Common to all Departments of Studies in the Faculty of Arts


Master’s Programme

A Master’s Programme consists of a number of courses which consists of a set of compulsory courses and Languages Papers.

The entire course carries credit system. The number and distribution of credits for the courses will be decided by the respective Faculties.

A course is divided into two Semester, 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 programmes in terms of hours of study. It indicates differential weightage given according to the contents and duration of the courses in the curriculum design. The minimum credit requirement for a Five years Master’s Programme shall be 230,

Courses

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

Normally, in each of the courses, credits will be assigned on the basis of the lectures / tutorials / laboratory work and other form of learning in a 15 week schedule.

Eligibility for Admission

A candidate who has passed the Higher Secondary Class (10+2)

Grading System

The term Grading System indicates a 10 point scale of evaluation of the performance of students in terms of marks, grade points, letter grade and class.

Duration

The duration for completion of a Five years Master’s Programme in any Subject is Ten Semesters, but in any case not more than eight years from the year of admission.
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.

However, it shall be open to the authorities to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to obtain the prescribed 75% attendance for valid reasons on payment of a Condonation fee and such exemptions should not under any circumstances be granted for attendance below 75%

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.

Internal Assessment – II 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.

If 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 as 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 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>
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<th>Class</th>
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<td>50 – 54</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Second Class</td>
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<td>49 or Less</td>
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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:

- Test (I &II) --- 10 Marks
- Assignments --- 5 Marks
- Case Study / Seminar --- 5 Marks
- Attendance --- 5 Marks

(90% and above -5; 80-89% -4; 70-79% -3 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.
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<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Course No.</th>
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VII 39. IECO 71 1. Advanced Microeconomics Core 5 75 25 100
VII 40. IECO 72 2. Modern Macroeconomics Core 5 75 25 100
VII 41. IECO 73 3. Research Methodology Core 5 75 25 100
VII 42. IECO 74 4. Gender Economics Core 4 75 25 100
VII 43. IECO 75 5. Elective Course Elective 3 75 25 100

Total 22 375 125 500

VIII 44. IECO 81 1. Welfare Economics Core 5 75 25 100
VIII 45. IECO 82 2. Monetary Theory and Policy Core 5 75 25 100
VIII 46. IECO 83 3. Health Economics Core 5 75 25 100
VIII 47. IECO 84 4. Regional Economics Core 4 75 25 100
VIII 48. IECO 85 5. Elective Course Elective 3 75 25 100

Total 22 375 125 500

IX 49. IECO 91 1. International Trade and Finance Core 5 75 25 100
IX 50. IECO 92 2. Econometric Methods Core 5 75 25 100
IX 51. IECO 93 3. Environmental Economics Core 5 75 25 100
IX 52. IECP 94 4. Computer Applications in Economics (Practical) Core 3 75 25 100
IX 53. IECO 95 5. Elective Course Elective 3 75 25 100
IX 54. IECO 96 6. Entrepreneurial Development Core 4 75 25 100

Total 25 450 150 600

X 55. IECO 101 1. Indian Economic Development and Policy Core 5 75 25 100
X 56. IECO 102 2. Modern Economic Development Core 4 75 25 100
X 57. IECO 103 3. Economics of Sustainable Development Core 5 75 25 100
X 58. IECO 104 4. Project and Viva-voce Core 5 75 25 100
X 59. IECO 105 5. Elective Course Elective 3 75 25 100

Total 22 375 125 500

Grand Total 230 4425 1475 5900

Elective Courses offered by the Department of Economics

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IEC0-13 PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

Unit- I
1. Scarcity and choice
2. Opportunity cost
3. The marginalist principle
4. The efficiency principle
5. The incentive principle

Unit – II The Market Mechanism:
1. Law of demand
1. The law of supply
2. Equilibrium Price
3. Changes in supply and demand
4. The concept of elasticity

Unit –III Economics of Production
1. The production function (basic introduction)
2. Marginal cost and average cost
3. Profit maximization
4. short run and long run costs

Unit– IV Introduction to Macroeconomics
1. Major macroeconomic issues
2. Measuring Economic Activity: GDP
3. Money: Functions of money, role of central bank
4. Inflation: Types of inflation, measuring inflation and costs of inflation
5. Unemployment: Causes and Policy to generate employment
6. Fiscal Policy

Unit– V Introduction to international Economics
1. Comparative advantage and trade
2. Determination of Exchange rates
3. Free trade and protectionism

Textbook:
1. Principles of Economics by Rober H Frank and Ben Bernanke (New Delhi:Tata
   McGrAw Hill,2007)

Supplementary Readings
1. Economics: Principles and Applications by Gregory Mankiw (New
   Delhi:Cengage Learning India,2007)
2. Essentials of Economicsby Paul Krugman, Robin Wells and Kathryn Graddy
IECO-14 BASIC STATISTICS

Unit –I: Introduction and Collection of Data


Unit-II: Classification and Presentation of Data


Unit – III: Univariate Analysis

Measure of central Tendency– Mean, Median and mode – Relative merits and demerits – Requisites of a good average - Measures of dispersion – range, mean deviation, quartile deviation, standard deviation, Co-efficient of variation – Relative merits and demerits - Skewness and Kurtosis

Unit – IV: Bivariate Analysis


Unit – V: Index Numbers.

Index numbers – Agreggative and relative index – Chain and fixed based index – whole sale index – cost of living index. Analysis of time series – straight line – semi average – moving average – measurement of seasonal variations

Text Books

IECA-15 PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCE

Objectives

1. To make the students understand the working of Commercial Organizations and Business Intermediaries in the present context.

Unit-I: Functions of Banks
1. Types of Deposits – Methods and purposes of lending
2. Special services rendered by Commercial Banks – Bank Balance Sheet.

