For the Faculties of Arts, Science, Indian Languages and Education (except for the Department of Education).

Master’s Programme
The Master’s Programme will consist of
i. Core courses which are compulsory for all students.
ii. Elective courses which students can choose from amongst the courses approved within the Department or in other Departments of the Faculty and other Faculties.
iii. The Elective subjects will be allotted after counselling by committee of the Head of the Department under the Chairmanship of the Dean.
iv. Dissertation/Project work/Practical training/Field work, can be done in an organization (Government, Industry, Firm, Public Enterprise etc.) approved by the concerned Department.
v. A Course is divided into five units to enable the students to achieve modular and progressive learning.

SEMESTERS
An academic year is divided into two Semesters, Odd Semester and Even Semester. The normal Semester periods are:
- **Odd Semester**: July to November (90 working days)
- **Even Semester**: December to April (90 working days)

CREDITS
The term credit is used to describe the quantum of syllabus for various courses in terms of hours of study. It indicates differential weightage given according to the contents and duration of the courses in the curriculum design.

Minimum credit requirement for a two years Master’s Programme shall be 90. In Arts Faculty, there will be 78 credits for core courses and 12 credits for elective courses.

COURSES AND COURSE WEIGHT
Each course may consist of lectures / tutorials / laboratory work / Seminars / project work / practical training report / Viva voce etc.

Core and Elective courses may carry different weight. For example, a course carrying one credit for lectures will have instruction of one period per week during the semester. If three hours of lectures is necessary in each week for that course then 3 credits will be weightage. In each of the courses, credits will be assigned on the basis of the lectures/tutorials/laboratory work and other forms of learning in a week schedule:

i. One credit for each lecture period per week.
ii. One credit for each tutorial period per week.
iii. One credit for every three periods of laboratory or practical work per week.
iv. One credit for every two period seminar.
v. Five credits for project work/ dissertation.

**Eligibility for Admission**

A pass in any undergraduate Degree.

**DURATION**

Two academic years- full Time

**MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: English**

**ATTENDANCE**

Every teaching faculty handling a course shall be responsible for the maintenance of attendance register for candidates who have registered for the course. The instructor of the course must intimate the Head of the Department at least Seven Calendar days before the last instruction day in the semester about the particulars of all students who have secured an attendance of less than 75%. A candidate who has attendance less than 75% shall not be permitted to sit for the End-Semester examination in the course in which the short fall exists.

**Examination**

There will be two internal assessments and one End – Semester examination during each semester.

Internal Assessment – I will be held after 35 working days and Internal Assessment –II will be held after 70 working days.

**Internal Assessment –I** will be combination of a variety of tools such as class test, assignment, and paper presentation that would be suitable to the course. This requires an element of openness. The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment and the procedures. However the tests are compulsory. Test I may be for one hour duration. The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty. Internal Assessment – I will carry 10% of marks of the entire course.

**Internal Assessment – II** will be held after 70 working days for the syllabi covered between Seventh and Eleventh weeks. It will be conducted with a variety of assessment tools. It will also have an element of openness. The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment and the procedures. However the tests are compulsory. Test II may be for two hours duration. The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty. Internal Assessment -II carries 10% of marks of the entire course.

There will be one end semester examination of 3 hours duration in each course. The End Semester Examination will cover all the syllabus of the course for 75% of marks.

**Evaluation**

Evaluation will be done on a continuous basis. Evaluation may be by objective Type Questions, Quiz, Short Answers, Essays or a combination of these, but at the End Semester Examination it has to be a written examination.

The performance of a student in each course is evaluated in terms of Percentage of marks (PM) with a provision for conversion to Grade Point (GP). The sum total performance in each semester will be rated by GPA while the continuous performance from the 2nd Semester onwards will be marked by (OGPA).

**Marks and Pass Minimum**
A Student cannot repeat the Internal Assessments I and II. However, if for any compulsive reason the students could not attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the teacher in consultation with the Head of Department.

A minimum of 50% marks in each course is prescribed for a pass. A student has to secure 50% minimum in the End Semester Examination.

A candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% of marks in a course shall be deemed to have failed in that course.

The Student can repeat the End Semester Examination when it is offered next in the subsequent odd / even semester till the regulations are in force. However, a candidate cannot move to the next semester if he/she has more than six papers as arrears at any point of time.

A candidate who has secured a minimum of 50 marks in all the courses prescribed in the programme and earned a minimum of 90 credits will be considered to have passed the Master’s Programme.

**Grading**

A ten point rating scale is used for the evaluation of the performance of the student to provide letter grade for each course and overall grade for the Master’s Programme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Grade Point</th>
<th>Letter Grade</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90+</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Exemplary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 – 89</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>D++</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 – 84</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>D+</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 – 79</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 – 74</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>A++</td>
<td>First Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 – 69</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>A+</td>
<td>First Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 64</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>First Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 – 59</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Second Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 54</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Second Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 or Less</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>RA</td>
<td>Reappear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Successful candidates are classified as follows;

I Class – 60 % Marks and above in overall percentage of Marks (OPM)

II Class – 50 – 59% Marks in overall percentage of marks.

Candidates who obtain 75% and above but below 90% of marks (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in FIRST CLASS (Distinction) provided he / she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at the first appearance.

Candidates who obtain 90% and above (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in FIRST CLASS (Exemplary) provided he / she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at first appearance.

The maximum of 100 marks to each course is distributed as 75 marks for End semester Examination and 25 marks for Internal Assessment. For Internal Assessment the break up of 25 marks shall be as follows:

(i) Test (I &II) --- 10 Marks
(ii) Assignments --- 5 Marks
(iii) Case Study / Seminar --- 5 Marks
Course-wise Letter Grades

The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.

