade-off (NP2006: Edmund Phelps) – Phillips Curve.	
Unit – V	Banking and Monetary Policy
Banking – Credit Creation by commercial banks – Role of central banks – Monetary policy – Credit control – Instruments and methods – Lags in monetary policy – Monetary policy and BoP – Exchange rate – Monetary policy in an open economy – Digital currency.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent theories and developments in Monetary Economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Understand the concept of money.	✓	✓		✓		
CO2	Identify the demand for money.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Analyse the theory of demand for money.	✓	✓		✓		
CO4	Predict the Inflation.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO5	Compare the Banking and Monetary Policy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

References:

1. Chandler, V. Lester (1970), An Introduction to Theory of Money, Central Book Depot, Allahabad.
2. Crowther, Geoffrey (1958), An Outline of Money, Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., New York.
3. Kindleberger, P. Charles (1985), Keynesianism vs Monetarism and Other Essays in Financial History, Heritage Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Harris, L. (1985), Monetary Theory, McGraw Hill, New York.
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19. DevRaj(2017), Monetary Economics Theory and Practice, Neha Publishers&Distributers

Course Title	ECONOMETRICS	Semester	3
Course Code	22CC06	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the subject of Econometrics • To learn standard methods used in empirical analysis • To learn the difficulties involved in the estimation process, evaluation of parameters and enable understanding scientific decision making process. • To analyse both techniques of estimation together with methods for testing and evaluating results. • To provide an introduction to the nature and use of empirical investigation in economics.
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Unit – I	Definition and Scope of Econometrics
Definition, scope and division of econometrics – Methodology of econometric research – Correlation theory – Simple linear regression model: Ordinary Least Squares Method (OLS). Statistical test of significance of the estimates – Properties of the least squares estimates	
Unit – II	Multiple Regression and Extensions
Multiple regression and other extensions of the simple linear regression model – Regression and analysis of variance – Second order tests: Assumptions of randomness, Zero mean, constant variance and Normality of the disturbance variable (u).	
Unit – III	Auto-correlation, Heteroscedasticity & Multicollinearity
Auto-correlation, Multicollinearity and Heteroscedasticity – Causes detection, consequences and remedies – Dummy variable, distributed lags – Need, limitations and interpretation in Economics.	
Unit – IV	Simultaneous Equation Models
Simultaneous Equation Models: Structural and reduced forms – Endogenous and exogenous variables – Identification Problems and conditions – Single equation methods of estimation: TSLS, indirect least squares and least variance ratio – (NP2003: Engle and Granger)	
Unit – V	Application of Econometrics
Econometric Applications to consumption function - Estimation of elasticities – Estimation of linear and Cobb-Douglas production function – Cost function – Measurement of technical change – (NP1969: Frisch and Tinbergen; NP1980: Lawrence R Klein; NP2021: Guido and Imbens).	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Econometrics: theory and practices.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Identify the concepts of Econometrics.	✓	✓	✓			
CO2	Provide theoretical background for the standard methods used in empirical analysis, like properties of least squares estimators and the statistical testing of hypothesis.		✓	✓	✓		
CO3	Understand estimation issues and their implications including, biased selection, nonlinearity, Heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and Multicollinearity.		✓	✓	✓		
CO4	Equip with the necessary skills needed for empirical and problem oriented research by using simultaneous equation models.		✓	✓	✓		
CO5	Analyse economic data and apply the statistical tools in economic functions like consumption function, production function and cost function.				✓	✓	✓

References:

1. Gujarati and Porter (2009), Basic Econometrics, Fifth Edition, McGraw Hill/Irwin.
2. Greene, William H (2008). Econometric Analysis. 6th Edition, Prentice Hall.
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4. Suresh K.Ghose (2002). "Econometrics", Prentice Hall of India private limited, New Delhi.

