

SRI PADMAVATI MAHILA VISVAVIDYALAYAM, TIRUPATI
(Women's University)
Directorate of Distance Education
Programme Project Report
M.A. (Economics)

Two year M.A. (Economics) course exists in the University from 2005 as Regular Programme. It is proposed to start M.A. (Economics) course under Distance Mode with effect from 2017-18 Academic Year.

i) Programme Mission and Objectives:

The mission of the programme is Empowerment and Emancipation of women through acquisition of knowledge with specific competence to develop themselves and the society. The empowerment of women, economically and socially, can be achieved by providing an opportunity to upgrade their qualifications with sound knowledge and skills and enabling them to involve and participate actively in various activities for the growth of the society and the economy of the country.

The following are the programme objectives:

- To strive for educational excellence;
- To continue to be an effective partner in the social, cultural, and economic development of the society and the County;
- Through a constant focus on the educational quality of the learning experiences, students will be encouraged, inspired, and empowered to achieve their educational and career goals.

ii) Relevance of the Programme with HEI's Mission and Goals:

Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam was established with a mission to emancipate and empower women through education and provided the necessary knowledge and skills to find gainful occupation and to function as better builders of the Home and Society.

The course promotes and facilitates teamwork and partnerships with government organisation at local and national level, civil societies, local bodies like Chambers of Commerce, Economic Development Offices, Business firms and local industries. It serves as a catalyst in economic development through education, entrepreneurship, small business development, and customized training that responds to the demands of business, industry, and the society.

iii) Nature of prospective target group of learners:

The target group of learners for M.A. (Economics) under Distance mode programme are those who hold a UG Degree and must have studied at least one Economics subject. Being a women's university, an opportunity should be provided for the women who could not attend for the regular program and to empower women generally and more specifically increase their visibility in higher learning, teaching, research and management and entrepreneurship by enhancing their academic strengths, knowledge, skills and achieve good results in the competitions.

iv) Appropriateness of Programme to be conducted in Open and Distance Learning Mode to Acquire Specific Skills and Competence:

M.A.(Economics) programme under Distance Mode will help the learners to acquire -

- The basic knowledge of microeconomic behavior of consumers, firms, markets and pricing as supply and demand equilibrium in economic analysis.
- To understand systematic macroeconomic facts and developments for empirical analysis and policy suggestions.
- To provide in-depth knowledge on the basic Public Finance like the Public Expenditure, Public Revenue and Public Debt.
- To provide information on the nature and role of service and Infrastructure sectors in India and global level.
- To equip knowledge on the basic services useful for human development in the economy
- To learn Statistics as a tool for analyses of Research data related to economic and financial analysis and also to learn forecasting techniques.
- To provide basic information on Pure, Perfect and Imperfect Markets and help understand the Theories of firm and Theories of Distribution.
- To provide basic information about the Demand and Supply of Money and knowledge on the Theories of Money and the Functioning of Central as well as various Commercial Banks in India.
- To understand the nature, features and problems of Indian Economy there by to provide awareness to students in formulation of appropriate plan and policy for the development of India in future.

- To provide an understanding on the principles and theories of International Economics which enable the students to know consequences on income, employment and social standards.
- To equip the students with the basic knowledge of Agricultural Sector and to understand the importance of Agriculture sector in Indian Economy and to focus on the recent trends of this sector in view of Globalization.
- To provide knowledge about money market, capital market and the functioning and performance of stock exchanges.
- To focus on the Banking and Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries and role of International Financial Institutions in the Economic Development of a Country.
- To make the students to understand the importance and role of Industrial Sector in Economic Development.
- To enlighten the students on the importance of human resource development for an economy
- To provide information about the specific policies and programmes targeting the empowerment of women entrepreneur
- To understand the issues and problems of Rural Economics and help them to know the relevant strategies and programmes for upliftment of rural people.
- To provide knowledge on the fundamentals of Legal Aspects of Insurance, and various Acts of Insurance and helps the students to develop an understanding of insurance business environment in India.

(v) Instructional Design:

Duration of the programme: 2 years

Faculty and Support staff:

Teaching Faculty:

Prof. G. Sandhya Rani

Dr.P.Madhavi

Support Staff:

Secretarial Assistant -01

Office Subordinate - 01

Instructional delivery mechanism:

Self learning study material

Computer-aided materials

Contact classes and face to face interaction

vi) Admission Procedure:

- (i) Directorate of Distance Education shall adopt the admission procedure laid down by the University as per the AP reorganization act of 2014.
- (ii) Eligibility: B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. with Economics as one subject
- (iii) Fee Structure: Rs.10,000/- for the course that includes course fee, study material etc.

Curriculum Transaction:

The Contact Programme Classes will be conducted in face to face mode in every Learner Support Centre and Nodal Centre for 10 days in a semester i.e., 240 hours for 4 semesters.

Evaluation:

There will be both **Internal** and **External Assessment**. There will be one assignment per paper with 20 marks. Internal Assessment will be for 20 marks. External assessment will be for 80 marks for each paper. The papers will be evaluated by both internal and external teachers. If the difference exceeds by 12 marks then they may be sent to third valuation by internal teachers only.

vii) Requirement of the Library: The learners can make use of the resources available in the University library, Departmental library and the library at the Distance Education centre.

viii) Cost Estimation of the Programme and the provisions:

Estimated Expenditure:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| • Staff Salaries | - | Salaries shall be paid as per University regulations |
| • Student Support Services | - | Rs.2,00,000-00 |
| • Material Development | - | * |
| • To Study Centres (academic activities and administration etc.) | - | Rs.30% of the learner's fee on prorated basis |
| • Working Expenditure & Contingencies | - | Rs.1,00,000-00 |

***Note:** SLM in print and digital form of all courses are developed as per UGC Guidelines.

- (i) **Quality Assurance Mechanism and Expected Programme Outcomes:** Qualitative course material prepared with the help of experts. Advanced technology will be used in teaching the learners which will be promoted by effective coordinators. It would enhance the employability skills of the learners.

Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati
Directorate of Distance Education
 Choice Based Credit System
List of Courses in P.G. Programme in Economics

| Course Code | Course No. | Economics Core Courses (ECC) |
|----------------------|------------|--|
| I Semester | | |
| ECC | 1.1. | Micro economics –I |
| ECC | 1.2 | Macro economics –I |
| ECC | 1.3 | Public Finance |
| ECC | 1.4 | Mathematical Economics |
| ECC | 1.5 | Research Methodology and Statistical Methods |
| II- Semester | | |
| ECC | 2.1 | Micro economics –II |
| ECC | 2.2 | Macro economics- II |
| ECC | 2.3 | Computer Application and Software package |
| ECC | 2.4 | Economic Development and Planning |
| ECC | 2.5 | Indian Economy |
| III- Semester | | |
| ECC | 3.1 | International Economics |
| ECC | 3.2 | Agricultural Economics |
| ECC | 3.3 | Environmental Economics |
| ECC | 3.4 | Financial Markets and Institutions |
| EIEC | 3.5 | Rural Economics |
| IV- Semester | | |
| ECC | 4.1 | Industrial Economics |
| ECC | 4.2 | Human Resource Development |
| ECC | 4.3 | Dissertation |
| ECC | 4.4 | Entrepreneurship and Skill Development |
| EIEC | 4.5 | Economics of Insurance |

- In fourth semester Dissertation is compulsory – 80 marks for Dissertation Report and 20 marks for viva.