A student is considered to have completed a course successfully and earned the credits if he/she secures an overall letter grade other than RA. A letter grade RA in any course implies a failure in that course. A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.

The RA grade once awarded stays in the grade of the student and is not deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The Grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the odd/even semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.

If a student secures RA grade in the Project Work/Field work/Practical Work/Dissertation, either he/she shall improve it and resubmit it if it involves only rewriting incorporating the clarifications of the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semesters for evaluation.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COURSE BY THE STUDENT
Within 2 weeks from the date of commencement of the Semester.
## ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
#### M.A. ECONOMICS – Two Year PG PROGRAMME
#### 2015-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Course No.</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Course Type</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>University Exam. Marks</th>
<th>Internal Marks</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>ECOC 101</td>
<td>1 Advanced Microeconomics</td>
<td>Core</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ECOC 102</td>
<td>2 Macroeconomic Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ECOC 103</td>
<td>3 Research Methodology and Statistical Applications</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ECOC 104</td>
<td>4 Economics of Agriculture</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>125</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ECOC 201</td>
<td>1 Welfare Economics</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ECOC 202</td>
<td>2 Monetary Theory and Policy</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ECOC 203</td>
<td>3 Mathematical Economics</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>ECOC 204(1)</td>
<td>4 Managerial Economics OR Industrial Economics</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>1 Fiscal Theory and Policy</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>ECOC 302</td>
<td>2 International Trade and Finance (International Economics)</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>ECOC 303</td>
<td>3 Development Economics</td>
<td>Core</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>ECOC 304(1)</td>
<td>4 Human Resource Development and Policy OR Urban and Transport Economics</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>SOSC 306</td>
<td>6 Soft Skills</td>
<td>Core</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>600</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>ECOC 401</td>
<td>1 Environmental Economics</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>ECOC 402</td>
<td>2 Indian Economic Development &amp; Policy</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ECOC 403</td>
<td>3 Computer Applications in Economics</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ECOC 404</td>
<td>4 Project and Viva -voce</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>525</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** An Elective Course has to be chosen by a student as per his/her choice. Elective Courses offered by various Departments for the Two Year PG Programmes from Semester I to Semester IV are enclosed.
**Note:** An Elective Course has to be chosen by a student as per his/her choice. Elective Courses offered by various Departments for the Two Year PG Programmes from Semester I to Semester IV are enclosed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>I Semester</th>
<th>credit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECOE-105-1</td>
<td>Economics of Climate Change (or)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOE-105-2</td>
<td>Indian Economic Development</td>
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**II Semester**

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>I Semester</th>
<th>credit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECOE-205-1</td>
<td>Urban Economics (or)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOE-205-2</td>
<td>Economics in Everyday Life</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**III Semester**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>I Semester</th>
<th>credit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECOE-305-1</td>
<td>Economics of Natural Disasters (or)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOE-305-2</td>
<td>Human Resource Development</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IV Semester**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>I Semester</th>
<th>credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECOE-405-1</td>
<td>Labour Economics and Industrial Relations (or)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOE-405-2</td>
<td>Environmental Audit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ECOC-101 ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To equip the students in micro economic theories with graphic illustrations.
2. To develop the skills of application of the principles to the real world problems.

Unit -I: Market Theories–I
1. Perfect competition – Short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry – Price and output determination – Optimum firm.
3. Monopolistic competition–Chamberlin Model- selling costs - Excess capacity.

Unit -II: Market Theories–II
2. Oligopoly - Collusive Models - Cartels and mergers - Price leadership - Base point price system

Unit -III: Alternative Theories of Firm
1. Baumol’s sales revenue maximization model
2. Williamson’s model of managerial discretion - Marris model of managerial enterprise
3. Full cost pricing rule - Bain’s limit pricing theory - Sylos-Labini Model
4. Behavioural model of the firm - Cyert and March

Unit -IV: Distribution Theories
1. Neo-classical approach – Marginal productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; Hick’s technical progress.
3. Determination of Wages – Labour supply and wage determination – Role of trade unions and collective bargaining

Unit –V: Economics of Information
1. Informational asymmetry – Market for lemons.
3. Hidden action(Moral Hazard) - Signaling and Screening

Text Books
5. Sundaram K.P.M. and Vaish M.C. (2004), Micro Economic Theory (S.Chand

Reference Books
ECOC-102 - MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Unit-1: Modern Keynesian Macroeconomics:
1. Central propositions of Keynesian macroeconomics
2. Mundell-Fleming model
3. Clower’s dual decision hypothesis, Keynesian macroeconomics and price expectations
4. Minsky’s financial instability hypothesis
5. Post Keynesian theory: the “principle of effective demand” as basis of macroeconomic theory; non-neutrality of money; “Keynesian uncertainty” and decision making environments;
6. The Great Recession and the revival of Keynesian macroeconomics

Unit-2: The New Classical Macroeconomics
1. Rational expectations hypothesis
2. Continuous market clearing model
3. Aggregate supply hypothesis
4. Policy implications of new classical approach

Unit-3: Real Business Cycle Theory
1. Stylized facts of the business cycle
2. The structure of a real business cycle model
3. Technology shocks and fluctuations in output and employment
4. The “calibration” strategy
5. Policy implications of real business cycle theory