Course Title	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS	Semester	3
Course Code	22CO03a	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Choice Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the theories of International trade. • To understand the further developments in the trade theories. • To provide a comprehensive knowledge on the connection between trade and economic growth. • To enable students to understand the BOP and its disequilibrium correction. • To get adequate knowledge about Exchange rate systems. • To make students cognizant of the recent developments in International Economics.
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Unit – I	Theories of International Trade
Trade as an engine of Growth – Mercantilist approach to trade – Classical theories: Absolute cost advantage and comparative cost advantage – Modern theory: Hecksher-Ohlin theorem – Leontief paradox – (NP1977: Ohlin & Meade)	
Unit – II	Developments in Trade Theories
Offer Curves – Reciprocal demand theory – Opportunity cost analysis – Factor price equalization theorem – Stolper Samuelson theorem – Metzler paradox – Posner’s imitation gap – Vernon’s product cycle theory – Leamer’s and Trefler’s theorem – Kravis theory of availability – Linder’s theory of volume of trade and demand pattern – Paul Krugman’s new trade theory (NP2008).	
Unit – III	Theory of Commercial Policies and Terms of Trade
Protection V/s Free trade –Trade restriction: Tariff and non-tariff barriers – Types and effects – New protectionism – export subsidy and countervailing duties – Dumping and anti-dumping duties – Cartels – The effect of growth on trade – Terms of trade – Types – Technical progress and trade – Rybczynski theorem – Immiserising growth – Dutch disease – Prebisch-Singer Thesis – Myrdal’s views.	
Unit – IV	Balance of Payments
Balance of payments – Components – Equilibrium and disequilibrium in BOP – Methods of correcting BOP deficit – Adjustment mechanisms – Automatic, price and income adjustments Elasticity approach- Marshall-Lerner condition- Absorption approach-Monetary approach – J-curve effect – Currency convertibility	
Unit – V	Theory of Foreign Exchange
Exchange rate – Nominal, Real, Effective, NEER, REER- Exchange rate systems – Relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates – Hybrid exchange rates – Purchasing power parity theory – Monetary approach – Asset market (portfolio balance) model – Mundell-Fleming model – International liquidity – IMF – World Bank	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in International Economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Identify the theories of international trade.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO2	Gain knowledge about the developments in trade theories.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO3	Analyse the economic effects of various commercial trade policies.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO4	Examine the equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO5	Understand the various exchange rate systems.	✓	✓		✓		

References:
1. Appleyard D. R and Field A.J. (2014) -International Economics 8 th Ed, McGraw Hill, New Delhi
2. Cherunilam, Francis (2020, 6 th Ed.): International Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Krugman P R and Obsfeild M (2017, 10 th Ed.) - International Economics- Theory and Policy, 8 th Ed, Pearson, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Mannur. H.G. (2018, 2 nd Ed.), International Economics, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
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9. Soderstein, B O and Geffry Reed (2006): International Economics, Palgrave Mc Milan.
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Course Title	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	Semester	3
Course Code	22CO03b	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Choice Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the scope and importance of International Business. • To gain a knowledge on theoretical developments in international trade. • To provide a comprehensive knowledge on global trading environment. • To enable students to know about working of foreign exchange market. • To get adequate knowledge about Economic Integration. • To make students cognizant of the recent developments in International Business Environment.
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Unit – I	Introduction to International Business Environment
International Business: Nature, importance and scope – Mode of entry into international business – Framework for analysing international business environment: Economic, political and regulatory, demographic, social, cultural and technological environments – Globalization of Markets, Trends in Globalization, merits and demerits.	
Unit – II	Theoretical Framework to International Trade
International trade Theories: Mercantilism, Absolute Cost theory, Comparative Cost theory, Opportunity Cost theory, Hecksher-Ohlin Theorem – Leontief Paradox – Complimentary trade theories: Stopler-Samuelson theorem, theories of Vernon, Paul Krugman (NP2008: Paul Krugman), Linder and Learner.	
Unit – III	Global Trading Environment and Commercial Policies
Global Trading Environment – Liberalization of World Trade – FDI and their Impact on the Economy – Multinational Companies: their Economic, Political and Legal Impact – Strategies for Dealing with MNCs Protection V/s Free trade – Trade Restriction: Tariff and non-tariff barriers – Types and Effects – New protectionism – export subsidy and countervailing duties – Dumping and anti-dumping duties – Cartels.	
Unit – IV	Foreign Exchange Markets
Foreign exchange Market – Functions – Participants – Stability of foreign exchange markets – Spot and forward market – Currency futures and options – Swap market – Foreign exchange risk; Hedging – Speculation – Stabilizing and de-stabilizing – Currency arbitrage – Internal and external balance – Policy adjustments – Expenditure changing and expenditure switching Policies-Assignment problem – Swan diagram – Mundell-Fleming model.	
Unit – V	International Economic Environment
Regional integration and trade blocks – Types of integration – Customs union, European union – regional groupings – integration of developing countries - international commodity agreements – quota agreements – Cartels – Bi-lateral & Multi-lateral contracts – Economic institutions – International Monetary Funds (IMF) – World Bank, GATT, WTO.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in International business environment.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Get a comprehensive knowledge on scope and Importance of International Business.	✓	✓			✓	✓
CO2	Identify the developments in international trade.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Analyse the economic effects of various commercial trade policies.	✓			✓		✓
CO4	Examine the working of a foreign exchange market.	✓	✓		✓		
CO5	Evaluate problems and prospects of economic Integration.	✓	✓			✓	✓

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9. Sundaram and Black (2015, 1st Ed.), The International Business Environment. Pearson Education India.
10. Sharan (2010, 3rd Ed.), International Business: Concept, Environment and Strategy. Pearson India.