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P.G. Course in Economics
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Details of Credits for the Courses are as follows:

| Course Code | Course No. | Economics Core Courses (ECC) | No. of Hrs. (L-P-T-D) | No. of Credits | Internal Assessment | Semester End Exam | Total Marks |
|----------------------|------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| I Semester | | | | | | | |
| ECC | 1.1. | Micro Economics –I | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 1.2 | Macro Economics –I | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 1.3 | Public Finance | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 1.4 | Mathematical Economics | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 1.5 | Research Methodology and Statistical Methods | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| II- Semester | | | | | | | |
| ECC | 2.1 | Micro Economics –II | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 2.2 | Macro Economics- II | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 2.3 | Computer Application & Software Packages | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 2.4 | Economic Development and Planning | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 2.5 | Indian Economy | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| III- Semester | | | | | | | |
| ECC | 3.1 | International Economics | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 3.2 | Agricultural Economics | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 3.3 | Environmental Economics | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 3.4 | Financial Markets and Institutions | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 3.5 | Rural Economics | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| IV- Semester | | | | | | | |
| ECC | 4.1 | Industrial Economics | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 4.2 | Human Resource Development | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 4.3 | Dissertation | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 4.4 | Entrepreneurship and Skill Development | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| ECC | 4.5 | Economics of Insurance | 4-0-2-0 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 100 |

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M.A. ECONOMICS- I SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

ECC 1.1 – MICROECONOMICS – I

Objective

This course is intended to equip the students with the basic knowledge of microeconomic behavior of consumers, firms, markets and pricing as supply and demand equilibrium in economic analysis.

Outcome

Students will understand the importance of market forces – the demand and supply. They will be in a position to analyse the Indifference curves and the Demand Theorem. They will come out with the knowledge about various production functions, law of returns various types of cost curves and theories. This knowledge will help the student to analyse the behavior of consumers, firms and how they can achieve equilibrium under different conditions.

Unit – I: Demand and Elasticity of Demand

- a. Demand Concept: Types, - Law of Demand, Elasticity of Demand, Types, Price, Income and Cross Elasticity, Measurement of Elasticity, Point, Arc and Total Outlay Methods; Factors Determining Price Elasticity of Demand.
- b. Consumer's Surplus –Concept – Hicks formulation of consumer surplus – The Marshallian Measure with Constant Utility of Money and Diminishing Marginal Utility of Money.

Unit – II: Indifference Curves Analysis

- a. Indifference Curves - Scale of Preferences, Marginal Rate of Substitution, Properties of Indifference Curves, Price line, Consumer Equilibrium; Price Income effect, Substitution effects of Hicks and Slutsky.
- b. Samuelson's Revealed Preference Theory – Demand theorem – Derivation of Demand curve and Indifference Curves from Revealed preference Hypothesis.

Unit – III: Production Function

Law of variable Proportions – Laws of Returns to Scale –increasing, Constant and decreasing returns to scale - Iso Quants Vs Indifference Curves, Iso Cost Curves, the Principle of Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution: Least Cost Combination of Factors, Cobb – Douglas Production Function.

Unit– IV: Supply and Elasticity of Supply

Supply – Law of Supply – supply function; Elasticity of Supply; Measurement of Elasticity of Supply; Time and Elasticity of Supply – Factors Influencing Supply Elasticity.

Unit– V: Cost Function and Cost Curves

Classification of Cost: Production Cost; Opportunity Cost; Cost Function; Cost Curves in Short run and Long run; U shape Long run Cost Curve and Short run Average Cost Curves; Traditional and Modern Theories of Costs.

Unit– VI: Current Contours – Recent Developments and Changes

Class room activity – Discussion on Gender blind Microeconomic Analysis .

REFERENCES/ Text Books

1. Kreps, David M. (1990), *A Course in Microeconomic Theory*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
2. Wyn Morgan (2005), *Micro Economics*, Mc-Graw-Hill Publishing Co, New York.
3. Karmakar K.G. (2008), *Micro Finance India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Rhona C Free (2010), *21st Century Economics*, Sage Publications, New Delhi
5. Gregory Mankiw, N. (7th Feb, 2011), *Principles of Micro Economics*, South Western Collage Publication, Mason.
6. M.L. Jhingan (2011), *Micro Economic Theory*, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd, New Delhi.
7. M.L. Jhingan (2011), *Principles of Economics*, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd, New Delhi.
8. M.L. Seth(2011), *Micro Economics*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra.
9. Rais Alimad (2012), *Micro finance in India*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
10. Glenn Hubbard, R.(2012), *Micro Economics(4th ed.)* Prientice Hall. U.S.A.
11. Glenn Hubbard R (2012), *Essentials of Economics (3 rd ed.)*, Prentice Hall , U.S.A.
12. H.L. Ahuja (2016) *Advanced Economic Theory – Microeconomic Analysis*, S. Chand Publications – New Delhi

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS - I SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S - 4 Credits)

ECC 1.2 – MACROECONOMICS – I

Objective:

This course is intended to familiarize Macro Economic Tools and theories by various economists and analyse the contributing macro variables to sustain equilibrium and development of an economy.

Outcome:

After studying this course, the student should be able to understand macro-economic problems, nature of macro variables, circular flow of income and national income accounting. State the Classical and Keynesian's approaches in the determination of output and employment. State the IS and LM model in money and product markets and effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies. Describe the nature of trade cycles and inflation and their policies for economic stability and Share the recent developments in Macroeconomics and current contour in macroeconomic analysis.

Unit – I: Nature of Macro Economics and National Income Accounting

Nature, Scope and Importance of Macro Economics, Macro Economic Problems; Stock Vs, Flow Concepts, Real and Nominal Variables, Static and Dynamic Variables; Circular Flow of Income in Two, Three and Four Sector Economy; Different Forms of National Income Accounting: Social Accounting, Input- output Accounting; Flow of Funds Accounting and Balance of Payments Accounting.

Unit – II: Classical and Keynesian Synthesis

Classical and Keynesian Approaches in Determination of Output and Employment; Consumption Function; Keynes Psychological Law of Consumption; Empirical Evidence of Consumption Function; Income – Consumption Relationship; Theories of Aggregate Consumption: Absolute Income Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis, Permanent Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis.

Unit- III: Investment Function

Determinants of Investment Function; Theories of Investment Function: Profit Theory and Acceleration Theory; Concept of Capital and Investment, Marginal Efficiency of Investment and Capital; Multiplier, Accelerator, Super Multiplier.

Unit – IV: Money Market Equilibrium and IS-LM Model

Equilibrium in Money Market; Equilibrium in Product Market; General Equilibrium of Product and Money Market. Simultaneous Equilibrium of Goods Market and Money Market, Effectiveness of Monetary, and Fiscal Policies.