Unit-II: Elements of Trade
1. Internal and International Trade – Trade barriers – WTO and its functions
2. Chamber of Commerce – Role of Government.

Unit-III: Transport System
1. Surface, Water and Air Transport – Relative Advantages
2. Transport Coordination – Problems

Unit-IV: Fundamentals of Insurance
1. Life Insurance – Marine Insurance – Fire Insurance
2. Governing Principles – Advantages of Insurance.

Unit-V: Consumerism
1. Consumer Rights – Consumer Protection
2. Consumer Councils – Functions

Text Books
ICEC 16 –CIVICS, ENVIRONMENT& HEALTH SCIENCES

Objectives
To introduce to students the civic and environmental sense. To impart in the students the importance of attaining basic health and its importance on economic development.

CIVICS:
Unit – I : Introduction
Political Ideas & Indian Constitution – Democracy – Citizenship – duties of Good Citizen – Society State and Citizen – Limits of State Activity

Unit - II : Political System
Indian Government and Politics and local governments – Union Government :
President – Prime Minister – Parliament – Supreme Court – Electoral System – State Government: Governor – Chief Minister – Center State Relations

Books Recommended
1. Fadia B.L., Indian Government and Politics, Agra, Sahitya Bhawan Publication, 1999
3. Agarwal R.C., Indian Political System. New Delhi, S.Chand & Company, 2000
4. James H. Mccrocklin, Building Citizenship, USA Allyn and Bacon, INC, 1961

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Unit I - Ecosystems

Unit II - Environment

References
3. Agarwal & Rana, S.V.S, Environmentant and Natural Resources, Society of Biosciences, 1985
5. SureshK., Dhameja, Environmental Engineering & Management
(C) HEALTH SCIENCES
Unit I: 1 PHYSICAL HEALTH
   a. Introduction to health
      Definition of health
      Determinants of health
      Primary health care
   b. Food
      Classification of food
      Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate (Macronutrients)
      Vitamins – Vit A, B, C & D
      Minerals – Iron, Iodine and Fluorine
      Sources of food
      Balanced Diet
      Common Nutritional deficiencies and prevention – Protein energy malnutrition
      low birth weight, Xerophthalmia, Nutritional anaemia, Iodine deficiency disorders, Fluorosis & Lathyism

2. Personal Health
   a. Definition of personal health and hygiene
   b. Factors for maintaining good health cleanliness of body care of skin, Nails, Care of the Eyes, Hair, Oral Health, clothing, body and exercises
   c. Problems due to smoking, Alcoholism and Drugs etc., Importance of avoiding smoking, Alcoholism and drugs etc.,

3. Population explosion
   Definition
   Importance
   Family planning
   Definition
   Importance
   Common methods of family planning for women
   Common methods of family planning for men

1. Mother and Child Care
   Reasons for mothers and children given more importance
   Mothers and children are one unit – why?
   Definition of Immunisation
   Importance of Immunisation
   Immunisation schedule
   Care of the mothers during pregnancy
   Antenatal Care
   Antenatal Visits
   Advice to pregnant mother
   Care of mother after delivery

2. Communicable Diseases
   Definition of communicable disease
   Mode of transmission
   Symptoms of tuberculosis, Malaria, Filariasis, Measles, Cholera, Typhoid, Poliomyelitis, leprosy, Plague
   Prevention of communicable diseases.
IECO-23 – MICROECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To equip the students with the basic micro economic concepts and theories with graphic illustrations.
2. To develop the skills of analysis of economic problems.

Unit-I: Introduction
1. Nature and Techniques of Economic Analysis
2. Positive and Normative Economics
3. Inductive and deductive methods – Micro and Macro Economics

Unit-II: Cardinal Approach to the Theory of Demand
1. Marshallian cardinal utility – Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
2. Consumer’s Equilibrium

Unit-III: Ordinal Approach to the Theory of Demand
1. Ordinal utility – Hicks and Allen – Indifference curve and its Properties
2. Consumer’s equilibrium – Price, income and substitution effects – Law of Demand
3. Applications of indifference curve analysis.

Unit-IV: Theory of Production
1. Stages in production – Law of variable proportions – Laws of Returns to Scale – Iso-quants
2. Producer’s Equilibrium – Least-cost combination of input - Expansion path
3. Homogenous production function – Cobb Douglas

Unit-V: Cost and Revenue concepts
1. Types of Costs – Fixed and Variable Costs – Average, Marginal and Total Costs
2. Traditional and Modern Cost - Short and Long sum Cost Curves
3. Derivation of cost from production function - Optimum firm.
4. Total, Average and Marginal Revenue.

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO-24 – MACROECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To make the students understand the basic macroeconomic concepts and theories.
2. To train the students in analyzing economic problems with the help of theoretical foundations.

Unit-I: Introduction to Macro Economic Analysis
1. Nature and Scope of Macro Economics – Importance and Limitations
2. Static – Comparative Statics and Dynamic Analysis.

Unit-II: National Income Accounting
2. Circular flow model in two, three, four sector economy – Social Accounting Matric

Unit-III: Classical Macro Model
1. Classical Theory of Employment – Assumptions

Unit-IV: Keynes Macro Model
1. Keynes theory of employment and output – Aggregate supply function – Aggregate demand function – Effective demand
2. Comparison and contrast between classical and Keynes’ theory.

Unit-V: Theories of Consumption Function
1. Determinants of Consumption – Keynes’ Psychological Law – Short and Long run Consumption Functions
2. Theories – Absolute Income Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis,
3. Permanent Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis

Text Books

Reference Books
Objectives
In this course you will learn about the development of the Indian economy under British rule. You will also learn how economic analysis can be used to interpret historical facts.