Unit-4: New Keynesian Macroeconomics
1. Core propositions of new Keynesian macroeconomics
2. Nominal wage and price rigidities
3. Dornbusch’s overshooting model
4. Real price and real wage rigidities
5. New Keynesian business cycle theory
6. Policy implications of new Keynesian macroeconomics

Unit-5: Austrian Macroeconomic Theory
1. “Capital based” macroeconomics framework
2. Saving induced capital restructuring
3. The Austrian theory of inflation and deflation
4. The Austrian theory of business cycle
5. Policy implications of Austrian theory

Textbook:
1. Modern Macroeconomics: Its origins, development and Current State by Brian Snowden and Howard R Vane (Cheltenham and Massachusetts: Edward Elgar 2005)

Supplementary Readings:
1. “A Macroeconomics Reader” Edited by Brian Snowden and Howard R Vane (London and New York: Routledge, 1997.), chapters 2, 12, 14, 17, 19, 22
Unit – I: Research Methods in Economics
2. Types and Sources of Hypothesis – Characteristics of a Good hypothesis.
3. Components and types of research design – Collection of data – sources and methods.

Unit – II: Sampling and Data collection
1. Sampling; Need, types, Probability sampling, random, systematic, stratified, multistage or cluster sampling, Non Probability sampling; Purposive Judgment, quota and snowball sampling
2. Data collection; Primary and Secondary data; NSS and censes data Methods of data collection:
3. Tools of data collection; schedule and questionnaire:

Unit – III: Data Processing and Presentation
1. Processing and analysis of data: Editing, coding and tabulation; use of computers in social science research
2. Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data

Unit – IV: Statistical Inferences

Unit – V: Large and small Sample Tests
2. Z-Test of Significance of proportions, means and Correlation.
3. ‘t’ Test for sample mean and Equality of mean – Paired ‘t’ Test.
4. Chi-Square Test for Association of Attributes.

Text Books

Reference Books
ECOC – 104 ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE

Objectives
1. To make the students aware of the significance of agriculture in the development scenario of the nation.
2. To improve the conditions of agriculture for accelerating the pace of agricultural development in India.

Unit-I: Introduction
1. Scope and Significance of Agriculture
2. Agriculture and Industry - A Comparison
3. Role of Agriculture in India's Development
4. Inter-Sectoral Linkage - An Overview

Unit-II: Agricultural Production and Productivity
1. Production Function Analysis - Relevance to Farm Production Economics.
2. Productivity Trends; Low production and Productivity: Causes, Consequences and Measures.
4. Role of Technology in Agriculture - Structural Changes in Agriculture.

Unit-III: Agricultural Labour
1. Agricultural Labour: Types – Supply of Labour – Problems
2. Rural Unemployment: Types, consequences and remedial measures.
4. Poverty Eradication programmes – Recent Wage and Self-Employment Programmes

Unit-IV: Agricultural Finance and Capital
2. Co-operatives in Rural Finance.
3. Role of Commercial Banks and NABARD in Rural Finance.
4. Farm Capital - Meaning, Types, and Marginal Efficiency of Farm Capital and Capital formation in agriculture.

Unit-V: Agricultural Policy
1. Agricultural Price policy - Objectives, instruments and impact.
2. Economic Reforms and Agricultural policy – WTO and Agriculture
3. Agricultural Taxation and its relevance.

Text Books
1. Ashok Rudra (1982). Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Realities (Allied publishers, New Delhi)

Reference Books
ECOC-201 WELFARE ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. In this course students will acquire the skills to normatively evaluate economic policies and think deeply about important social issues such as gender equity, income distribution and poverty.

Unit -I: Introduction
1. Positive and normative economics, welfare economics as a normative study-Preference orderings -The utility function: properties of a utility function
2. Interpersonal comparisons of utility: degrees of interpersonal comparability
3. Measurability of welfare: a) Ordinal measure b) Cardinal measure: interval scale and ratio scale, Neumann-Morgenstern cardinal Index; c) Hicks’s four measures of consumers’ surplus
4. Social welfare functions: a) the concept of a social welfare function b) Types of social welfare functions, utilitarian and Rawlsian SWFs

Unit – II: Pareto Criterion and Compensation Tests
2. The two fundamental theorems of welfare economics and policy implications of the theorems
3. Theory of second best- Critical evaluation of pareto criterion
4. Compensation tests : a) the compensation criteria of Kaldor and Hicks ;b) Scitovsky paradox and Scitovsky double criterion; c) Little’s criterion

Unit-III: Social Choice
1. Bergson-Samuelson social welfare function
2. The preference definition of well-being, properties of the preference definition
3. Arrow’s impossibility theorem -Illustration of Arrow’s theorem with reference to the method of majority decision, unanimity rule and Borda count -Resolving Arrow’s paradox: single peaked preferences
4. Sen’s “paretian liberal” theorem

Unit-IV : Non-Preference Theories of Welfare
1. Limitations of the preference definition of welfare
2. Utilitarianism: a) utility as basis of defining well-being; b) properties of utilitarian definition: anonymity, neutrality and consequentialism; c) criticism
3. Rawlsian welfare theory: a) “primary goods” definition of well-being; b) the maximin principle; c) Limitations
4. Sen’s capability approach: a) “capabilities”, “functionings” and well-being; b) “well-being” and “agency”; c) positive freedom and negative freedom; d) criticisms.