Unit – V: Inflation and Trade Cycles

Types of Inflation: Demand Pull and Cost Push Inflation, Phillips Curve; Views of Friedman, Solow and Tobin; Measures to Control Inflation; Policies and Aspects of Anti – Inflationary and Stabilization Policy; Inflation in India.

Types and Stages of Trade Cycles; Models of Trade Cycles: Samuelson, Hicks, Kaldor; Control of Business Cycles: Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

Unit – VI: Specific Current- Recent Developments in Macro Economics

Green National Income, Current Economic Crisis.

References

1. Hudson, J. (1982), *Inflation: A theoretical Survey and Synthesis*. George Allen and Unwin,
2. Rao, V.K.R.V. (1983), *India's National Income: 1950 to 1980*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
3. Roy Choudhury Uma Datta and Moni Mukharjee, (1984) *National Accounts Information System*, Macmillan India, New Delhi,.
4. Jha, R. (1991), *Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), *New Keynesian Economics, (2 Vols.)*, MIT Press, Cambridge.
6. Flanderer and Homberg (1994), *Macroeconomics and New Macroeconomics*. Springer – Verley
7. Gupta, S.B. (1995) *Monetary Planning India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Romer, D.L. (1996), *Advanced Macroeconomics*, McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New York.
9. Blackhouse, R. and A. Salansi (Eds.), (2000), *Macroeconomics and the Real World (2 Vols.)* Oxford University Press, London.
10. Reddy, Y.V. (2000), *A Review of Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India – A central Banker's Perspective*, UBSPD, New Delhi.
11. Heijdra, B.J. and V.P. Fredericck (2001), *Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. R.Dornbusch, S.Fischer & R.Stratz, (2001) *Macroeconomics* Tata McGraw Hill New Delhi.
13. Ahuja. H.L. (2004), *Macro Economics: Theory and policy* (10th Edition), S.Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
14. Dwivedi D.N. (2004), *Macro Economics: Theory and policy*, Tata McGraw Hill Public Company, New Delhi.
15. Sugata Marjit (2010), *India Macroeconomics Annual*, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata.

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M.A. ECONOMICS - I SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S - 4 Credits)

ECC - 1.3 PUBLIC FINANCE

Objective

To provide an in-depth knowledge to the students on the basic concept Public Finance.

To enable the student to have detailed understanding of the various aspects of Public Finance like Public Expenditure, Public Revenue and Public Debt.

Outcome

After the completion of the course the students will be in a position to understand the various aspect of public finance, its significance in an economy and possess complete knowledge on Taxation and recent changes in Tax structure in our country.

Unit – I: Basic Concepts in Public Finance

Scope and Importance of Public Economics in Developing Economies; Principles Governing Public Finance and Private Finance; Approaches to Public Finance: Positive Approach, Normative Approach, Theory of Public Choice, Principle of Maximum Social Advantage, Major Fiscal Functions: Allocation, Distribution and Stabilization Functions; Theory of Public Goods and Merit Goods, Theory of externalities.

Unit – II: Public Expenditure

Determinants, Classification and Canons of Public Expenditure; Theories of Public Expenditure: Peacock and Wiseman Hypothesis, Wagner's Law of Public Expenditure; Reasons for the Growth of Public Expenditure in India. Effects of Public expenditure: Regulations of Public Expenditure in India.

Unit –III: Public Revenue

- a. Sources of Public Revenue; Tax Vs Non - Tax Revenue; Direct and Indirect Taxes; Canons of Taxation by Adam Smith; Characteristics of a Good Tax, Taxable Capacity – Factors Determining Taxable Capacity, Measurement of Taxable Capacity and Taxable Capacity in India – Effects of Taxation on Production, Distribution.
- b. Public Debt Management; Classical and Modern Views of Public Debt; Fiscal Policy

Unit –IV: Taxonomy of Taxes

Principles of Taxation – Benefit Principle, Ability to Pay Principle; Incidence of Taxation – Statutory Incidence, Economic Incidence and Tax Shifting, impact, Forward and Backward Shifting of a tax, concepts of tax Incidence, Modern Theory of Tax Incidence. Study of Indian Tax Structure –Review of Tax Proposals and Reforms in Taxation.

Unit -V: Financial Administration

Centre – State Financial Relations in India; Role of Central Finance Commission; State Finance Commission, Local Finances Budgeting in India.

Unit– VI:Current Contour – Recent Trends and Changes

Class Room activities – Discussion/Debate on GST – Its affect on economy, Gender Auditing

Reference:

1. Musgrave Richard, Acad Musgrave Peggy B, (1973), *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, MC Graw Hill, Tokyo
2. Atkinson, A.B. and J.E.Siglitz (1980), *Lectures on Public Economics*, Tata McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Bhargava, P.K. (1991), *India's Fiscal Crisis*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Bagchi A. and Stern N. (ed) (1993) *Tax Policy and Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Chellaiah, R.J. (Ed) (1997) *Towards Sustainable Growth*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. *Government of India*, Economic Survey (Various years)
7. VyuptakeshSharan, *India's Financial Sector* School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
8. Laurence S. Seidman(2008) , *Public Finance* , Mc-GrawHill, New Delhi
9. Srivastava D. and SankarU(2012), *Development and Public Finance* , Sage Publications,New Delhi.
10. Suprit Singh and Anil K. Gupta (2012), *Public Finance*, Dominants Publications, New Delhi
11. Sudhir Gupta (2013), *A Text Book of Financial Services*, Dominants Publications, New Delhi.
12. Charan Singh – Debt Management in India- Universal Academy (2018)
13. V. AnanthaNageswaranGuljarNatarajan Trans Infopreneur. Inc – The Raised Finance – Causes, Consequences and cures

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M.A. ECONOMICS- I SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S - 4 Credits)

ECC 1.4 MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

Objectives:

The module aims to provide an insight into the importance of mathematical methods in economics and to introduce and apply a range of mathematical techniques to economic problems. Students will be able to formally represent economic relationship using graphical and mathematical tools. Students can understand how to utilize math principles and methods to create economic theories and to investigate difficult economic situations.

Outcome

Students will gain knowledge on the application of various mathematical techniques in economics.

Unit – I: Introduction to Calculus

Differentiation: The concept of Differentiation – Basic Rules of Differentiation – First and Second order Derivatives of function of one and two variables – Integration: Concept of an Indefinite Integral – Standard Integral Formula – Rules of Integration – Methods of integration – Concept of a Definite Integral – Area under a Curve.

Unit – II: Sets and Functions

Sets: Meaning, Definition, Types of Sets, Set operations – Cartesian Product – Concept of Relation, Functions: Types of Functions – Linear, Quadratic, Logarithmic and Exponential functions – Graphical Representations of Functions – Economic applications.

Unit – III: Elementary Algebra

Exponents – Polynomials – Permutations and Combinations – Equations; Solutions to Linear and Quadratic equations, solving the system of Simultaneous equations- Economic applications of equations.