Unit-I: The Study of Economic History
1. The subject matter of economic history-The link between economic theory and economic history-The importance of economic history
2. Theories of economic history- Hicksian theory -Institutionalist theory- Marxian theory

Unit-II: Mid Nineteenth Century Background
1. Agrarian change
2. Industry and finance
3. Foreign Trade - State of development - An Overview

Unit-III: Agriculture in the Colonial Period
1. Commercialization of agriculture- Factors behind commercialization- Effect of commercialization on cropping pattern- Impact of commercialization on food security in colonial period-Impact of commercialization on the credit market
3. Effect of British rule on agricultural labour

Unit-IV: Industrial Development in the Colonial Period
1. Small scale industry-Distinction between traditional and modern small scale industry -Patterns of change in small scale industry during colonial period- Interpretation of industrial change - De-Industrialization thesis: technological obsolescence, decline in small industry employment and rise in capital intensity - Commercialization thesis
2. Large scale industry-Profile of large scale industry in colonial India - Stages of industrialization- Labour and large scale industry- Reasons for limited development of large scale industry in British India
3. Effect of railways on the industrial sector

Unit-V: The Macro-Economy in the Colonial Period
1. The economic structure of colonial India-Growth and fluctuations
2. Foreign trade and Monetary policy
3. Explaining the slow growth of Indian economy in colonial period- “Drain” theory-Economic structure as cause of stagnation

Text Book

Reference Books
3. Chaudhuri, K.N. and C.J. Dewey (Eds.) (1979). Economy and Society: Essays in Indian Economic and Social History [Oxford University Press, New Delhi] Chapters-6,8-10,
Objectives: To make the students understand the social world from sociological perspective and to make them interpret life experience in terms of social facts.

Unit-I

Unit II

Unit-III
Individual and society - The process of socialization -Agencies of socialization - Various stages of socialization Culture - Definition - Elements - Functions - Cultural lag Ethnocentrism.

Unit-IV
Groups - Definition - characteristics - Types of groups - Primary and Secondary groups - Major social Institutions - Family - Marriage - Religion - Education mid Economic Institutions.

Unit-V
Social stratification - Definition - Characteristics - Functions - Forms social control - Definition - Agencies and types of social control. Social change - Factors of Social change Theories of social change.

Text Books

References
IECO-33 MATHEMATICAL METHODS -I

Objectives
1. To teach the meaning and significance of elementary mathematical tools in economics.
2. To make the students understand economic problems clearly with the applications of mathematical tools.

Unit-I: Economic Model
1. Variables, Constants, Equations and its types – Uses and limitations of mathematics in Economics
2. Functions of one or more variables – Linear function, Parabola, Rectangular hyperbola
3. Exponential, Logarithmic power function and homogenous function – Applications in Economics.

Unit-II: Matrix Algebra
1. Determinants – Evaluation and properties
2. Types of matrices – Matrix operations – Addition – Subtraction
3. Matrix Multiplication – Transpose and Inverse [problems]

Unit-III: Applications of Matrix Algebra
1. Solving a system of linear equations – Cramer’s rule and Matrix inverse method
2. Leontief’s input-output model – Open and closed model components, uses, and limitations
3. Hawkin – Simon conditions for viability of I-O model [problems]

Unit-IV: Rules of Derivatives of \( Y = f(X) \)
1. Polynomial, Scalar product, Exponential and Lograthmic rules
2. Addition, Subtraction, Product and Division rule
3. Composite function, Inverse and Implicit functions rules without derivation [problems].

Unit-V: Applications of First Order Derivatives
1. Marginal values, growth rate and elasticity
2. Relation between marginal revenue, average revenue and price elasticity – Normal revenue conditions
3. Marginal cost, average cost and cost elasticity – Normal cost conditions [problems]

Text Books

Reference Books
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
IECO-35 SOFT SKILLS
For All the 5 Year Integrated 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
Interpersonal Skills: Relationship Development and Maintenance and Transactional Analysis.

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:
IECA -36 PRINCIPLES OF POPULATION SCIENCES

Unit-I Introduction

Sources of Population Data: Population Census-History of Census Taking in India, Vital Statistics Registration Systems-Historical Background-Vital Registration in different countries, Civil Registration in India-Historical Background, Sample Surveys-Important Demographic Sample Surveys conducted in India. Dual Reporting System, Population Registers and International Publications.

Unit-II Population Growth and Distribution

Unit-III Population Structure and Characteristics
Sex and Age Structure: Sex and Age Structure of various countries, Population PYRAMID, Factors affecting Age and Sex Structure of population, Aging Population, Marital status classification of population, Literacy and Educational attainment: Definition, Source of Data Measures used to study Literature, Religious classification of population.

Unit-IV Population Dynamics


Migration: Importance of the study, Concepts and Definitions, Internal and International migration, Sources of Migration data, Measures of migration: Direct and Indirect methods, Everett Lee’s Conceptual Framework for Migration analysis.

Unit-V Population Policy

References:
IECO-37 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Unit 1: The Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies
     Definition-scope and importance-Need for public awareness.

Unit 2: Natural Resources
     Renewable and non-renewable resources-Natural resources and associated problems.
     a) Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies, Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
     b) Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.
     c) Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
     d) Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging salinity, case studies.
     e) Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, case studies.

Unit 3: Ecosystems
     Concept of an ecosystem-Structure and function of an ecosystem-Producers, consumers and decomposers-Energy flow in the ecosystem-Ecological succession-Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids-introduction-types-characteristic features-structure and function of the following ecosystems.
     a) Forest ecosystems  b) Grassland ecosystems  c) Desert Ecosystems  d) Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit 4: Biodiversity and its conservation
     Introduction: Definition-genetic-species and ecosystems diversity-Biogeographical classification of India-Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values-Biodiversity of global, national and local levels-India as a mega-diversity nation-Hotspots of biodiversity-Threats to biodiversity-habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts-Endangered and endemic species of India-Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

Unit 5: Environmental Pollution
     Definition-Causes, effects and control measure of: Air pollution-Water pollution-Soil pollution-Marine Pollution-Noise Pollution-Thermal Pollution-Nuclear hazards-Solid waste management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes-Role of an individual in prevention of pollution-Pollution case studies-Disaster management: Floods, earthquakes, cyclones and landslides.