Course Title	TAMIL NADU ECONOMY	Semester	3
Course Code	22EC03a	Credits	4
Course Category	Elective Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<p>Make the students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get the ideas of Resources and features of Tamil Nadu. • Understand the status of Agricultural sector in Tamil Nadu. • Learn industrial sectors and tourism in Tamil Nadu. • Service sectors and its importance in Tamil Nadu. • Learn Indian Economic thoughts. • Expert in the recent developments of Tamil Nadu Economy.
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Unit – I	Resources of Tamil Nadu
Resources – Human resources, forest resources, water resources, mineral resources – Geographical features, cultural features, economic features – Place of Tamil Nadu in HDI and GDI.	
Unit – II	Agricultural sector
Major crops – Cropping pattern, Agricultural productivity – Agricultural policy – Agricultural marketing, livestock, animal husbandry and fisheries, warehousing facilities – Role of Food corporation in Tamil Nadu.	
Unit – III	Industrial Sector
Major industries – Aerospace and defence industries, fireworks, leather industries, handloom industries – Minor industries, cottage industries, micro enterprises, tourism industries – Labour welfare measures – DIC TIIIC, SIDCO, BHEL.	
Unit – IV	Service Sector
Transport: Roadways, Railways, waterways and Airways – Role of Transport in State development – Power sectors, Banking sector, IT sector and communication sectors in Tamil Nadu.	
Unit – V	Development programmes
Tamil Nadu budget – SDGP – PCI – SHGs – Programmes of higher Education, Women and girl child development programmes, Rural development programmes, health and medical schemes, old age people schemes and programmes.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Tamil Nadu Economy.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Have knowledge about the resources and salient features of Tamil Nadu.	✓	✓				
CO2	Estimate agricultural productivity, agricultural policy of Tamil Nadu.		✓		✓	✓	
CO3	Examine the types of industries and its contribution for economic development of Tamil Nadu.			✓	✓		
CO4	Appraise the transport facilities available in Tamil Nadu.				✓	✓	
CO5	Evaluate the schemes availed by women and old age people in Tamil Nadu.				✓	✓	

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Course Title	LABOUR ECONOMICS	Semester	3
Course Code	22EC03b	Credits	4
Course Category	Elective Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the concept of labour and its importance and characteristics. • To acquire knowledge of wage determination and different theories of wage. • To gain specific ideas of labour migration trends and their effects. • To achieve the ultimate understanding of labour unions in India and social security measures. • To understand the concept of labour market reforms and policies of child and female workers in India. • To make students cognizant of the recent theories in labour economics.
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Unit – I	Introduction
Meaning – Concept, significance and peculiarities of labour – ILO – Nature, scope and importance of labour economics – Characteristics of Indian labour market.	
Unit – II	Wage Determination
Marginal productivity theory – Theory of collective bargaining – Modern theory of wages – Minimum wage and fair Wage (NP2021: David Card) – Wage determination in organised unorganised sector – Evolution and features of wage policy in India – Gig economy.	
Unit – III	Migration and Absenteeism
Approaches to Labour Migration trends & effects of Migration – Absenteeism to industrial labour in India, causes, effects and remedies – Labour turnover – Trends in labour turnover in India.	
Unit – IV	Industrial Relation
Labour Unions in India – Growth, pattern, structure and achievements of labour union in India – Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and preventive mechanism – Current trends in collective bargaining – Social security measures.	
Unit – V	Labour Market Reforms
Exit Policy – Child Labour Policy in India - Problems and policy of female workers in India – Labour relations in India – Contract labour.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent theories and trends in Labour Economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Explain the basic Labour Economics	✓	✓		✓		
CO2	Classify the different theories of labour and wage determination.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Represent the Labour migration trends.	✓	✓		✓		
CO4	Interpret the relationship of Labour with industry.	✓	✓		✓		
CO5	Understand the concept of the labour market.	✓	✓		✓		

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2. Hajela, P.D. (1998), Labour Restructuring in India : A Critique of the New Economic Policies, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
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4. Lester, R.A. (1964), Economics of Labour (2nd Edition), Macmillan, New York.
5. McConnell, C.R. And S.L. Brue (1986), Contemporary Labour Economics, McGraw-Hill, New York.
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11. S.C. Srivastava (2022), Industrial Relations and Labour Laws 8th edition, S Chand And Company Ltd .
12. S. Chakraborty (2018), Labour Economics, Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
13. Dr. Chandra Kant Singh (2019), Labour Economics, Deshraj & Sons.
14. David Lam and Ahmed Elsayed (2021), Labour Markets in Low-Income Countries: Challenges and Opportunities, Oxford University Press.
15. H L Ahuja (2016), Development Economics, S Chand Publishing, India.