Unit – IV: Matrix Algebra

Concept of a Matrix – Types of Matrices – Matrix Operations – Determinants – Properties of Determinants, Inverse of a Matrix – Solutions of Simultaneous Linear Equations involving two or three Variables by Matrix Inverse method and Cramer's Rule.

Unit – V: Application of Calculus to Theory of Firm

Marginal concepts, Elasticity of demand – Total, Marginal, Average Costs and Revenue Functions, Relationship among them – Obtaining Total Functions in Economics from Marginal Functions – Consumer's and Producer's Surplus.

Unit– VI: Corrent Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

Class Room Activity

References

1. R.G.D. Allen, Mathematical Analysis for Economists, MacMillan Press (ELBS Edition), London.
2. Alpha C. Ching and Kevin, Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Wain Wright (2005) Mc- Graw Hill Higher Education, New York.
3. Jeffrey Baldani& James, Mathematical Economics, South – Western College, Bradfield (2005) Mason.
4. ArsenMelkumian (2010), Mathematical Economics, Routledge Publications, London.
5. Michael Harrison and Mathematics for Economics and Finance, Routledge Patrick Waldron (2011) Publishers, -London.
6. Chung, J.W.(1993), Utility and Production: Theory and Applications, Basil Black well, London.
7. Chiang, A.C.(1986), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics (3rd ed), McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
8. Arrow, K.J. and Handbook of Mathematical Economics Volumes I, II M.ntrilligator(Eds) (1982) and III, North Holland, Amsterdam.
9. Henderson, J.M. and R.E Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach Quandt (1980) McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
10. Mukherji, B. and V. Pandit(1982) Mathematical Method of EconomicAnalysis, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
11. T.V. Somanathan, V. AnanthaNageswaran, cloud Tail India – Economic Diversities
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EEC-1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL METHODS

Objectives:

To enable students to have an understanding of the research tools & techniques. To help students to conceptualize research problems in Economics and pursue their research work with the scientific perspective of Economics. To introduce Statistics as a tool for analyses of Research data related to economic and financial analysis and also gives exposure to forecasting techniques.

Outcomes

Research attitude among the students will be strengthened with the provision of necessary knowledge on various research techniques, statistical tools, data analysis and report writing.

Unit – I: Importance of Research Methodology

Nature and Scope of Research in Economics - Meaning and Types of Research: Descriptive Vs. Analytical, Fundamental Vs. Applied, Qualitative Vs. Quantitative, Conceptual Vs. Empirical, Research Techniques in Social Sciences and their Limitations – Empirical and Theoretical Research.

Unit – II: Research Design and Sampling

- a. Steps in Research Design, Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Diagnostic and Experimental.
- b. Types of Sampling: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling: Simple Random Sampling, Stratified, Systematic and Multistage Samplings with examples; Errors of Non-Sampling.

Unit - III: Tools for Data Collection and Analysis

Primary and Secondary Data Collection: Survey, Observations, Interview Schedule and Questionnaire, Data Collection and Analysis of Data, (Tabulation and percentage analysis) ; Case Studies, Focus Group Discussions, Content Analysis .

(P.T.O)

Unit – IV: Measures of Central Tendencies, Dispersion, Tests of Significance, Correlation and Regression.

- a. Mean, Median, Mode- Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation- Coefficient of Variation – Hypothesis testing-‘t’ Test and Chi-Square.
- b. Basic Concept of Simple Correlation: Scatter Diagram; Correlation Analysis; Multiple Correlation Co efficient, Multiple Regression Analysis; Linear Regression Equation; Fitting of Curves –Exponential and Power Curves. Index numbers – birds eye view.

Unit – V: Report Writing

Ethics in Research-Steps involved in the Research; Report Writing; Bibliography, References, Footnotes.

Unit– VI:Current contours – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

Class room activity- Discussion on Ethnographic studies, Narrotology.

References

1. A.L.Nagon and R.K.Das, *Basic Statistics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,1993.
2. S.C.Gupa and V.K.Kapoor, *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*, Sultan Chand, New Delhi, 1996.
3. J.Miller, *Statistics for Advanced Level*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996.
4. Kothari C.R (1998), *Research Methodology*. Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi.
5. S.Chandan JIT, *Statistics for Business and Economics*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1998
6. S.P. Gupta (2001), *Statistical Methods*, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi.
7. Don E.Ethridge (2004), *Research Methodology in Applied Economics: Organising, Planning, And Conducting Economic Research*, Blackwell Publishers.
8. ManasDasgupta (2007), *Research Methodology in Economic Problems & Issues*, Deep & Deep Publications (P)Ltd.
9. Y.K.Singh, R. B. Bajpai (2007), *Research Methodology (2 Vols)*, APH Publishing Corporation.
10. R.Jayaprakash Reddy (2007), *Research Methodology*, APH Publishing Corporation
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14. Peter Swanborn; *Case Study Research*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
15. Bridget Somekh and Cathy Lewin; *Theory and Methods in Social Research*, Sage Publication.
16. Matt Henn, Mark Weinstein and Nick Foard; *A Critical Introduction to Social Research*, Sage Publication
17. Ranjit Kumari: *Research Methodology*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
18. Narender Kumar Chandha: *Applied Psychometry*, Sage Publication, New Delhi
19. George Argyrous: *Statistics for Research*, Sage Publication.
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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS- II SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S- 4 Credits)

ECC - 2.1 – MICROECONOMICS – II

Objectives:

To provide basic information on Price and Output Determination in Pure, Perfect and Imperfect Markets and To provide an understanding of the Theories of firm and Theories of Distribution.

Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students will have complete knowledge about various market structures, price and equilibrium determinations. They can also understand the objectives and theories of factor distribution and also the concepts of economics and general welfare.

Unit – I: Price and Output Determination under Perfect Competition

Pure and Perfect Markets:Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry – Short run and long run Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry; Pricing under Perfect Competition, Changes in Demand and Supply; Importance of Time Element in Price Theory – Market period, Short period, Long period and Secular period.

Unit – II: Equilibrium of Markets under Imperfect Competition

- Monopoly: Sources, Price and output determination - Short run and Long run Monopoly equilibrium; Price Discrimination – Types, Conditions, Price determination and Dumping.
- Monopolistic: Price determination – Short run – Long run; Chamberlin’s Group equilibrium, Theory of Excess Capacity, Selling Costs, Price and output determination under selling costs.
- Duopoly: The Cournot and the Chamberlin Models.
- Oligopoly: The kinked demand curve – Price Stability; Collusive Oligopoly – Joint Profit Maximisation and Market Sharing Cartels; Price Leadership Models – Low Cost, Dominant and Barometric firms.

Unit – III: Objectives of Business Firm

Profit Maximisation; Multiple Objectives - Simon’s Satisfying, Cyert and March Behavioural, Baumol’s Sales Maximisation and Williamson’s Managerial Discretion Models.

Unit – IV: Theories of Distribution

Personal and Functional Distribution, Factor Pricing and Product Pricing – Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution: Factor Pricing under Perfect Competition - Modern Theory and Imperfect Competition.