Unit –V: Social Issues
1. Income distribution and welfare: Atkinson theorem
2. The capabilities approach to poverty
3. Welfare theory and gender equity
4. Freedom and well-being

Textbooks

**Reference Books**


3. Sen, Amartya and James Foster (1997) *On Economic Inequality* Delhi:OUP, chapter 1 and 2


ECOC - 202 MONETARY THEORY AND POLICY

Objectives
1. To equip the students with basic theories of monetary economics
2. To make the students understand the role of financial institutions in a developing economy
3. To educate the students to understand the working of monetary policies in India

Unit – I: Demand for Money
1. Quantity theories of money – Fisher and Cambridge
2. Keynesian monetary theory
3. James Tobin’s portfolio analysis of money demand
4. Don Patinkin’s Integration– Real Balance Effect
5. Milton Friedman’s reformulated quantity theory

Unit – II: Supply of Money
1. Types and determinants of money supply – money multiplier
2. Theories of interest rate – classical – Keynes – Hicks – Hansen.

Unit – III: Money and Capital Market
1. Significance and functions of Money market and capital market
2. Role of financial intermediaries – Effects of financial intermediation
3. Non-banking financial institutions – Gurley and Shaw theory

Unit – IV: Banking
1. Functions of Commercial banks - Credit creation – process and limitations
2. Role of Commercial banks after nationalization – after reforms
3. Role of RBI – Regulation of money supply and credit
5. Raguram Rajan Committee Report -2007

Unit – V: Monetary Policy
1. Objectives and Instruments of Monetary policy– Limitations of monetary policy
2. Monetarism and Keynesianism – Comparison - Supply side policies

Text Books

Reference Books
ECOC-203 MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To teach the students the meaning and significance of Mathematical Economics.
2. To develop in Economics skill in working out simple problems.

Unit – I: Static Equilibrium Analysis
1. Ingredients of an Economic Model-Mathematical Economics Vs Literary Economics-Relations and Functions of Two or more variables in Economics.

Unit – II: Comparative Static Analysis
2. Applications of derivatives- Marginal values, Elasticity and Growth rate of a function and shape of graph of the function.
3. Optimum values of a function in two or more variables- First and Second order conditions- Lagrangian Multiplier method of constrained optimization.

Unit – III: Theory of Demand
1. Utility Function-Marginal Utility- Consumer’s equilibrium- Proportionality rule-Marginal Rate of Substitution-Normal properties of Indifference Curves.
2. Slutsky equation-Separation of price effect into income and substitution effect.

Unit – IV: Theory of Production
3. Linear programming – Graphic method and Applications.

Unit – V: Theory of Firm
2. Revenue Functions –Marginal, Average and Total-Normal Revenue conditions
3. Profit maximization under Perfect competition and Monopoly.

Text Books

Reference Books
Objective
1. The students will learn to apply principles of economics to the business decision making.

Unit-I Managerial Objectives of The Firm
1. Economics and management
2. Managerial models of the firm, (a) Sales –revenue –Maximizing model (Baumol), (b) Managerial utility maximizing model (Williamson), (c) Marris model.
3. Behavioral model to the firm, (a) “Satisfying” (b) X-Inefficiency

Unit-II Competitive Advantage
1. “Structure conduct – Performance” theory
2. “Generic strategies” for competitive advantage (Michal porter)
3. The “five forces” model of competition
4. Sustaining competitive advantage, (a) Economics of scale as barrier to entry- mergers, (a) differentiation as barrier to entry.

Unit-III Pricing Strategies and non Price Competition
1. Price discrimination: First degree, Second degree and third degree price discrimination
2. Approached to Pricing: (a) Cost-plus pricing (b) target return pricing (c) product life cycle pricing: skimming strategy-penetration strategy (d) transfer pricing
3. Non-Price Competition: Components of the “marketing mix”
4. Promotion in marketing mix: (a) Dorfman-Steiner condition for advertising expenditure (b) Determinants of advertising elasticity of demand
5. Product policy and place in the marketing mix: (a) Product mix decisions (b) Place: selecting a “marketing channel”

Unit-IV Investment Appraisal
1. The investment selection process
2. Estimating cash flows
3. Evaluating Investment: (a) payback method (b) net present valuemethod
4. The cost of capital (a) dividend valuation model (b) Capital –asset pricing model

Unit-V The “New Economy” and the “Firms Architecture”
1. The “New Economy” (a) Characteristics of the new economy (b) economics of “net works”
2. Diffusion process in the new economy.” Tipping” “path dependence” and winner-takes-all.
3. Firms architecture: Vertical boundaries (make-or-buy” decision and transactions costs)
4. Firms architecture: horizontal boundaries (economics of scope, diversification and “relationship-specificassets”)

Text Books
2. William Boyes (2005): The New Managerial Economics(Indian Adaptation Edition), New Delhi Biztantra

Reference Books
ECOC 204- (2) INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To make the students understand the role of industries and corporate form of organization
2. To gain the knowledge of the new industrial policy and some issues in industry

Unit -I Introduction

Unit -II Industrial Organization
1. Industrial structure and change, market conduct and market performance – Interrelations – Conditions of entry – Relevance of industry studies for public policy.

Unit –III Corporate Form of Organization
3. Industrial finance: Types of finance – Money and Capital markets – Commercial Banks and Development Banks – IDBI, IFCI, SFC, SIDBI- Objectives and Impact of these institutions.

Unit –IV Location and Regional Development
1. Industrial location: Weber and Sargent Florence theory Factors affecting industrial location - Measures of localization -- Regional growth of industry in India
2. Tools of State policy – Industrial policy on backward areas.

Unit –V Issues in Indian Industry
2. Small Scale Industries - industrial sickness, capacity utilization, foreign collaboration, multinationals in India, Indian joint ventures abroad
3. Evaluation of Industrial reform measures.