Unit 6: Social Issues and the Environment
     From unsustainable to sustainable development-Urban problems related to energy-Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management-Resettlement and rehabilitation of people: Its problems and concerns, Case studies-Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions-Climate Changes, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust, case studies-wasteland reclamation-Consumerism and waste products, Environmental Protection Act-Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act-Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act-

Unit 7: Human Population and the Environment

Population growth, variation among nations-.Population explosion-
Family Welfare Programme-Environment and human health-Human Rights-

Unit 8: Field Work

Visit to a local area to document environmental assets-
river/forest/grassland/hill/mountain-Visit to a local polluted site-
urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural/Study of common plants, insects, birds-Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill slopes, etc.

Reference: Textbook of Environmental Studies for Undergraduate Course: Erach Bharucha for University Grants Commission. Published by Universities Press (India) Private Limited 3-5-747/1/A3-6-754/1
Himayatnagar-Hyderabad 500 029 ISBN 978 81 7371 5402
IECC-43 MONEY AND BANKING

Objectives
To equip the students with analytical tools of Monetary theory. To make the students understand the value of financial Institution in a development economy. To make the students understand the working of monetary systems in India.

Unit I- Theories of Demand for Money

Unit II- Monetarism vs Keynesianism

Unit III – Money Market
Money market and capital market in India. The Role of Financial Intermediaries- Effect of Financial intermediation of the Cost and Availability of finance. Non- banking financial institutions in India.

Unit IV- Banking
Commercial Banks and Multiple credit creation function. Commercial Bank’s role after nationalization. RBI’s role in Economic Development. Narasimhan Committee Report.

Unit V – Monetary Policy
Monetary policy operation in India- Limitation of Monetary policy. Effects of Debt management policy.

Reference books
4. Jhonson Harry (1957)-Essays in Monetary Economics (George Allen Unwin).
5. Sayers R.S. (1920) – Modern banking (Oxford University Press)

Text Books
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 (b) Sen’s capabilities approach to development: 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. Dependency theory-path dependence in development: QWERTY
4. 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) education, inequality and poverty (c)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 –Rural credit markets (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 policy for development: (a) direct Vs indirect taxes (b) pattern and level of taxation.
4. Financial system in development: (a) the role of financial system in development (b) role of central banks (c) financial liberalization.

Text Books

**Reference Books**
IECC- 45: MATHEMATICAL METHODS-II

Objectives
1. To equip the students with the knowledge of mathematical techniques
2. To train the students with the applications of mathematics in economics

Unit-I – Partial Derivatives
1. Functions of two or more variables – First and second order partial derivatives – Total differential – Partial elasticity values and growth rates.

Unit -II – Optimization in Economics
1. First and second order conditions for maximum and minimum of Y = f (X) and Z = f (X,Y).

Unit –III – Constrained Optimization
1. Lagrange’s multiplier method - First and Second Order Conditions
2. Consumer equilibrium – Slutsky equation.

Unit –IV – Applications of Integration
1. Basic rules and methods of integration
2. Deriving total from marginal values – Consumer’s surplus and producer’s surplus

Unit –V – Dynamic Analysis
1. First order differential equations – Harrod Domar and Solow growth models – Capital expansion model.
2. Linear and exact difference equations – Cob-Web model

Text Books

Reference Books
IECC- 46 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Objectives
1. To impart knowledge of statistical methods to the students
2. To familiarize them with the applications of statistical techniques to research in Economics.

Unit-I –Probability and Probability Distribution
1. Types of probability and theorems of probability [simple problems only]
2. Random variable, probability distribution and mathematical expectation
3. Theoretical distributions: Properties of binomial and normal distributions

Unit -II – Theory of Estimation
1. Estimate and estimator – Properties of a good estimator
2. Point estimation – Methods of estimation and their properties
3. Interval estimation – Confidence interval for mean and proportion

Unit –III – Testing of Hypothesis
1. Basic concepts: Null and alternative hypotheses, types of errors and critical value
2. Procedure of testing of hypothesis
3. Large sample tests – Tests of significance of mean, proportion, difference of means and difference of proportions

Unit –IV – Exact Sample Tests
1. t- distribution – Properties and Applications
2. Chi-square test – Testing goodness of fit and Association of attributes
3. F-distribution – Applications - ANOVA one-way and two-way classifications.

Unit –V – Time Series Analysis
4. Component of time series - Additive and multiplicative models,

Text Books

Reference Books
IECA -47 PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Administration is considered as essential machinery through which every government delivers its service to citizens properly. This paper examines various concepts, theories and issues that are affecting the working of Administration.