Course Title	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	Semester	3
Course Code	22EXPC03	Credits	3
Course Category	Experimental Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the objectives of research and its types. • To study the different research methods and sampling designs. • To understand the criteria for research design. • To identify the methods of data collection and data processing. • To analyse the report writing and its components.
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Unit – I	Objective and Scientific Research
Science – Meaning and characteristics – Meaning of ‘research’ – Specific features of research in social sciences as opposed to physical and natural Sciences – Objectivity in research – Basic categories in scientific method – Facts – Concepts – Causality - Uncertainty – Probability – Dialectical and Historical Materialism.	
Unit – II	Research Methods and Sample Designs
Methods of Research – Deductive and inductive reasoning – Steps of scientific method – Historical method – Case study – Qualitative research techniques – Ethno methodology – Reflective and evaluative research – Sample surveys – Various sampling methods - Importance of proper sampling design – Sampling and non-sampling errors	
Unit – III	Criteria for Research Design
Steps in Research – Formulation of a research problem – Guiding principles in the choice of a research topic – Role of survey of literature – Formulation of research design – Model building – Hypothesis: concept, definition, formulation and testing.	
Unit – IV	Techniques of Data Collection & Processing
Data collection – Tools observation, schedule, questionnaire, projective techniques – Scaling Techniques – Primary and secondary data – Principles underlying construction of a questionnaire – Preparation of master table – Types of table – Parts of a table – Rules of tabulation – Data processing – Computer programmes Excel, SPSS – Analytical tables.	
Unit – V	Report Writing
Report writing – Drafting of report – Structure and general format – Style – Use of Footnotes – Citations – Presentation of tables, diagrams, charts and maps – Bibliography – Harvard referencing – Citation index – Plagiarism.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Research Methodology.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Understand the different types of research.	✓	✓		✓		
CO2	Get knowledge about the sampling methods.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Understand the formulation of research problem.	✓	✓		✓		
CO4	Aware the methods of data collection and its processing.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
CO5	Understand the report writing and its components.	✓		✓	✓		

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1. Ghosh B.N. – Scientific Method and Social Research, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Gupta S P (2017), "Statistical Methods", Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi
3. Kothari C R (2019), "Research Methodology (Methods & Techniques)", Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Singh S (2015), "Research Methodology In Social Sciences", Himalaya Pub.House, New Delhi

Course Title	GLOBAL ECONOMY	Semester	3
Course Code	22NMEC02a	Credits	2
Course Category	Non-Major Elective Course	Teaching Hours	3

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make students know about the evolution of Globalization. • To help students know the concept of Modern Globalization. • To make students aware about Financial Globalization. • To analyse the impact of Globalization. • To understand some other concerns about Globalization. • To make students cognizant of the recent developments in Globalization.
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Unit – I	Evolution of Globalization
Globalization: Concept and Definition – Views – Phases of Globalization: Globalization 1.0 – Globalization 2.0 – Globalization 3.0 – Movement towards Globalization 4.0.	
Unit – II	Modern Globalization
Modern Globalization – features – process – Dimensions – Advantages – Disadvantages – Measurements – Globalization and Economic Development.	
Unit – III	Financial Globalization
Capital movements – FDI and Foreign Portfolio Investments – Foreign investments, MNCs/TNCs and Economic Development.	
Unit – IV	Impact of Globalization
Impact of Globalisation: Sector wise Impacts – Political, Social and Cultural manifestations of globalization – Global financial Crisis (NP2022: Bernanke, Diamond, Dybvig).	
Unit – V	Globalization and some other concerns
Democracy and Globalization – Models of Governance – The Ethics of Globalization – Global public goods – UN Report on Three mega-trends	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Globalization.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Gain knowledge about the evolution of Globalization.	✓	✓		✓		
CO2	Understand the concepts of Globalization.	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO3	Learn key features of Financial Globalization.	✓	✓		✓		✓
CO4	Evaluate the impact of Globalization.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO5	Get knowledge on some other current concerns about Globalization.	✓	✓			✓	

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2. Barry Eichengreen, 'Globalizing Capital: A History of the International Monetary System', 2nd ed., Princeton University Press, Princeton and Oxford, 2008.
3. Baylis et al (2018), Globalization Of World Politics, Oxford University Press.
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10. Peter Singer, 'One World: The Ethics of Globalization', 2nd ed., Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 2002.
11. Sullivan Daniel et.al (2016). Globalization and Business, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited.
12. Stiglitz Joseph. E (2017), 'Globalization and Its Discontents Revisited' - W.W. Norton and company New York.
13. Thomas L. Friedman (2021), 'The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century', Douglas and McIntyre (2013) Limited.
14. Wild and Wild (2019, 9th Ed.), International Business: The Challenges of Globalization (What's New in Management), Pearson

Course Title	BUSINESS ECONOMICS	Semester	3
Course Code	22NMEC02b	Credits	2
Course Category	Non-Major Elective Course	Teaching Hours	3