Text Books

Reference Books
6. Sharma Industrial Economics ( Power Book Houes)
ECOC-301 FISCAL THEORY AND POLICY

Objectives
1. To make the students appreciate relative roles of Government and market in resource allocation from a theoretical perspective.
2. To teach the students the working of the fiscal policy with emphasis on tax structure, debt management in the context of federal setup.

Unit – I: Introduction
1. Role of public finance - Major Fiscal functions.

Unit – II: Public Expenditure

Unit – III: Taxation and Public Debt
2. Classification and Sources of public debt–Burden of public debt–Principles of public debt–Methods of repayment of public debt–Compensatory aspects of public debt policy

Unit – IV: Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Federalism

Unit – V: Indian Public Finance
2. Tax structure and Working of Fiscal federalism in India – Resource transfer from union to state of Tamilnadu – VAT – Merits and Demerits.
4. Central and State government Budgets – issues of fiscal deficit
5. Fiscal policy and Economic downturn : Fiscal correction versus additional Stimulus

Text Books

Reference Books
ECOC-302 INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Objectives
1. To familiarize the students with trade theories and modern institutions.
2. To develop analytical skill of the students for identifying international economic problems and the complexities in international trade.

Unit – I: Theories of International Trade
1. Adam Smith's theory of Absolute Cost Advantage-Ricardo's Comparative Cost Theory-
   Opportunity Cost Theory of Haberler.
2. Factor Endowment Theory of Heckscher-Ohlin.
3. Recent Theories of International trade – Neo-Technology theory, Theory of Imperfect
   Competition, Theory of External Economies – Krugman’s Strategic Trade Theory.

Unit – II: Terms of Trade
1. Meaning and types of terms of trade.
2. Determinants of terms of trade.
3. Terms of trade and Economic development.

Unit – III: Trade and Commercial Policy
1. Free Trade Vs Protection- Tariff and non-tariff barriers.
2. Effects of tariffs and quotas.
3. International trade organizations - UNCTAD, WTO, SARRC.
4. IMF and International liquidity

Unit – IV: Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments
1. Fixed, Flexible and Floating Exchange Rates - Theories: Mint Par Theory, Purchasing
   Power Parity Theory and Balance of Payments Theory
2. Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments - Current and Capital accounts
3. Adjustment Mechanism Depreciation, Devaluation, Export Promotion, Import Substitution
   and Exchange Control- Mundel Fleming model.

Unit – V: Regional Economic Integration
1. Regional Economic Integration – Customs Union
2. European Economic Integration
3. Role of G8, G20 and BRIC

Text Books

Reference Books
   (Addison-Wesley Longman, Delhi)
ECOC-303 DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. The students will be introduced to the economic way of reasoning about economic progress and to traditional and contemporary thinking about the central issues pertinent to poor economics.

Unit – I: Introduction
1. Conceptualizing development: (a) GNP as development indicator The Human Development Index.
2. The structural characteristics of developing economies
3. Factors of development: (a) Capital accumulation (b) Labour (c) Natural resources (d) Technological Progress (e) Social institutions cultural values and entrepreneurial ability.

Unit – II: Theories of Development
1. Development as growth: (a) Harrod-Domar model (b) Rostow’s stages of growth theory (c) Lewis theory (d) balanced and unbalanced growth (e) Neo classical growth theory – Solow Model
2. Contemporary theory of development: (a) New growth theory: Romer model (b) Underdevelopment as Co-ordination failure (c) Kremer’s O-Ring theory of development
3. Geography and development: Krugman’s theory

Unit – III: Poverty, Inequality and Human Capital
1. Measurement of inequality and poverty-Inverted –U hypothesis - Cause of inequality
2. Investing in education and health-the human capital approach.
3. Education and Development (a) social and private benefits of education (b) Women’s education and development
4. Health system in development (a) health and productivity (b) financing health system in developing economics (c) Gender perspective in health care.

Unit – IV: Agriculture and Rural Development
1. The role of agriculture in development
2. Agricultural policy : (a) agricultural taxation (b) pricing policy
3. Risk aversion and uncertainty in subsistence farming-sharecropping and interlocking factor markets
4. Rural urban migration Todaro model – (a) providers and characteristics (b) theories of informed credit markets: lender’s monopoly and default collateral

Unit - V: Policies for development
1. Market and the state in development: (a) The Washington consensus components and critical evaluation (b) The role of state in development (c) market failure state failure and development
2. Trade Policy in development: (a) import substitution (b) export promotion
3. Fiscal and Monetary Policies for Development (a) direct Vs indirect taxes (b) pattern and level of taxation.

Text Books

Reference Books
Objectives
1. To make the students understand the utilization of human resources
2. To familiarize the students with the measures for human resource development

Unit I  Introduction
1. Human resource development – Concept and background – Need and importance
2. Role of human resource development and productivity
3. Human capital formation and skill formation – Factors influencing human resource development.

Unit II  Education
1. Role of education in human resource development
2. Investment in education – Effects of education – Economic impact of education
3. Women’s education and human resource development in developing countries.

Unit III  Nutrition and Health
1. Economics of public health – Factors affecting health – Preventive and curative services – Investment in public health
2. Health policies of India – Health policies with special reference to women’s health.

Unit IV  Entrepreneurship
1. Role of entrepreneurship in development – Factors stimulating entrepreneurship – Principles of entrepreneurship
2. Entrepreneurial skills for the poor and unemployed – Need for entrepreneurship in developing countries.