Unit – V: Welfare Economics

Economic and General Welfare - Classical and Marshallian Welfare Economics; Pigovian Concept of Welfare: Dual Criterion – Pigou's Ideal output; The Paretian Criterion - Social Welfare function – the Bergson's Criterion. Amartyasen views on Social welfare.

Unit– VI: Current Contours – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

Recent Developments in Microeconomics.

References

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A ECONOMICS - II SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S - 4 Credits)

ECC - 2.2 – MACRO ECONOMICS – II

Objective:

The objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the basic concepts, theories and approaches to understand the role and functioning of the monetary and banking system.

Outcomes:

After going through this course, the students should be able to understand the supply of money and demand for money with the help of theoretical frame work. State the role of money and banking in different types and various reforms taken place in monetary section of India. Acquire with the implementation of the macroeconomic policies and its effectiveness in stabilizing the economy.

Unit – I: Supply of Money

Definition and Functions of Money Supply; Determination of Money Supply; RBI Approach to Money Supply; High Powered Money and Money Multiplier; Measures of Money Supply in India; Money Supply and Liquidity; Derivations of Money Multipliers.

Unit – II: Demand for Money

Meaning, Definitions, Functions and Kinds of Money; Demand for Money; Keynes Liquidity Preference Approach to Demand for Money; Post Keynesian Approaches to Demand for Money: Don Patinkin, Boumal – Tobin, Friedman and Modern Quantity Theory.

Quantity Theory of Money: Cash Transaction and Cash Balance Approaches; Keynesian Approach, Modern Theory of Money- Friedman.

Unit-III: Money and Banking

Central Banking: Reserve Bank of India and its Functions, Methods of Credit Control, RBI and Monetary Policy – Objectives and Limitations; Objectives and Functions of Commercial Banks, Money Market and Role of Commercial Banks; Nationalization and Privatization of Commercial Banks; Sustainability of Micro Finance Institutions.

Unit – IV: Monetary Sector Reforms in India

Chakravarty Committee Report – 1985; R.V. Gupta Committee Recommendations – 1997; Narasimhan Committee Recommendation- 1998; Demonetization- 2016.

Unit– V: Macro Economic Polices

Macro – Economics Polices; Objectives and Tools of Monetary Policy, Evaluating Monetary Policy; Arguments of Activists and Non- Activists of the Policy; Fiscal Policy: Objectives and Tools - Automatic Stabilizers – Problems in the Implementation of Fiscal Policies; Relative Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

Unit– VI: Current Contour

Discussion/Debate on Merge and Amalagamation of Commercial Banks; Devaluation of Rupee; Monetary and Economic Policy

References

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS- ISEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S- 4 Credits)

ECC - 2.3 COMPUTER APPLICATIONS AND SOFTWARE PACKAGES

Objective

To provide basic skills on computer Applications in Economics To equip the students with necessary skills for enhancing their opportunities for employment in Job market.

Outcome

After going through this course, the students should be able to describe the Advantages of Spread Sheet – Features of Spread Sheets – Opening, Saving and Managing Spread Sheets – Entering Data – Editing and Formatting - Sorting, Filtering Data - Creating Pivot Tables - Data Analysis

Unit- 1: MS-Excel – Fundamentals

Electronic Spread Sheets: Meaning of Spread Sheet – Advantages of Spread Sheet – Features of Spread Sheets – Opening, Saving and Managing Spread Sheets – Entering Data – Editing and Formatting - Sorting, Filtering Data - Creating Pivot Tables - Data Analysis - Preparation of Frequency Distribution - Creating Graphs and Charts in Excel.

Unit- 2 : Applications of Excel

Mathematical and Statistical Functions in Excel - Data analysis pack in Excel - Descriptive Statistics - Calculation of Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Co-efficient of Variation - Correlation and Regression – Estimation of Correlation and Regression Coefficients in Excel - Trend Line using Method of Least Square and Moving Averages - Test of Significance and ANOVA.

Unit- 3:Data Analysis with SPSS

SPSS – Features – Advantages over Excel - Opening Excel files in SPSS, Variables, labels and values, Analysis tools - Descriptive statistics, Selection of Variables in Multiple Linear Regression - Stepwise, Forward and Backward Procedures - Factor analysis and Discriminant analysis (Stress on procedures and syntax only).

Unit- 4: Power Point Presentation (PPTs)

Power Point Presentation - Uses of Power Point Presentation – Features of a Good Presentation – Opening a Presentation – Creating Presentation Slides – Use of Design Templates – Entering Text, Editing Text and Working with Outlines – Formatting and

Enhancing Text – Animating Slides - Creating and Editing Tables and Graphs – Coloring Presentation.

Unit – 5: Applications of IT in e-Commerce, E- Banking and E-Governance

e-commerce -Meaning and Definition - e-commerce vs. Traditional Commerce - Scope of e-commerce -Models of e-commerce – On-line shopping – Web-advertisement -Electronic Trading and Marketing -e-banking –Electronic transactions, Security - Digital Certificate - Authentication and validation of Transaction Processing (Like Phone Pay, Google Pay, Paytmec) - Credit Cards and Debit Cards – Electronic Fund Transfers and On-line Banking - e-Governance – Meaning, Scope of e-Governance – Applications, Advantages and Disadvantages of e-Governance.

Unit– 6: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

References:

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS- II SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

ECC 2.4 – Economics of Development and Planning

Objective

This paper provides a deep understanding of the concept of development, different growth models and techniques, problems involved and policy aspects of development both at national and international levels.

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to define the different aspects of economic development and planning. Economic and non-economic factors which influence development of an economy. Students can describe the different developmental models and how for they applicable to developing countries like India. Students are in a position to analyze capital formation Technological, Human Resource development influence on economy.

Unit – I: Aspects of Economic Growth and Development

Meaning and Definition of Development; Distinction between Growth and Development; Determinants of Development; Characteristics of a developing economy; Measurement of Development; Difficulties of Measurement, Obstacles to Economic Development, Economic Growth: Economic and Non- economic factors.

Unit – II: Theories of Economic Development

Rostow- Five Stages of Growth Model; Nurkse –Theory of Disguised Unemployment; Lewis' Theory of Unlimited Supplies of Labour; Schumpeter – Theory of Economic Growth; Hirschman-Unbalance growth.

Unit – III: Models of Economic Growth

Joan Robinson's Model of Capital Accumulation; Harrod - Domar Model of Investment; Kaldor's Model of Distribution; Growth Models in Indian planning.

Unit – IV: Economic Planning Models

Meaning, Need for Planning, Plan Formulation and Requisites for Successful Planning, Planning by Direction and by Inducement, Perspective and Annual Planning, Rolling Plans and Fixed Plans, Micro Planning, NITI Ayog.

Unit-V: Indicators of Economic Development

Capital Formation and Economic Development; Technology and Economic Development; Population and Economic Development; Demographic Transition, Human Resource Development, Human Power Planning; Monetary Policy and Economic Development.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

References

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M.A. ECONOMICS- II SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S- 4 Credits)

ECC 2.5 – Indian Economy

Objective

To understand the nature, features and problems of Indian Economy there by to provide awareness to students in formulation of appropriate plan and policy for the development of India in future.