Unit-I: Introduction
Meaning and Significance of Public Administration - Public and Private Administration – Development Administration –Approaches to the study of Public Administration

Unit-II: Concepts

Unit-III: Theories of Organisational Behaviour

Unit-IV: Contemporary Public Administration
Organisation and Methods (O&M) – Models of Governance – Administrative Law – Delegated Legislation – Capacity Building – Post Modernist Public Administration

Unit-V: Issues in Indian Administration
Administrative Reforms- Values in Public Service – Problems of Administration in Coalition regimes - Politicians and Permanent Executives relationship- Citizen – Administration Interface- Corruption and Administration – Disaster Management

Text Books:

References:
Unit-1: Economics of Environment and Health Care
1. Environment as an economic good
2. Costs and benefits of environmental conservation
3. Economic perspective on pollution control: the concept of optimum pollution
4. Demand for health and health care: “physician induced demand”
5. Economic approach to measuring the value of health (Note: basic ideas only. Details of individual methods not required)

Unit-2: Economics of Crime and Drug Addiction
1. Economic approach to crime: concept of “rational crime”
2. Economic perspective on crime control
3. Drug addiction as a rational choice
4. The economic case for and against legalizing drugs

Unit-3: Family Economics
1. Resource allocation in the household
2. Children as economic goods and family size
3. Economic perspective on marriage and divorce

Unit-4: Poverty and Income Distribution
1. Definition and measurement of poverty (Note: basic ideas only.)
2. Economic perspectives on poverty eradication
3. The market system and income distribution
4. Benefits and costs of inequality

Unit-5: Economics and Culture
1. The economic importance of culture
2. The economic approach to valuing culture
3. The market, state and culture: the impact of the market on cultural life; ‘cost disease’ and its policy implications for

Text Books:
IECO-52: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

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. Approach 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 value method
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 “networks”
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
IECO-53  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 – Basic Concepts, Theory of Firm and Pricing

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

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

Unit –V – Issues in Indian Industry
2. Other problems: industrial sickness, capacity utilization, foreign collaboration, multinationals in India, Indian joint ventures abroad
3. Evaluation of Industrial reform measures.

Text Books
IECO-54 ENERGY ECONOMICS

Unit – I Introduction
1. Concept of Natural Resources – Classification of Natural Resources (Meckelvey Approach).

Unit – II Determinants of Energy Use

Unit – III Forms of Energy
1. Forms of Fossil Fuel: Coal, Oil and Natural Gas – Relative Merits and Demerits.
2. The Hotelling Theorem, Nardhus Model – Global Oil Crisis: OPEC (Genesis and Implications).

Unit – IV Energy Planning in India
Demand and Supply of electricity - Agriculture - Industry

Unit – V Contemporary Issues
2. Temporal Allocation of Energy Resources.

Text Books

Reference Books
1. Ashok, V. Desai, (Ed) (1985), Economics of Energy and Natural Resources (New Delhi: Chand & Co.,).
IECO-55  BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Objectives
1. To provide elementary ideas of econometrics
2. To enable the students to understand econometric methods

Unit-I – Introduction to Econometrics

Unit -II – The Simple Linear Regression Model
2. Statistical significance and application of an estimated model [simple problems].

Unit –III – The Multiple Linear Regression Model

Unit –IV – Functional Forms of Regression
2. Engel’s demand function – Consumption function – Investment function

Unit –V – Problems in Regression
1. Heteroscedasticity – Meaning, sources, consequences, tests and solutions.

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO-56 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
1. To teach the students various issues of rural development
2. To understand the rural problems of to evaluate the rural development programme.

Unit-I - Introduction
1. Concepts, Pattern of Development - Pattern of Planning
2. Indicators of rural development
3. Features of the process of development in different sectors

Unit-II - Development Issues
1. Poverty, inequality, unemployment and Regional Disparities
2. Land Reform measures – Size of land holding, better utilization of inputs
3. Rural Industrialization - Small scale and Cottage industries – Economic reforms

Unit-III - Institutional and Organisational Changes
1. Panchyat Raj and Co-operatives
2. NGO's and People participation – Self Help Groups
3. Social and Welfare Organisation

Unit-IV - Administration and Training Process
1. Development of Administrative set up – DRDA - SIRD - BDO
2. Development of adequate Community leadership
3. Rural Development Programmes Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Unit-V – Planning and Policy
1. Rural Health Care Policy
2. Technology Development Policy
3. Conservation, Promotion of environment and Integrated development

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO-61 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

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

Unit-I - Theories of International Trade
1. Adam Smith's theory of Absolute Advantage.
2. Ricardo's Comparative Cost 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.
2. Tariff and non-tariff barriers.
3. Effects of tariffs and quotas.
4. International trade organizations - UNCTAD, WTO.

Unit-IV - Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments
2. Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments - Current and Capital accounts
3. Adjustment Mechanism – Depreciation, Devaluation, Export Promotion, Import Substitution and Exchange Control
4. IMF and International liquidity
5. India's BOP - Devaluation and Export Promotion measures

Unit-V - Regional Economic Integration
1. Regional Economic Integration – Customs Union
2. European Economic Integration
3. New International Economic Order - North-South Co-operation - SAARC

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO-62 FISCAL ECONOMICS

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

Unit – IV Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Federalism
2. Fiscal federalism – Role of finance commission – Principles –Recommendations of the latest Finance Commission – Transfer of resources from Union and States and States to Local Bodies.

Unit – V Indian Public Finance
2. Tax structure and Working of Fiscal federalism in India – Resource transfer from union to State– Value Added Tax – MVAT- goods and service Tax (GST)
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
IECO-63 ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Objectives
1. Infrastructure is a growing sector in the Indian economy. This course introduces the students to the various theoretical and policy dimensions of the economics of infrastructure in India.

Unit-I Introduction
1. The role of infrastructure in development
2. Infrastructure as a public good
3. Overview of infrastructure sector in India- Physical, Social and Financial
4. Infrastructure policy in India, the shift towards Public Private Partnership

Unit-II Regulation of Infrastructure
1. The need for regulating infrastructure-Principles of good regulation, regulatory strategies, regulatory institutions and enforcement of regulations.
2. Theories of regulation: a) public interest theories, b) private interest theories, c) institutionalist theories – Measuring efficiency in Infrastructure regulation
3. Methods of regulating quality-Regulation in context of globalization and international competition.