Unit V  Manpower Planning
1. Meaning, need and importance of manpower planning – Objectives and methods of manpower planning
2. Manpower planning in LDCs, Manpower shortages – Manpower surpluses – Strategy for manpower planning
3. Human resource policy in India

Text Books

Reference Books
ECOC – 304 (2) URBAN AND TRANSPORT ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To make the students learn the major issues of urban system
2. To enable the students to study transports systems, budgeting principles, transport policy, travel and tourism, etc.,

Unit-I - Introduction
1. Definition of Urban Area – Causes of urbanisation
2. Theories of urban structure and urban growth – concentric zone theory – Central place theory – Urban base theory.
3. Features of urbanisation in Developing countries.

Unit-II - Theories of Rural–Urban Migration

Unit-III – Urban Problems
1. Slums, Urban Housing and Urban Renewal

Unit-IV – Urban Transport
1. Demand for Transport Services – Principle of transport cost, Price and Budget – Budgeting principles – Transport systems
2. Urban Transportation – Types and structure – Trends and composition of Road transport, Railways. Airways and waterways.
3. Role of Public and Private sectors – Problems and Prospects – Transport under 5 year plans

Unit-V – Urban Planning and Policies
1. Integrated Development of small and medium towns – Urban development and policy

Text Books

Reference Books
1. Fred Moavenzadeh and David Geltner. Transportation, Energy, and Economic Development: A dilemma in the developing nations (Countries)
SOSC 306- SOFT SKILLS
For All the 2 Year PG Programmes of Arts Faculty

Objective:
To train students in soft skills in order to enable them to be professionally competent.

Unit 1: Soft Skills and Personality Development

Listening: Types of Listening, Effective Listening and Barriers to Listening – Assertive Communication.

Unit 2: Communication Skills


Non-verbal Communication: Body Language and Proxemics.

Unit 3: Interpersonal Skills

Unit 4: Employability Skills
Goal Setting – Career Planning – Corporate Skills – Group Discussion – Interview Skills – Types of Interview - Email Writing – Job Application – Cover Letter - Resume Preparation.

Unit 5: Professional Skills

References:
ECOC-401 ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To learn the importance of environmental system for economic system.
2. To make the students understand the environmental issues from the view point of economic incentives and placing monetary values on the environment.
3. To teach the need to balance economic growth and environmental protection, especially in the context of “sustainable development”.

Unit – I: Economy and the Environment
1. The interaction between the economic system and the environmental system – The services provided by the environmental system to the economic system – The Material Balance model.
2. Types of Pollutants: Cumulative and non-cumulative; Local, régional and global; Point source and non-point source.
3. Welfare effects of pollution: Local and global air pollution (acid rain, ozone depletion, global warming), water pollution, municipal solid waste.

Unit – II: Market and the Environment
1. Conditions for efficient functioning of markets.
2. Market failure and environmental damage – Environmental damage as an externality – Environmental goods as public goods – Asymmetric information and environmental damage; adverse selection, moral hazard.
3. Property rights and environmental damage: the Coase Theorem.
4. “Government failure” and environmental damage.

Unit – III: Environmental Valuation
1. Cost-Benefit analysis
2. The need for environmental valuation - The categories of environmental value.

Unit – IV: Natural Resource Economics
1. Types of natural resources, the McKelvey classification.
3. Renewable resources – Forests: Frontier model and immiserisation models of deforestation; Consequences of deforestation; - Fisheries: “Efficient sustainable yield”; - Water: Efficient allocation of surface and ground water.
4. Common Property Resources (CPRs) – Characteristics of CPRs - Dissipation of Hotelling rents (“tragedy of the commons”) - Ostrom’s “design principles” for sustainable local CPR governance.

Unit – V: Economic Growth and Sustainable Development
1. Growth and the environment: The environmental Kuznets curve.
2. The “limits to growth” Club of Rome model.
3. Economics of sustainable development – Brundtland Commission definition – Theories of sustainable development: weak sustainable development and strong sustainable development – sustainability rules: The “Hartwick rule”; Safe minimum standards; -
Measuring sustainable development: “green national accounts”; genuine savings - Link between poverty and environmental degradation

4. Economics of Climate Change – Summary of Stern Review.

Text Books


Reference Books

ECOC-402 INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

Objectives
1. To make the students familiar with the theories of development.
2. To give an insight into the functioning of the economy through macro economic policies and instruments.
3. To train the students with working of diverse economic policies in India.

Unit – I: Structure of Indian Economy
2. Structural change in Indian economy – Sectoral Composition of NI
3. Dimensions of Indian economy as an emerging economy.

Unit – II: Planning in India
1. Indian Plan strategies and Mahalanobis Model – Criticisms.
3. Financing of the plans – Investment pattern.
4. Assessment of Indian Plans.

Unit – III: Issues in Agriculture and Industry
1. Agriculture in Indian Economy – Technological and structural Transformation.
2. Food Security and Public Distribution System in India.
4. Labour Sector Reforms

Unit – IV: Money, Banking and Public Finance
1. Price trends – Inflation – Monetary and Credit Policy of the RBI.
2. Banking Sector Reforms and Role of commercial Banks in Indian Economic Development.
3. India’s Fiscal Policy – Recent Tax Reforms on Indian tax structure.
4. Organization and Functioning of Stock Exchanges in India

Unit – V: India and the World
1. India’s Foreign Trade – EXIM Policy and Trade Policy since 1991.
2. Foreign Capital, Foreign Aid and FDI – The MNCs, FEMA and Globalization.