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a foundation of economic concepts for other business streams. • To provide the concepts and tools of demand analysis. • To provide the concepts and tools of production and cost analyses. • To provide the economic tools as relevant for managerial decision making. • To provide an understanding of the aggregate economic system within which a firm operates.
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Unit – I	General Foundations of Business Economics
Nature and scope of business economics – Fundamental Concepts – Micro and Macro environments, basic technique of managerial decision-making – application of economic theories in decision making.	
Unit – II	Demand analysis and estimation
Utility analysis and the demand curve – Equilibrium of the consumer, indifference curve, meaning and determinants of demand – types of demand – individual, market and firm demand.	
Unit – III	Production and Cost Analysis
Production function – Laws of production – Economies and diseconomies of scale – laws of returns – Various concepts of cost – Break Even Analysis – Application of marginal costing in business decisions – Cost control and cost reduction.	
Unit – IV	Business Arithmetics and Legal Compliances
Determination – price determination under different market structures – pricing policies and practices – Unit cost realization – Market Intelligence – Break even analysis – Patents – IPR.	
Unit – V	Resource Opportunities
Institutional Financing - State Finance Co-operations – Venture Capital – Angel Investors – Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) – Startup India – Startup – TN - Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) – TANSEED – Mudra – (NP2021:Bernanke, Diamond, Dybvig).	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Business economics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Understand managerial decision making.	✓	✓				
CO2	Analyse the demand and demand forecasting.		✓	✓			
CO3	Analyse production and cost.			✓	✓		
CO4	Gain knowledge and evaluate the price determination.				✓		
CO5	Understand the macro economic variables of Indian economy.					✓	✓

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Syllabus & Scheme

SEMESTER - IV

Sl. No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Max Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
1	22CC07	Growth and Development	5	5	25	75	100
2	22CC08	Public Economics	5	5	25	75	100
3	22EIBC01	Entrepreneurship Development	5	5	25	75	100
4	22CP01	Project	5	15	50	150	200
Seminar, Library, Leveraging E- resources, VAC, etc.			--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL			20	30	125	375	500

Course Title	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	Semester	4
Course Code	22CC07	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand economic growth and development. • To study the theories of growth and development. • To identify the various growth models. • To study the sectoral aspects of development. • To analyse the trade and development of the economy.
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Unit – I	Economic Growth and Development
Factors determining economic growth and development – Obstacles of economic growth and development – Economic development and sustainable Development.	
Unit – II	Theories of Growth and Development
Early Growth Theories: Mercantilist growth theory, Physiocratic growth theory, Adam Smith’s theory of economic growth – Keynesian theory of secular stagnation – Marxian theory of economic Growth – Endogenous growth theory (NP2018: Romer) – (NP1971: Simon Kuznets).	
Unit – III	Growth Models
Growth Models – Harrod-Domar Model - Joan Robinson’s model of capital accumulation – Meade’s neoclassical model - Solow’s model of long-run growth (NP1987: Robert Solow) – Kaldor’s model – Models of technical change – Mahalanobis model - Lewis model (NP1979: Lewis & Shultz).	
Unit – IV	Sectoral Aspects of Development
Rationale and pattern of industrialization in developing countries – Choice of techniques, Appropriate technology and employment – Efficiency of small-scale vs. large-scale Production – Terms of trade between agriculture and industry – Infrastructure and its importance – Labour markets and their functioning in developing Countries	
Unit – V	Trade and Economic Development
International trade as engine of growth – Static and dynamic gains from Trade – Prebisch-Singer and Myrdal thesis vs free trade – Export-led Growth – Dual gap analysis – Balance of Payments – Tariffs and effective protection – International economic order – WTO and developing countries.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent theories of Economic Development and Growth.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Understand the growth and development of economy		✓	✓	✓		
CO2	Get knowledge about the theories of growth and development	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Understand the different models of growth of economy	✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO4	Aware the sectoral aspects of development of economy	✓	✓		✓		
CO5	Understand the gains from trade	✓	✓	✓			

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2. Gupta K. R (2014), "Economic Growth Models", Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi.
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4. Jhingan M. L (2019), "The Economics of Development and Planning", Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd, New Delhi.
5. Michael Todaro and Stephen Smith (2014), "Economics Development" Pearson Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Thirlwall A.P and Penélope-Lopez (2022), "Economics of Development: Theory and Evidence", Bloomsbury Academic Publication, New Delhi