Unit-III Competition and Pricing in Infrastructure Sector
2. Creating competition in infrastructure industries- Public private partnerships for infrastructure development
3. Price setting in infrastructure sector, a) price setting for natural monopolies, b) rate of return price regulation, c) Price capping, d) peak load pricing

Unit-IV Economics of Transport Infrastructure
1. Competition in the transport sector, a) Creating a competitive transport sector, b) Competitive market forms, “competition in the market” and “competition for the market”
2. Private financing of transport infrastructure
4. Road transport , a) creating competition in road transport , b) “para-transit”
5. Highways infrastructure, a) alternate organizational structure for highways. B) Private participation and risk allocation.

Unit –V Electricity, Telecommunication Infrastructure
1. Regulation of electricity sector, a) Economic rationale for regulating electricity sector, b) regulatory strategies and enforcement methods in electricity sector-Electricity pricing in India- Electricity act 2003.
2. Regulation of telecommunication sector, a) The need for and aims of telecom regulation-TRI, b) regulatory strategies and enforcement methods.
3. Theory and practice of universal telecommunications service in India.-Internet pricing strategies

Text Books
1. Dash L.N. Economics of Infrastructure

Reference Books
1. India Infrastructure Report (OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi)
2. Infrastructure Development Report (UNDP)
IECO- 64 ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Objectives
1. To teach the students contributions of various schools of economic thought.
2. To make them gain an appreciation for the Indian economic thought.

Unit – I: Pre-Classical Thought
1. Mercantilism: Main Principles.
2. Physiocracy: Natural order – Agriculture and net product – Social classes.

Unit – II: Classical Economists and Marx
4. Marx-Theory of surplus value -Breakdown of the capitalist system

Unit – III: Neo-Classical and Institutionalist Thought
1. The Marginalist revolution

Unit – IV: Keynesian Revolution and Modern Thought
2. Schumpeter’s Theory of Development, Hicks theory of Trade cycle.

Unit – V: Indian Economic Thought
1. Naoroji drain theory.
3. Ambedkar – Contribution is to monetary economics.

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO-65 ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE

Objectives:
1. To teach the students the importance of insurance as a means of reducing uncertainty and risk in regard to personal and business activities.
2. To give a fairly comprehensive view of the subject to the postgraduate students in Economics.

Unit-I: Introduction
1. Meanings and Types of Insurance-Social Vs. Private Insurance: Life Vs. non-life Insurance
2. Classification of life, health and general insurance policies
3. Role of Insurance in Economic development

Unit-II: Risk and Risk Management
1. Uncertainty and risk : Pure risk and speculative risk-Expected utility and the demand for insurance-Moral hazard and insurance demand
2. Essentials of risk management: Elements of risk management-Risk assessment-Risk control and risk financing; World wide risk sharing
3. Concept of reinsurance-Types of reinsurance-Reinsurance markets in developing countries.

Unit-III: Insurance Institutions
1. Insurance institutions as financial intermediaries-Insurance institutions as investment institutions.
2. Insurance institutions in Indian capital market
3. Regulations governing investments of insurance institutions in India

Unit-IV: Life and Health Insurance
1. Functions of life insurance-Plans of life insurance-Provisions of policies-Basis of premium and Bonus
2. Individual health insurance-Uses and types of evaluation
3. Principles of underwriting of life and health insurance-Group insurance and superannuation (pension) schemes

Unit-V: General Insurance and Regulation of Insurance
1. Meaning and Types of general insurance-importance of general insurance
2. Fundamentals concepts-Equity, Indemnity, Insurable interest, Physical hazard, Moral hazard, Policy endorsements conditions-warranties
3. Purpose of government intervention-Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (IRDA) in India

Text Books
3. Insurance Institute of India, Life Assurance Underwriting,(IC-22), Mumbai
6. Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (2001),IRDA Regulations New Delhi

Reference Books
IVEC 66 -VALUE EDUCATION - (Semester VI)

For All the 5 Year Integrated PG Programmes of Arts Faculty

Objective: To teach the students the purpose of life and to instill in them a moral concern for the society.

Unit - I
1. Value education – Meaning – Nature and Purpose
2. Importance of Value Education

Unit – II
1. Basic Features of Rational Ethics
2. Moral Consciousness and Conscience
3. Love – The Ultimate Moral Norm

Unit – III
2. God, Religion and Morality

Unit – IV
1. Social Ethics: Value of Life and Human Beings
2. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Unit – V
1. Ethical Issues Today: Religious Ethics, Family Ethics
2. Political Ethics - Business Ethics
3. Ethics and Culture.

References:
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.

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
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 (Leijonhufvud)
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:

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-1: Introduction
1. Meaning and Objectives of research—significance of research—Research Methods Vs Methodology—scientific Method—Criteria of Good research
2. Research Problems—Components needs and technique of defining research problems
3. Types of research: Descriptive, Analytical, Fundamental, Applied, Quantitative, Qualitative, Conceptual, Empirical—Survey method, Case study method, Action Research
4. Research design: Types and Characteristics of a good research design.

Unit-2: Theory & Hypothesis
1. Role of theory in research
2. Hypothesis—Importance of a Research hypothesis—Sources of hypothesis—Qualities of a good hypothesis—Hypothesis testing.

Unit-3: Collection of Data
1. Methods of collecting primary data—Self Administered questionnaire—Interview Surveys
2. Telephone Surveys—Schedules.
3. Characteristics of a good questionnaire
4. Important sources of secondary data: Census, NSS, CSO, RBI, World Bank
5. Precaution in using secondary data

Unit-4: Sampling Design
1. Types of Population—Need for sampling—criteria for relating a sampling procedure

Unit-5: Mechanics of thesis writing
1. Significance of report writing—Types of research report
2. Format of a thesis
3. Importance of organization of literature review—Bibliographical citation procedure
4. Ethics in Research

Textbook
1. R. Paneerselvam (2005), Research Methodology, prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi

Reference Books
IECO-74 GENDER ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To make the students understand the demographic aspects of gender and their role in family
2. To enable students understand the role played by women in rural sector, urban sector and the empowerment of women

Unit -I – Demographic Aspects of Gender
1. The dimensions of female mortality and morbidity female density
2. Age Composition – Sex ratio – Missing women – Longevity of Life

Unit -II – Gender and Family
1. Women and the household – Women’s paid work and the family
2. Domestic role of women – Valuing women’s work.