Text Books

Reference Books
8. Economic Survey – Recent Issues
9. India Development Reports Present Issues
ECOC-403 COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Objectives
To equip skill in applying statistical tools to Economics using computers

Unit–I - Text Management with MS-WORD

Unit–II - Managing Data Base
1. MS ACCESS: Data base – Definition, Creation and components - Data base templates
   a. Editing, adding, navigating, and searching records
   b. Queries and Filters
   c. Sorting and indexing
2. EXCEL: The typical worksheet or spread sheet – cell and their properties – formatting cell – text, numbers, currency, accounting, date, time, percentage, scientific – formats.
   a. Formula: using arithmetic and relational operators in a worksheet
   b. Advanced Formulas: sum, count, Average, Max, Min, Product
   c. Using auto format

Unit-III - Graphs and Charts
1. Bar diagrams, pie charts, Area,
2. Building Line Diagrams, Histograms, Scatter plots
3. Frequency Graphs, Ogive, Lorenz curve
4. Time Series

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

Unit-V - Data Analysis–II
1. Classification: K-means cluster, Hierarchical cluster, Discriminant function
2. Non-parametric Test: Chi-square, Bi-nominal
3. Time Series – Exponential Smoothing, Auto regression, Seasonal Decomposition

Text Books
ELECTIVE SUBJECTS OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ECOE – 105 (1) ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Objectives
To familiarize the students with the economic aspect of climate change

Unit-1: Introduction
1. The roots of climate change: greenhouse gas emissions and rising global temperature
2. Climate change and economic development: a) climate change –economy transmission mechanisms; b) impact of climate change on human well-being: known and uncertain impacts c) The “ tipping points” of dangerous climate change
3. Impact of climate change on developed and poor economies

Unit-2: Economic Policies for Climate change Mitigation
1. The need for climate change mitigation
2. Economic explanation of climate change: the concept of “market failure” and how it causes climate change
3. Using prices and markets for climate change mitigation: taxes, carbon emissions trading (‘cap-and-trade’) and regulations promoting green technology
4. Ethics of climate change : limits of cost-benefit analysis

Unit-3: Adapting to Climate Change
1. The case for Adaptation to climate change
2. Adaptive management of risks: managing physical, financial and social risks
3. International action and adaptation in developing nations

Unit-4: Natural Resources Management and Climate Change
1. The fundamentals for natural resource management
2. Economics of water use in context of climate change
3. Climate change and efficient management of agriculture and fisheries
4. Sustainable energy

Unit-5: Local and Global Action
1. Economic incentives for “climate smart” Individual action
2. The role of firms in climate change adaptation and mitigation
3. National and International policies for “climate smart” innovation and technology diffusion

Text & Reference Books
ECOE-105 (2) INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective
1. To equip students preparing for competitive examinations and State and All India level Public Service commission examinations.
2. It gives an insight into the functioning of the economy through macro economic policies and instruments and applications of the issues involved in the working of the diverse economic policies in Indian economy over the decades.

Unit-I Structure of the Indian Economy
1. Dimensions of the Indian economy: As a developing Economy;As a dualistic economy.
2. Natural Resources:Ecological imbalance,Population and Economy;As a dualistic economy.

Unit-II Economic Planning and Policy
1. Indian plan strategies: Mahalanobis,Wage-Good,ADLG,and ELG strategies.
3. Financing of the plans and investment pattern.
4. Assessment of Indian Planning.

Unit-III Issues in Agriculture and Industry
1. Agriculture in the National Economy
2. Food security and public Distribution system
4. Capital market and Industrial finance in India.

Unit-IV India and the World
1. India’s foreign Trade-India’s Balance of payment.
2. Foreign Capital and Foreign Aid.
3. The MNCS and FERA-Globalisation-Towards a New World Economic order:India and WTO

Unit-V Money,Banking and Public Finance
1. Price Trends and Inflation-Monetary policy of RBI.
3. Public Debt in India-Deficit Financing-India’s Fiscal Policy.

Text Books

Reference Books
ECOE-205 (1) URBAN ECONOMICS

Objective
The study of urban economics is intended
1. To make the students understand the economic factors and forces underlying the process of urbanisation.
2. To develop students skill to examine the economic aspects or urban problems.
3. To provide insights into the formation of effective urban policies.

Unit-I The process of Urbanisation
1. Definition of Urban Area- causes of urbanisation.
2. Theories or urban structure and urban growth-Concentric Zone Theory-Central Place Theory-Urban base theory.
3. Features of urbanization in Developing countries.

Unit-II Rural-Urban migration
1. Theories of Rural- Urban migration-Rosente in’s Law, Lewis-Fei Ranis Model, Lee’s Theory.
2. Concept of informal sector and its role in economic development.

Unit-III Problems of Urbanisation
1. Urban Transportation.
2. Slums, Housing and Urban Renewal.

Unit-IV Urbanisation in India
2. Urbanisation without labour absorption in India.

Unit-V Urban Development Policy in India
1. Policies and Programmes under the plans- Integrated Development of small and medium towns.
2. Urban development and Housing Policy.
3. Measures to control urban growth-Decentralisation industry-Growth Centres-Satellite towns.

Text Books
1. Ashish Bose (1989) India’s Urbanisation 1901-2001 (New Delhi, Tata Mrgraw Hill Co.)

Reference Books
ECOE-205(2) ECONOMICS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Objectives
1. To introduce the economic way of thinking about society.
2. The students will learn to use basic economic reasoning to reflect on a wide range of issues in a society.

Unit – I: Thinking about Prices
1. How are prices determined: The concept of willingness to Pay.
2. Understanding Inflation: Meaning of Inflation and how it is measured in India.
3. Inflation rate and the prices you pay in shops: why they diverge.
4. Application: why prices are higher in some locations than others although the production and selling costs are identical.