Course Title	PUBLIC ECONOMICS	Semester	4
Course Code	22CC08	Credits	5
Course Category	Core Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the different roles of government in a different economy. • To acquire the knowledge of allocation of resources and public goods. • To achieve the understanding of public expenditure, social cost and benefit analysis and its applications. • To gain an idea of taxation and the different acts of taxation in various environments. • To understand the concept of fiscal policy and its components with different government roles. • To make students cognizant of the recent theories in public economics.
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Unit – I	Introduction of Public Economics
Role of Government in organized society – Government in a mixed economy – Public and Private Sectors – Private goods, public goods, and merit goods – Market failure – Decreasing costs, externalities – Uncertainty of futures markets – Informational asymmetry – Theory of second best – Public choice – Arrow’s impossibility theorem.	
Unit – II	Development of Public Economics
Rationale for Public Policy – Allocation of resources – Provision of public goods – Voluntary exchange models – Impossibility of decentralized provision of public goods (contributions of Samuelson and Musgrave) – Contributions of Clarks, Groves and Leyard – Tie-bout model – Theory of club goods – Keynesian case for stabilization policy.	
Unit – III	Public Expenditure
Public Expenditure – Wagner’s law of increasing state activities – Wiseman-Peacock hypothesis – Pure theory of public expenditure - Structure and growth of public expenditure – Criteria for public investment – Social cost-benefit analysis – Project evaluation, Estimation of costs and discount rate – Reforms in expenditure budgeting; Programme budgeting and zero-base budgeting.	
Unit – IV	Tax & Debt
Taxation – Theory of incidence – Alternative concepts of incidence – Allocative and equity aspects of individual taxes – Benefit and ability to pay approaches – Theory of optimal taxation – Trade-off between equity and efficiency – problem of double taxation – Debt – Classical view of public debt – Sources of public debt – Public borrowings and price level – Crowding out of private investment and activity – Principles of debt management and repayment.	
Unit – V	Fiscal Policy Reforms
Objectives of fiscal policy – Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies; Budgetary deficits and their implications – Fiscal policy for stabilization – Fiscal federalism in India –	

Transfer of resources from Union and States to local bodies – Indian tax system – Revenue of the Union, States and local bodies – Direct and indirect taxes – reforms – non-tax revenue of Centre, State and local bodies.

Unit – VI Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

Recent theories and policies in Public Economics.

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Describe the role of government in Society and Market failure.	✓	✓		✓		
CO2	Compare the theories and policies of Public Economics.	✓	✓		✓		
CO3	Illustrate theories of public Expenditure.	✓	✓		✓		
CO4	Identify the different types of taxation.	✓	✓		✓		
CO5	Express the major role of fiscal policy in Public Economics.	✓	✓		✓	✓	

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Course Title	ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Semester	4
Course Code	22EIBC01	Credits	5
Course Category	Entrepreneurship/Industry Based Course	Teaching Hours	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the requisites of a successful Entrepreneur. • To analyse the factors that shapes Entrepreneurial Environment. • To identify and appraisal a feasible Project. • To examine the role and functions of lending institutions and support institutions for Entrepreneur. • To discuss about Government Policy and Industrial Sickness in Small Scale Enterprises.
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Unit – I	Entrepreneur
Evolution of the concept of entrepreneur – Characteristics – Types – Functions – Traits and Mindset – Need for entrepreneurs – Difference between entrepreneur and entrepreneur – Factors influencing entrepreneurship growth – India’s start up revolution – Trends – Imperatives – benefits; the players involved in the ecosystem – Rural, social and women entrepreneurs in India.	
Unit – II	Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship Development
Entrepreneurship – Characteristics – Need – Process involved in entrepreneurship – Myths, advantages and disadvantages of entrepreneurship – Entrepreneurial and development of competencies – Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs): Need, Objectives, Phases of EDP – Entrepreneurship development training and other support organizational services – Central and state government industrial policies and regulations.	
Unit – III	Project Identification and Business Model
Project identification and selection – Project formulation – Significance, contents and formulation of a project report – Project appraisal – Methods of project appraisal – Commercialization.	
Unit – IV	Sources of Finance
Institutional Finance – Term Lending Institutions – Commercial Banks – State Finance Corporations – TIIC – Technical Support – Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), District Industries Centre (DIC), SIDCO, SIPCOT and ITCOT.	
Unit – V	Small Scale Business
Government policy for small scale enterprises – Growth strategies – Product launching – Monitoring and evaluation of small business – Industrial sickness – Causes and consequences – Preventing sickness.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent Developments in Industrial Sector.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Acquire the knowledge and skills required for an Entrepreneur.	✓	✓				
CO2	Assess the various factors that exist in Entrepreneurial Environment.	✓	✓				
CO3	Evaluate and organize a good Project.		✓		✓		✓
CO4	Describe the role and functions of Institutional Finance and Institutional Support.				✓	✓	
CO5	Monitor the Government Policy and Curb Industrial Sickness.				✓	✓	

References:
1. S.S.Khanka (2021), Creativity and Innovation in Entrepreneurship, S.Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.
2. Robert D. Hisrich, Mathew J Manimala, Michael P Peters, Dean A Shepherd (2018) "Entrepreneurship", 10e, McGraw Hill Education.
3. S.S.Khanka (2016), Entrepreneurial Development, S.Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi,.
4. Prasanna Chandra (2002), Project Planning, Analysis, Selection Implementation & Review, Tata Mc Graw Publications.