Outcomes:

The basic characteristics of India, different HDIs and Indian Agriculture importance and its policies and importance of Industrial development for development of Indian economy. Students will understand the Indian Foreign Trade position.

Unit -I: Structure of Indian Economy

Basic Features, Growth and Structural Changes, Trends in National Income; Saving and Investment Pattern, Human Resource Development.

Alternative Concepts of Development: Social Development, Human Development: Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Sustainable Development.

Unit -II: Planning in India

Objectives and Strategies of Planning: Failures and Achievements of Five Years Plans; New Economic Reforms and Impact on Indian Economy.

Unit- III: Indian Agriculture and Policies

Role of Agriculture; Nature and Importance; Agricultural Productivity, Agricultural Marketing, Technological changes in Agriculture; Agricultural Price Policies; Agriculture Credit: Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Lead Bank Schemes and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); Indian Agriculture Policy.

Unit IV: Indian Industries and Policies

(A) Role of Indian Industries: Nature, Importance and Types of Industries; Heavy Industries: Iron and Steel; Large Scale Industries: Cotton, Textile, Jute and Sugar; Small Scale Industries: Village Industries, Cottage Industries, Kadhi and Village Industries Corporation (KVIC); Industrial Policies – 1956 to 2011.

(B) Role of Service Sector: Nature, Importance and Trends, Information Technology, Financial Services, Travel, Transport and Tourism, Hospitality and Entertainment Services.

Unit V: Indian Economy and Foreign Trade

Structure and Direction of Foreign Trade; Balance of Payments, Issues in Exports and Imports Policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999(FEMA), Foreign Trade Policy 2015-16, Foreign Capital and Multi National Corporations(MNCs) in India.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

References

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A ECONOMICS - III SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

ECC 3.1 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Objective

This course provides a deep understanding of the broad principles and theories of International Economics which are useful to enable the students to know the consequences of changes in income, employment and social standards.

Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students will be in a position to analyze different International theories developed by classical to modern theories and Terms of Trade, Tariff Policies, BOP meaning and components, Adjustment Mechanism, different theories of Exchange rates and their importance in exchange rate determination and importance of Global financial institutions and their support for development.

Unit-I: Theories of International Economics

Pure Theory of International Trade, Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage and Opportunity Cost Theories: Heckscher- Ohlin; Theory of International Trade; Factor-Price Equalization Theorem, Leontief Paradox; Kravis and Linder's Theory of Trade.

Unit-II : Forms of Economic Co-Operation

Customs Union; Static and Dynamic effects of Customs Union; Structure and Functioning of European Union ; Regionalism EU, NAFTA, ASEAN, SAARC; Multi Lateralism and WTO.

Unit-III : Measurement of Gains and Theory of Interventions

Measurement of Gains and Trade Distribution; Concepts of Terms of Trade, Uses and Limitations; Secular Deterioration Hypothesis and Developing Countries; Rybczynski Theorem; Theory of Immiserizing Growth. Stolper – Samuelson Theorem.

Unit-IV: Concept of Balance of Payments

Meaning and Components of Balance of Payments, Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments, Process of Adjustment under different systems - Gold Standard, Fixed Exchange Rates, Flexible Exchange Rates, Foreign Trade Multiplier.

Unit-V: International Financial Institutions

International Monetary System and Problems of International Liquidity; International Financial Institutions – IBRD, ADB and IMF.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Recent Trends and Changes

Discussion on Recent changes in the direction and composition of trade and their implications; Impact of trade reforms on BOPs and growth.

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS- III SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S– 4 Credits)

ECC 3.2 - AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Objectives.

To equip the students with the basic knowledge of Agricultural Sector and to understand the importance of Agriculture sector in Indian Economy and to focus on the recent trends of this sector in view of Globalization.

Outcome

The objective of the course is to familiarize with the basic concepts, theories and approaches of agricultural economics. After studying this course, the student should be able to Know the nature scope Agricultural Economics, role of agriculture and resource management for agricultural dev.State the growth and trends of agricultural in India along with related aspects.Explain the significant issues and features of agriculture production and productivity adopted in agriculture.Describe the state policies on marketing of agricultural prices and Acquire with the relationship of agricultural growth and external sector.

Unit-I:Agriculture and Economic Development

Nature and Scope of Agricultural Economics, Role of Agriculture and Economic Development, Traditional and Modern Agriculture: Characteristics of Agriculture; Inter dependence between Agriculture and Industry; Resource Management for Agriculture Development.

Unit- II: Agricultural Growth in India

Agricultural Growth and Green Revolution in India; Inter –n regional variations in growth of output and productivity; Agricultural crisis and farmer’s suicide , Cropping pattern shifts; Supply of inputs, Pricing of inputs, Role of Subsidies, Impact of Technological Change – Role of public investment and capital formation;Strategy of Agricultural development; Food security and Public Distribution System (PDS)

Unit-III: Agricultural Production and Productivity

Agricultural Production – Resource Use and Efficiency, Production Function Analysis in Agriculture, Factor Combination and Resource Substitution; Farm Size and Productivity Relationship, Laws of Returns, Productivity of Crops, Technical Change, Labour Absorption in Agriculture.

Unit-IV: Agricultural Marketing and Prices

State Policy and Marketing: Agricultural Markets, Regulated Markets: Marketed and Marketable Surplus, Marketing Channels; Trends in Agricultural Prices: Terms of Trade Between Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Prices, Agricultural Price Policy.

Unit-V: Agriculture Growth and External Sector

International Trade and Agricultural Commodities; Impact of Globalization on Indian Agriculture, World Trade Organization and Indian Agriculture.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

Global Hunger Index; Achieving Zero Hunger; Sustainable Agriculture and Role of Women in Agricultural Development. Zero Investment Agriculture.

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS- III SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S– 4 Credits)

ECC 3.3: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Objective

To equip the students to understand the impact of development on Natural resources, the climate and “the Nature” in general and appreciated the importance of environment in sustainable development.

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to understand different Environmental issues, planning and policies which protect environment.

Unit- I : Conceptual Frame Work and Social Sector

Scope of Environmental Economics; Ecology, Ecosystem, Organisation and Structure of the Ecosystem, Relationship between Environment and Economy; Ecology and Economic Development; Environmental Quality as a Public Good.

Unit –II: Environment and Sustainable Development

Impact of Environment on GNP, Definition and Features of Sustainable Development; Development Vs Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals Connection Between Environment and Sustainable Development Goals.

Unit-III : Climate Change – Cause and Consequences

Meaning of Global Warming and Green House effect – Contributing factors – Response to Green House effect - Ozone depletion and its effect on climate change – result of Global Warming; Consequences of Climate Change; Climate Change Convention, Contribution of India towards Global Warming.

Unit-IV : Environmental Planning and Policies

Environmental Planning and Management; Importance of Environmental Planning and Development Planning; Rural and Urban Planning; Poverty Vs Environmental Quality; Social Aspects, Legal Aspects, Financial Aspects Management, Policies and Strategies, Environmental Resource Management. Measures taken, Green Social Audit.