Unit –III – Gender and Rural Sector
1. Occupational pattern of women’s employment – Agricultural occupation and Non-Agricultural Occupation
2. Wage differentials in the labour market – male and female productivity differences – Demand and supply factors

Unit –IV – Gender and Urban Sector
1. Women in organized sector – Women in unorganized Sector
2. Emergence of women entrepreneurship – women’s employment in service sector.

Unit –V – Gender and Empowerment
1. Economic empowerment – Poverty eradication – HDI - GDI – GEM
4. Cultural Empowerment

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO-81: 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
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
IECO – 83 HEALTH ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To teach the students the importance of health economics and the role of economics in the health care sector.
2. To teach the principles relating to economic value of human resources besides introducing concepts of health indicators.

Unit -I - Health Economics – Basic Concepts
1. Definition and Dimensions of Health [WHO definition]
2. Meaning and Importance of Health Economics
3. Determinants of Health
4. Input and Output Indicators of Health

Unit -II - Health and Development
1. Income and Health Linkages
2. Concept of Wellbeing – PQLI and HDI
3. Poverty and Health – Occupational Health Hazards
4. Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality and Life Expectancy
5. Nutrition and Health – Mal-nutrition – Under-nutrition

Unit -III - Health as Investment
1. Economics of Public Health
2. Education and Health – Concept of Health Education
3. Capital Formation in Health Care

Unit -IV - Micro-Economics of Health Services
1. Demand for health services - Preference for health care and health cure - Income and Price effects
2. Physician as a price-discriminating monopolist
3. Health Production Function with Illustration

Unit -V - Health in Developing Countries
1. Significance of Health in LDCs
2. Measuring the Burden of Disease - The Concepts DALY and QALYs
3. Challenges for the Future

Text Books
Reference Books
IECO-84: REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Objectives
1. To teach the theories of regional development from a multidimensional perspective.
2. To make the students understand the policies of regional development.

Unit – I: Introduction
1. Objectives and scope of regional economic analysis.
2. Regional economic problems – Causes.
3. Economics of Geography – Krugman – Endogenous growth (Lucas and Romer)

Unit – II: Regional Economic Theories – I
1. Theories of Regional Economic Development – Cumulative Causation (Perroux, Myrdal, Hirschman)
2. Export base theory, Central place theory (Christaller), Sector theory (Colin Kuznets), Stages theory (Rostow).

Unit – III: Regional Economic Theories – II
1. Theories of Location – Weber’s and Florence
2. Migration and Regional Development – Todaro Model
3. Three dimensions of Regional Development – Density, Distance and Economic Divisions.

Unit – IV: Regional Disparities
1. Regional Disparities – Interstate variations of poverty and unemployment
2. Comparative analysis of industrial development in different stages
3. Agricultural development in different stages.

Unit – V: Regional Planning
1. Regional imbalances and Financial Institutions in India – Inter-state disparity
2. Problems of developing the backward areas – Regional Planning in India.
3. Micro level plans – Special Economic Zone

Text Books

Reference Books
Unit-1: Modern Trade Theory and Policy
1. New trade theory: monopolistic competition and trade
2. Strategic trade policy: Brander-Spencer analysis and Krugman model
3. Unilateral and reciprocal trade liberalization (Bhagwati)
4. Second best theory and limits to free trade (Rodrik)

Unit-2: Intra-Industry Trade
1. Inter-industry and intra-industry trade
2. Trade in differentiated goods: Dixit-Stiglitz model
3. Industry differences in the level of intra-industry trade

Unit-3: Multinational Corporations and World Trade
1. Types of FDI: horizontal, vertical and conglomerate
2. Theories of FDI: product life cycle model (Vernon), transactional approach (Caves) and the eclectic theory (Dunning)
3. Transfer pricing
4. Trade theory and MNCs: location decisions of MNCs, theories of Markusen, Helpman-Krugman and Porter

Unit-4: Exchange Rates Determinants of Exchange Rates
1. Four-way equivalence model: interest rate parity, Fisher effect, international fisher effect, purchasing power parity and expectations theory
2. Balance of payments model
3. Monetary approach
4. Efficient market hypothesis

Forecasting Exchange Rates
1. Technical forecasting
2. Fundamental forecasting
3. Market based forecasting

Unit-5: Managing Foreign Exchange Risk
1. Types of foreign exchange exposure: transaction, translation and economic exposure
2. Forward contracts
3. Future contracts
4. Currency options
5. Currency swaps

Textbooks:
For Units 1 to 3:

Supplementary Readings:

For Units 4 and 5:
IECO 92: ECONOMETRIC METHODS

Objectives
1. To teach the students important applications of econometric tools
2. To familiarize the students with econometric model building

Unit-I – Dynamic Econometric Model
1. Auto-regressive model – Distributed lag model – Koyck’s partial adjustment.
2. Adaptive expectation – Almon model.

Unit -II – Dummy Variables
1. Meaning and uses of dummy variables – Seasonal Analysis – Dummy independent and dependent variables.
2. Probit, Logit and Tobit models.

Unit –III – Simultaneous Equation Model

Unit –IV – Simultaneous Equation Methods
1. Reduced form method (or) indirect least squares method of estimation – Methods of instrumental variables.
2. Two stage least squares method – Generalized least squares.