Syllabus & Scheme

EXTRA-CREDIT COURSES

Sl. No	Course Code	Name of the Course	Year	Credits	Teaching Hours	Max Marks		
						CIA	ESE	Total
1	22VAC1	Microsoft Office Essentials For Social Sciences	I	2	30	25	75	100
2	22VAC2	Basic Application of SPSS in Research	II	2	30	25	75	100
3	22ONC01	Economic Thought (Department Online Course)	I/II	2	-	-	-	-
4	22FPI01	Field Project/Internship	I	-	-	-	-	-
5	22FPI02	Field Project/Internship	II	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				6	60	50	150	200

Course Title	ECONOMIC THOUGHT	Year	1/2
Course Code	22ONC01	Credits	2
Course Category	Departmental Online Course	Teaching Hours	-

Course Objectives	<p>Make the students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get the ideas of mercantilism and physio-crates. • Understand the classical economic thoughts. • Learn neo classical economic thoughts. • Articulate Keynesian economic thoughts. • Recall Indian Economic thoughts. • Compile the recent developments in Economic thoughts.
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Unit – I	Early Economic Thought
Economic thought of Plato - The ideal state; Aristotle – Private property; Kautilya’s views – public finance and welfare state – Thiruvalluvar – Poverty and public finance – Mercantilism – Role of the state, money, Physiocrats – laissez-faire, natural order.	
Unit – II	Classical School
Adam Smith – Division of labour and role of government; Thomas Robert Malthus – Theory of population; David Ricardo; Rent theory, theory of comparative cost ; J.B. Say – productive and unproductive labour , law of markets, Karl Marx-Class struggle and surplus value.	
Unit – III	Neo-Classical School
Marginalism: Alfred Marshall – Marginal utility analysis; Gary S.Becker – Human capital model; Schumpeter – Theory of development, Institutional school: Veblen’s conspicuous consumption; Gunnar Myrdal – Growth model; Information economics – Ronald Coase.	
Unit – IV	Keynesian School
J.M.Keynes: Aggregate economy – Consumption function – Marginal efficiency of capital and marginal efficiency of investment – Underemployment equilibrium - Multiplier principle – Pareto: Pareto optimality – J.R.Hicks – Consumers surplus.	
Unit – V	Indian Economic Thought
Dadabhai Naoroji – Drain theory; M K Gandhi – Swadeshi, and cottage industries; J. Nehru – Early approaches to planning; B R Ambedkar – Problem of the Rupee - V.K.R.V.Rao – National income methodology; Indira Gandhi – 20-Point programme; Amartya Sen – Theory of human well-being.	
Unit – VI	Current Contours (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):
Recent developments in Economic thoughts.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Recap the ideas of mercantilists and physiocrats.	✓	✓				
CO2	Evaluate the ideas of classical economists.				✓	✓	
CO3	Critically examine the ideas of neo classical economists.				✓	✓	
CO4	Analyse the difference between classical and Keynesian thoughts.				✓	✓	
CO5	Appreciate the ideas of Indian economists' contributions.					✓	

References:

1. Desai and NirmalBhalerao (1999), *Economic History of Indian*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi
 2. Ganguli. B.N, *Indian Economic Thought: A 19th Century Perspective*, McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1977.
 3. Lokanathan,A., *AHistory of Economic Thought* , S. Chand and Company, New Delhi, 2007 [ninth revised edition].
 4. Eric Roll: *A History of Economic Thought*, Faber and Faber, London 2004
 5. Girija and Manimekalai, (1998), *History of Economic Thought*, Virinda Publications, New Delhi.
 6. Grey, A. and Thomson. A.E., *The Development of Economic Doctrine*, Longman Group, London, 1980.
 7. Hagela, (2000), *History of Economic Thought*, Konark Publications, New Delhi.
 8. Harry Landreth and David C Colander: *History of Economic Thought*, 4th Edn, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston
 9. Kautilya.,*TheArthashastra* (Edited, Rearranged, Translated and Introduced by L.N. Rangaranjan), Penguin Books New Delhi ,1992.
 10. Lional Robbins, (2000),*A History of Economic Thought*, Oxford University Press, Chennai.
 11. Mittal Sanjay and Prakash Sharma (1999), *Economic thought – then and new*. RBSA Publications, Jaipur.
 12. Neelakandan S. (2012) *Adamsmith mudhal karl marx varai- sevvial arasdiyal ,poruladharam; kalasuvadukal publications*
 13. Sankaran.S. (2000), *History of Economic Thought*, Margham Publications, Chennai.
 14. Schumpeter. J.A., *A History of Economic Analysis*, OUP, New York, 1954.
- Seshadri. G.B., *Economic Doctrines*, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1997.