Unit-V: National and Global Environmental Issues and Initiatives

National Environmental Policy -2006: Preamble, Objectives and Principles, Key Environmental Challenges: Strategies and Action, Regulatory Reforms; Role of UN for the

Protection of Environment and Environmental Resources; Environmental Awareness Education and Information.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

References.

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS- III SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S– 4 Credits)

ECC3.4 FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

Objectives

This paper is intended to provide knowledge about money market, capital market and the functioning and performance of stock exchanges and it also focuses on the Banking and Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries and role of International Financial Institutions in the Economic Development of a Country.

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to describe Money Markets, functioning and performance of stock exchanges, role of International Financial Institutions in an economy.

Unit I: Markets and Financial Instruments

Types of Markets: Equity, Debt, Derivatives Commodities; Meaning and features of private, Public companies; Types of investment avenues.

Unit II: Primary Market:

Initial Public Offer(IPO);Book Building through Online IPO; Eligibility to issue securities; Pricing of Issues; Fixed versus Book Building issues; allotment of Shares; Basis of Allotment; Private Placement.

Unit III: Secondary Market:

Role and functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);Depositories; Stock Exchanges Intermediaries in the Indian stock market Listing; Membership; Trading Clearing and settlement and risk management; Investor protection fund(IPF);and Do's and Don'ts for investors, Equity and debt investment.

Unit IV: Money Market

Features of Money market; Instruments of Money market Viz call money, Treasury Bills, Commercial papers, Certificate of Deposits (CDs) ; Deficiencies and recent trends in Indian Money Market

Unit V: Financial Institutions

Functions and performance of Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI); Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI); Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI); Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI); State Financial corporation (SFCs); Commercial Banks

Unit VI: □ International Financial Institutions

International Monetary fund (IMF); World Bank; Industrial Development association; International Finance Corporation (IFC); Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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M.A. ECONOMICS- III SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S– 4 Credits)

EIEC 3.5 Rural Economics

Objective

To make the students aware of the nature and dimensions of Rural Economics in India and

To enable them to understand the issues and problems of Rural Economics and help them to know the relevant strategies and programmes for upliftment of rural people.

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to describe Rural Livelihood Systems and Strategies, Rural Development Programmes, Rural Delivery System and Institutional Support to Rural Development

Unit-I: Nature and Scope of Rural Economics

Concept of Rural Economics; Definition and Scope of Rural Economics; Evolution of the Concept in the Indian Context: Marxian, Gandhian and Tagore's Versions of Rural Economics; Approaches to Rural Economics: Sectoral Approach, Multi- Purpose Approach, Area Approach, Target Approach, Integrated Approach, People's Participatory Approach.

Unit-II: Rural Livelihood Systems and Strategies

- i. Rural Demography: Trends and Changes in the Composition of Rural Population.
- ii. Rural Social Structure; Importance of Rural Social Institutions, Family, Marriage, Religion, Caste System, Economic Inequalities; Rural Poverty: Dimensions, Causes, Measurement, Indicators, Poverty Line; Food Security: Agrarian Crisis – Public Distribution Systems (PDS), Forest- based livelihoods.
- iii. Rural Industrialization: Rural Employment: Problems of Unemployment and Under- Employment in Rural Areas; Small Scale and Cottage Industries
- iv. Strategies Growth Oriented Strategy, Welfare Strategy, Responsive Strategy, Holistic Strategy, Rights-based Strategy.

Unit-III: Rural Development Programmes

I. Rural Reconstruction: Community Development Programme – 1952, Integrated Rural Development Programme – 1981, Mahathama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee MGNREGA- 2005; National Rural Lively Food Mission (NRLM) – 1999.

II. (A) Models of Rural Development Programmes: PURA Models, Result based Monitoring System (RBM/PIME)

(B) Rural Development Programmes in India

- i. Agricultural Sector: Crop, non-crop, Live stock, Fishery, Forestry
- ii. Social Sectors: Health, Sanitation Education and Housing
- iii. Social Security Programmes for Disabled and Destitute and Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.
- iv. Employment Generation Programmes
- v. Women and Children
- vi. Poverty Alleviation

Unit –IV: Rural Delivery System

(1) Rural Development Administration and Panchayt Raj Institutions: Panchayat Raj System, Functions, Sources of Income, Merits and Demerits of Panchayat Raj System, Strengthening of Panchayat Raj System, Micro level planning.

(2) People's Participation : Importance, Measures of Strengthen People's Participation and Problems.

ICT and e-Governance

Unit –V: Institutional Support to Rural Development

State and Central, Banking and Co-operative Sector and NGOS

Unit– VI:Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

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M.A. ECONOMICS- IV SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

ECC 4.1 – Industrial Economics

Objective:

To make the students to understand the importance and role of industrial sector in Economic Development and provide information on various aspects and concepts of industrialization and familiarize with the policies of Govt. of India in the process of Industrial Development.

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to define Industrial Eco- make students capable of evaluating Industrial Policies, specially related to MSME Act, Technological impact on Industrial Sector and its influence on economy. Students will understand the Influencing Factors on Productivity, Market Structure.

Unit I : Industrialization and Economic Development

Meaning, Objectives and Structure of Industrialization; Industrialisation and Economic Growth; Factors promoting Industrialization, Strategies of Industrialization in Developing Countries, Industrialisation and Economic Development.

Unit II: Firm and Types of Industrial Organization

Ownership, Control and Objectives of a firm; Passive and Active Behavior of a Firm ; Types of Industrial Organizations; Pattern of Industrialization: Public Vs Private, Large Vs small Industries; Cottage, tiny and micro industries, Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Act 2005, Trend and Impact of Technological Change on Indian Industries.

Unit III: Industrial Location and Regional Development

Meaning, Nature and Determinants of Industrial Location: Technical, Economic, Infrastructure and other factors; Theories of Alfred Weber, August Losch, Walter Isard, Sargent; Regional Development, Approach for the Development of Backward Regions; Special Economic Zones(SEZs), Govt. of India Policy.

Unit IV: Industrial Labour

Industrial Labour: Policies, Conflicts, Problems and Reforms in India, Conflicts and Trade Unions, Impact of Multi-National Companies (MNC) and Liberalization , Privatization and Globalization (LPG) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Labour , Factors influencing the Labour Productivity, Productivity trends in India.

Unit V: Industrial Management and Policies

Industrial Productivity, Rationalization, Automation, Industrial Efficiency, Industrial Sickness, Role of Science and Technology in Industrial Development; Industrial Policies of 1956 and 1991, Five Year Plans upto XII Planon Industrial Policy, Economic Reforms and Industrial Growth, Recent Changes I FDI Policy in India- Make in Indian Policy.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

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M.A. ECONOMICS- IV SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

ECC 4.2-HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

To enlighten the students on the importance of human resource development for an economy, enable them to understand the human resource planning for the generation of effective human capital individually and collectively, make the students aware of the labour markets and understand the importance of employment trends and focus on the policies of Government on wages and labour towards effective Human Development.

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to define importance of human resource development, Human resource planning for the generation of effective human capital individually and collectively for an economy.