Unit – II: Economics of Social Customs
1. Economics of rising age of marriage and declining family size.
2. How economic globalization is changing the Indian family.
3. Economics of gift-giving: why value of gift in kind is higher compared to gift in cash.
4. Application: Reasoning about economic Inequality between men and women

Unit – III: Economics of Social Evils
1. Discrimination: Why discrimination can be “rational” and the economic harm it causes.
3. Addiction: Economic case for legalizing drugs as solution to addiction.
4. Corruption – An Economists Perspective
5. Application: Why prohibition does more harm than good: An Economic Perspective.

Unit – IV: Economics of Arts, Sports, and Science
1. Understanding the declining demand for performing arts from economic perspective.
2. Economics of Sports: Role of economic competition in sporting activity.
3. Economics and Science: What motivates scientific research?

Unit – V: National Issues
1. The Union Budget and you – Taxes, Subsidies and Fiscal Deficit
2. How the stock market works – Bulls and Bears
3. The global economic crisis: Its origin and impact on India.

Text and Reference Books
ECOE-305(1) ECONOMICS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Objectives
1. To make the students understand economic impact of natural disasters.
2. To teach them appropriate economic policies.

Unit – I: Introduction
1. The goal of disaster economic analysis
2. Important terminology-hazard, vulnerability, disaster, disaster risk, mitigation, preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
3. Types of hazards - Natural hazards- Man made hazards

Unit – II: Economic Effects of Disasters
1. Direct effects-Indirect effects -Secondary effects
2. Consequences of disasters - measurement of consequence -Tangible losses - Intangible losses

Unit – III: Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation
1. Quantification of disaster risk: UNDP’s Disaster Risk Index.
2. Components of disaster risk reduction –Role of market.
3. Integrating disaster risk in poverty reduction strategy and incorporating disaster risk in economic appraisal.
5. Mitigation of economic and human impact.

Unit – IV: Intervention Policies
1. Differences in intervention for natural and human – made disasters
2. Policy instruments for disaster intervention
3. Interventions for general multi – sectoral disasters - Disasters involving displaced populations - Disasters leading to food insecurity - Disaster expected from climate change.

Unit – V: Finance Options
1. Debt swaps-Triangular food aid.
2. Disaster insurance
3. Revolving funds-Central bank assistance.

Text Books

Reference Books
Objectives
1. To teach the students the importance of H.R.D as it helps everyone not only in workplace but in daily life.
2. To teach the “manpower” or “Human resource may be thought of as “ the total knowledge, skills creative abilities, talents and attitudes of an organizational workforce, as well as the values, attitudes an benefits of an individual involved.
3. To know how to develop the existing Human Resources.

Unit – I: Concepts

Unit-II Education and H.R.D.

Unit –III Nutrition and Health

Unit –IV Entrepreneurship
1. Role of entrepreneurship in Development the factors stimulating entrepreneurship - principles of entrepreneurship development of women entrepreneurship

Unit-V Manpower Planning
1. Need and importance of Manpower Planning – Objective-Methods of Manpower planning – Manpower is planning in India.

Text Books

Reference Books
ECOE-405 (1) LABOUR ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Objectives

1. To familiarize the students with the problems of labour and the stress and strains developed in Industrial economy.
2. To develop the analytical skills of the students identifying the problems of labour and settlement of industrial disputes and evaluate the conditions of Industrial relation.

Unit-I Introduction

2. Labour Market – Demand and Supply of Labour – Characteristics of labour market in India.

Unit-II Organisation of Industrial Labour

1. Role and functions of Trade Union
2. Theories of Trade Unionism (i) Webbs (ii) KarlMarx (iii) Gandhi
3. Trade Union Movement in India-Recent Trends-Justifications of Strikes and Lockouts.

Unit-III Industrial Disputes and International Labour Organisations (ILO)

1. Industrial Disputes: Causes and Consequences
2. Industrial Disputes in India
3. ILO Purposes-Constitution-Functions-ILO and India.

Unit-IV Industrial Relation

2. Industrial Democracy, concept of Workers participation in management
3. Role of State in Industrial Relations.

Unit-V Labour Welfare

1. Labour Welfare concept, significance, classification, Principles and programmes.
2. Concept of Labour in India; Factory Act ,Labour Welfare Legislation in India.

Text Books


Reference Books

ECOE-405 (2) ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Objectives

1. This course is intended to introduce accounting skills to enable decision makers to evaluate the environmental strategy of a firm.
2. The course deals with various facets of environmental accounting such as economic valuation of environment, corporate environmental accounting and green national accounts.

Unit – I: Approaches to Environmental Valuation

2. State Preference Approaches: Contingent Valuation Method
4. Production Function Approach: Dose-Response Model

Unit – II: Environmental Risk and Environmental Impact Assessment

1. Assessing Environmental Risks - Choice Under Risk - Valuing Risks to life -Regulating Risk

Unit – III: Environmental Cost Accounting

1. Full Cost Accounting
2. Internal Environmental Cost Accounting
3. External Environmental Cost Accounting: Internalizing Externalities

Unit – IV: Environmental Information Management

1. Life Cycle Assessment
2. Environmental Share Holder Value
3. Environmental Reporting - Environmental Audit

Unit – V: Green National Accounts

1. Limitations of Conventional National Accounts
2. Genuine Savings - Environmentally Defensive Expenditures
3. Integrated Economic and Environmental Accounting (IEEA)

Text and Reference Books