Course Title	MICROSOFT OFFICE ESSENTIALS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES	Year	1
Course Code	22VAC1	Credits	2
Course Category	Value Added Course	Teaching Hours	30

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the basics of MS Word and its application in documentation • To have a comprehensive knowledge on MS PowerPoint. • To familiarize the uses of MS Excel in Social Sciences. • To familiarize the student about data representation in MS Excel. • To make students able to use function library for data analysis.
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Unit – I	Microsoft Word
MS Word – word basic tool bars – Overview of word menu options – Working with Ribbon, Tabs, Groups and Buttons – Creating a new document – Editing the document – Inserting a table, graph, image and video – inserting header, footer and page number – inserting equations (equation editor) – inserting, activating and deactivating a hyperlink.	
Unit – II	Microsoft PowerPoint
Introduction – creating a new presentation – using auto content wizard, using blank presentation option and design template – adding, deleting and duplicating slides – inserting images, videos, graphs – transition/ animation effects –slide show.	
Unit – III	Microsoft Excel : Introduction
Features – Uses – Worksheets – Workbooks – Cell – Range – Cell reference – Excel environment – Excel toolbars – insertion of rows and columns – entering and editing data.	
Unit – IV	Microsoft Excel : Data Representation
Data – Auto fill – Sort – Filter – Creation of charts and graphs – Formula Syntax – entering and editing Formula – AutoSum.	
Unit – V	Microsoft Excel : Operations and Formulas
Insert Functions – Function Library – Mathematical, Statistical and financial (Basic) – Descriptive statistics.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Understand basics of MS Word.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CO2	Understand basics of MS PowerPoint.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CO3	Get the uses of MS Excel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CO4	Understand representation of Data in MS Excel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CO5	Get knowledge on various operations and formulas in MS Excel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

References:

1. Excel 2019, Greg Harvey, For Dummies; 1st edition (4 December 2018), Wiley Publishing, Inc.
2. Microsoft Office 365 for Beginners 2022, James Holler (Author), 2022

Course Title	BASIC APPLICATION OF SPSS IN RESEARCH	Year	2
Course Code	22VAC2	Credits	2
Course Category	Value Added Course	Teaching Hours	30

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the SPSS. To aware the data processing by SPSS. To analysing complex information with the help of statistical tools. To analyse the theoretical and empirical foundation in statistical analysis. To study the Multivariate Analysis.
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Unit – I	Introduction to SPSS
Introduction to SPSS – SPSS Environment: data editor, output viewer, syntax editor – Data view window– SPSS Syntax – Data creation – Importing data – Variable types in SPSS and Defining variables – Creating a Codebook in SPSS.	
Unit – II	Working with Data Computing Variables
Working with Data Computing Variables – Sorting Data - Grouping or Splitting Data.	
Unit – III	Exploring Data
Exploring Data – Descriptive Statistics for Continuous Variables – Explore procedure – Frequencies Procedure – Descriptive – Compare Means – Frequencies for Categorical Data.	
Unit – IV	Analysing Data
Analysing Data – Inferential Statistics for Association: Pearson Correlation, Chi-square Test of Independence – Inferential Statistics for Comparing Means: One Sample t Test, Paired Samples T Test, Independent Samples T Test, One-Way ANOVA.	
Unit – V	Multivariate Analysis
Factor analysis – Cluster analysis.	

Course Outcomes							
On completion of the course, students should be able to		K Level					
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO1	Students’ familiarity with the tool box of statistical software.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
CO2	Capacitating students in analysing complex information with the help of statistical	✓		✓	✓	✓	
CO3	Software – Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).	✓		✓	✓	✓	
CO4	A strong theoretical and empirical foundation in statistical analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓		
CO5	To apply the Multivariate Analysis in Research	✓		✓	✓		

References

1. Field A., *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS, Fourth Edition*, SAGE, 2013
2. *HOW TO USE SPSS ® A Step-By-Step Guide to Analysis and Interpretation*, Brian C. Cronk, Tenth edition published in 2018 by Routledge.
3. IBM 2016, IBM Knowledge Centre: SPSS Statistics, IBM, viewed 18 May 2016, <https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSLVMB/welcome/>
4. *SPSS for Intermediate Statistics: Use and Interpretation*, Nancy L. Leech et al., Second edition published in 2005 by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
5. *Using IBM SPSS Statistics for Research Methods and Social Science Statistics*, William E. Wagner, Fifth Edition Published in 2015 by SAGE Publications, Inc. Criteria for Getting the C.