Unit- I: Concept of Human Resource Development

Nature and Scope of Human Resource Development –Human Resource Development in Developed and Developing Countries –Problems and Perspectives- Human Development Index.

Unit- II: Investment in Human Capital

Human Capital Theory – Role of Education in Economic Development – Education and Human Resources Development – Education as Consumption and Investment – Methods of Measurement and Problems involved in evaluating the returns from investment in Education. National Policy of Education in India.

Unit- III: Health and Human Resource Development

Economics of Health – Health in Relation to Economic Development – Measurement of Health Status – Mortality and Morbidity Trends – Population Growth and Health Status – Corporate Sector in Health Development, (Health Policy and Health for all by 2000AD) – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) and Health.

Unit-IV: Employment and Wage Determination in India

Concept and Types of unemployment in India –Philip's Curve – Relationship between Employment and Unemployment, Wage Determination, Theories of Ricardo, J.S. Mill and Karl Marx – Wage Determination in Various Sectors – Organised – Unorganised and informal Sectors.

Unit-V: State and Labour

Features of Industrial Labour – Trade Union Movement - its defects and Measures to Strengthen the trade Union Movement in India – Social Security and Welfare Measures in India – Second National Commission on Labour and Wage Policy.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes

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Directorate of Distance Education

M.A. ECONOMICS- IV SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

ECC 4.3– Dissertation

Objectives:

1. To expose students to work with the society.
2. To make them to apply knowledge acquired in class room in practical situations.
3. To make them to understand with the avenues available and equip them with necessary skills to be suitable to the demands of the competitive job market.

Action Plan:

Duration : 40 Days

Time : During the IV semester (November to March).

Area of study: Depending upon the topic selected.

Preparation of Time Plan:

1. Data collection and analysis
2. Preparation of Report
3. Submission of Dissertation before final exams.
4. Viva – Voce Examination

Evaluation Process

| S. No. | Particulars | Assessment | Marks |
|---------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Seminar | Internal | 20 |
| 2 | Dissertation | Report Evaluation Internal Guide | 60 |
| 3 | Viva- Voce Examination | Dept. of committee | 20 |
| | | | Total = 100 |

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M.A. ECONOMICS- IV SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

ECC 4.4 –Entrepreneurship and Skill Development

Objectives:

To expose the students on the basic knowledge of entrepreneurship. To provide information about the specific policies and programmes targeting the empowerment of women entrepreneurs and To enable them to understand the procedures involved in establishing of their own ventures. To equip them skills necessary for establishing enterprises

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to gain basic knowledge of entrepreneurship, Institutional and Organizational Support for Entrepreneurship, importance of Skill Development and Capacity Building to become Entrepreneur.

Unit – I: Entrepreneurship

- a. Meaning, Definition and Concept of Entrepreneurship, Evolution of Entrepreneurship in India; Entrepreneurship and Economic Development; Theories of Entrepreneurship - Risk Bearing- Theory of Hawley, Uncertainty Bearing Theory of Knight, Innovations Theory of Schumpeter.
- b. Characteristics and Functions of Women Entrepreneurs; Problems and Strategies for the Development of Women Entrepreneurs, Growth and Recent Trends of Women Entrepreneurship in India; SWOT Analysis.

Unit – II: Institutional and Organizational Support for Entrepreneurship

i. Training Institutions:

National Skill Development Corporation – (NSDC), National Institute of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Andhra Pradesh Industrial and Training Corporation- (APITCO), National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB), National Institute of Small Industry Extension and Training (NISIET), A.P. Skill Development Corporation

ii. Funding Agencies:

- (a) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Districts Rural Development Agency (DRDA), District Industries Centers (DIC), State Bank of India(SBI).
- (b) Incentives and Subsidies – Central and State Governments.

Unit – III: Skill Development and Capacity Building

- a. Need for the Development of Skills, Types:- Communication Skills – Verbal and Non Verbal, Barriers to Communication; Leadership Skills- Individual and Group Dynamics; Personality Development; Types of Leadership and Traits: Autocratic, Democratic / Participative, Laissez-faire, Theories: Trait, Behaviour, Situational and Transformational.
- b. Skill Development Mission – PM’s National Council on Skill Development – Skill Development Initiative (SDI)- KaushalVikas Yojana (KVY) – AP State Skill Development Board.

Unit – IV: Project Proposal Preparation and Appraisal

Project Identification and Selection; Formulation of Project Proposal; Guidelines for Project Formulation by Planning Commission; Project Appraisal.

Unit – IV: Practicum

- a. Workshop on qualities and Skills of an Entrepreneur; (by Inviting Entrepreneurs and Administrators)
- b. Visit to Successful Enterprises to Provide Training on Organizational, Administrative, and Communicative Skills to become effective Entrepreneurs in Future.

Unit– VI: Current Contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Chang

References:

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M.A. ECONOMICS- IV SEMESTER

Choice Based Credit System (C B C S – 4 Credits)

EIEC 4.5 – Economics of Insurance

Objective

This paper is intended to provide knowledge on the fundamentals of Legal Aspects of Insurance, and various Acts of Insurance. It also helps the students to develop an understanding of insurance business environment in India.

Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be in a position to describe

Unit: I –(a) Introduction to Insurance

Definition of Insurance - Concept of Insurance / How insurance works - Insurance Act, 1938 - Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) - Insurance Advertisements and Disclosures Regulations, 2000 – Protection of Policy Holders Interest Regulations, 2002 - Third Party Administrators (TPA)

(b) Fundamentals of Risk Management:

Definition of Risk – Classification of Risks - Definition of Risk Management – Stages of Risk Management

Unit: II – Insurance Contract, Terminology, Elements and Principles

Contract Terminology – Elements of a Valid Contract – Offer and Acceptance, Consideration, Capacity, Legal Purpose Distinguishing Characteristics of Insurance Contracts - Common clauses and sections in an insurance contract

Unit: III – General Insurance

Classification – Life Insurance & Non-Life Insurance - Non-Life Insurance classification – Property Insurance, Personal Insurance & Liability Insurance. Types of Property Insurance- Fire Insurance, Marine Insurance, Various types of Engineering Insurance.

Marine cargo insurance - Features of motor insurance – Burglary insurance – Money insurance - Personal Accidental Insurance (PAI) – Mediciam Policies & Group Mediciam policies.

Unit: IV– Financial Planning and Life Insurance

1. Financial Planning
2. Ratios as a tool for financial analysis
3. Definition of Life Insurance
4. Law of large numbers
5. Principles of Insurance and Life Insurance

Types of Life Insurance Policies

1. Term Insurance
2. Types of Term Life Insurance
3. Whole Life Insurance
4. Endowment policy
5. Children's policies
6. Annuities

7. Group Insurance
8. Industrial Life Assurance
9. Life insurance premium and tax benefits

Unit – V: Insurance Intermediaries

1. Introduction
2. Individual agent
3. Corporate agent
4. Code of Conduct
5. Broking regulations

Unit– VI: Current contour – Discussion on Recent Trends and Changes:

Indian Insurance Market.-

Institutional visit and submission of report

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