Unit –V – Introduction to Time Series Econometrics:
1. Stochastic Process - Stationary and Non Stationary stochastic process-Unit root stochastic process.
3. Unit root tests - Cointegration - Economic Applications.

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO-93 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.
4. Economics of Climate Change – Summary of Stern Review.

Text Books

**Reference Books**

IECP-94: 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-nomial
3. Time Series – Exponential Smoothing, Auto regression, Seasonal Decomposition

Text Books
Unit –I: Introduction of Concepts

Unit – II: Entrepreneurial Growth
2. Entrepreneurial Motivation – Theories – factors
3. Entrepreneurial Development – Need, Objectives, Phases Evaluation

Unit – III Projects & Entrepreneur
1. Meaning – Identification – Selection

Unit – IV Project Appraisal and Finance
1. Concept - methods of Appraisal
2. Need for financial Planning – Source of finance- - Capital structure –
3. Capitalisation – venture capital – Export Finance

Unit – V Institutional Finance to Entrepreneurs
1. Commercial Bank, Industrial Development of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Unit Trust of India (UTI), State Financial Corporation’s (SFCs), State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCO) Exam Bank of India.

2. Institutional Support to Entrepreneur
   1. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC)
   2. Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)
   3. Small Scale Industries Board (SSIB)
   4. State Small Industries Development Corporations (SSICS)
   5. Small Industries Service Institutes (SISI)
   6. District Industries Centre (DICs)

Text Books:
4. Entrepreneurial Development Dr. S. S. Khanka S. Chand & Company Ltd, Ram Nagar New Delhi

Reference Books:
IECO-101 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 macroeconomic 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
IECO- 102 MODERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
1. To compare the development performance of the Indian Economy with that of other major nations.
2. To train students in using economic reasoning to understand the development experience of different nations.

Unit – I: Development Experience in India
1. Economic and Non-economic factors in India’s Development.
2. Explaining “The Hindu rate of growth” in pre-liberalization period.
3. Economic reforms and high growth rate of Indian economy.

Unit – II: Development Experience of China
1. The development of Chinese Economy under cultural revolution.

Unit – III: Development Experience of Japan

Unit – IV: The African Experience
1. The impact of colonialism on African economic development.
2. Economic factors underlying Africa’s development performance: Geographical factors, political factors and absence of industrialization.

Unit – V: The Economic Development of the West
1. Economic factors behind Western economic prosperity: Property rights, human capital and knowledge.
2. The Industrial Revolution: Why it took place in the West.
3. Non-economic factors in Western Development: Marx Weber’s “protestant ethic” theory of Capitalist development, Political structure and separation of church and state.
4. Lessons of Western Development experience for world countries.

Text Books

Reference Books
IECO–103 ECONOMICS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
This course is concerned with the relationship between economic development, human well-being and environmental quality. You will learn about the various facets of sustainable development - which is one of the most widely discussed issues the world over - how it is defined, measured, and the institutions needed for promoting it.

Unit -I - The Rationale For Integrating “Sustainability” and “Development”
1 Distinction between “sustainability” and “development”
2 Inadequacy of growth as indicator of welfare
3 Environmental basis of economic growth
4 Economic development and environmental quality: the environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis
5 Negative Environmental and economic patterns of past development strategies

Unit -II - Conceptualising Sustainable Development
1. Basic concepts
   1.1 Capital stock and sustainability
      - Types of capital
      - Substitutability between types of capital
   1.2 Weak sustainability
   1.3 Strong sustainability
2 Brundtland Commission’s definition of sustainable development
   2.1 Intergenerational equity
   2.2 Intragenerational equity
   2.3 The concept of “needs”
   2.4 Critique of Brundtland Commission’s definition
3 Sustainable development as Non-declining well-being
   3.1 The concept of “Pareto sustainability”
   3.2 Distinction between “optimal” development and “sustainable” development
   3.3 “Optimality”, “survivability” and sustainability
4 A holistic definition of sustainable development: sustainable development as comprising
   4.1 Economic sustainability
   4.2 Environmental sustainability
   4.3 Social sustainability

Unit -III - Sustainable Development Rules
1) Sustainability of free market outcomes
2) Placing correct prices on the environment
3) Hartwick-Solow rule
4) Daly’s “operational principles”
5) The “safe minimum standard” rule
6) London School approach

Unit -IV - Sustainability Indicators and Measurement
1) Global, national and local indicators of sustainability
2) Prescott-Allen’s Barometer of sustainability
   2.1 Human Wellbeing Index
2.2 Ecosystem Wellbeing Index
2.3 Wellbeing Index
2.4 Wellbeing/Stress Index
3) AMOEBA approach
4) Green national accounts
5) Genuine savings index
6) Shadow project approach

Unit - V - Sectoral Policies for Sustainable Development
1) Institutions for sustainable development
   1.1 Institutions coordinating human behavior
      - Market
      - Government
      - Civil society
2) Sustainable development in the agricultural sector
   2.1 Environment and rural poverty
   2.2 Agricultural biotechnology, poverty and the precautionary principle
   2.3 Institutions for management of problems related to agriculture
      - Intensifying the use of land
      - Intensifying the use of water
      - Conversion of forests to agriculture
3) Sustainable urban development
   3.1 Role of cities in sustainable development
   3.2 Urban environmental problems by level of city development
   3.3 Institutions for sustainable urban development

Textbooks
   Modules-I, III, IV: Chapter 6
   Module-I: Chapter 14
   Modules-II, IV: Chapter 16
   Module-II: Chapters 2, 4

Reference Books


IECE – 75 (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 riska : 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
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
IECE-85 (1) URBAN ECONOMICS

Objective
The study of urban economics in 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-Rosentein’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
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
2. Tim Harford (2000), The Logic of Life: Discovering the New Economics of Everything, (London: Little )
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 and 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
IECE-105 (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
IECE-105 (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