NATIONAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

Nationally Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC with CGPA of 3.61 on 4.00 Scale

College with Potential for Excellence
Tiruchirappalli – 620 001.

POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Since 1919

PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME STRUCTURE
(For candidates admitted from 2019 towards)

POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Programme Objectives:
1. To enable the students to acquire a broad foundation of knowledge in core branches ofEconomics.
2. To induce Economics professionalism among students.
3. To enable the students to understand and apply the economic theories, analytical tools in understanding individual as well as the economy's behaviour.
4. To enable the students to evaluate and to understand the impact of government policies.

Programme Outcomes:
1. The students will have comprehensive knowledge on various core branches of modern economics.
2. The students will acquire skills of critiquing the theories and policies.
3. The students will have developed competencies to analyse economic systems and principles to establish a link between theory and empirical conditions in relation to ethical norms.
4. The students will be able to apply economic theories and concepts to contemporary economic issues for analyzing policies.

Eligibility for Admission: A degree in Economics, Commerce and BBA.

Instruction hours and credit for all PG Programmes

SEMESTER	COURSE	INS. Hrs.	CREDIT	Examination	MARKS INTERNAL CIA	MARKS EXTERNAL SEM	Total
I	P19EC1 – Advanced Micro Economic Theory	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC2 – Advanced Macro Economics	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC3 – Statistical Methods for Economic Analysis	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC4- Public Finance	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC5E – Financial Economics	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Total	**30**	**24**				**500**
II	P19EC6 – Monetary Economics	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC7 – Indian Economic Development and Policy	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC8 – Mathematical Methods for Economic Analysis	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC9 – International Economics	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC10E – Labour Economics and Industrial Relations	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Total	**30**	**24**				**500**
III	P19EC11 – Research Methodology	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC12 - International Business	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC13 –Industrial Economics	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC14E– Computer Applications in Economics	6	4	3	25	75	100
	P19EC15E – Project Appraisal	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Total	**30**	**23**				**500**

SEMESTER	COURSE	INS. Hrs.	CREDIT	Examination	MARKS INTERNAL CIA	MARKS EXTERNAL SEM	Total
IV	P19EC16 – Economics of Development	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC17 –Environmental Economics	6	5	3	25	75	100
	P19EC18E – Entrepreneurial Development	6	4	3	25	75	100
	P19EC19 – Project (75 Marks & Viva-Voce 25 Marks)	12	5	3	25	75	100
	Total	**30**	**19**				**400**

CIA Marks: Continuous Internal Assessments Marks
SE Marks: Semester Examination Marks

Core course	13
Core Course Elective	05
Project	01

Board of Studies can modify course structure of the core papers as per their requirement without changing the total credit

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN*		
Section -A	20X1=20	Choose the best answer type questions
Section -B	5X5 =25	Either …or type, paragraph for 300 words
Section –C	3X10=30	3 out of 5 – Essay type – for 1000 Words

*If any change kindly enclose a preferred question paper pattern.
External Examination – 75 Marks and Continuous internal Assessment- 25 Marks.

ADVANCED MICROECONOMIC THEORY - P19EC1

Semester: I   Core Course: 1

Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5.

Objectives

- To understand demand and indifference curve analysis and theories of utilities
- To discuss the concept of production function, factor pricing, price and output determinations and welfare economics.

Programme Outcomes:

- To equip the students with basic concepts of advanced micro economics.
- To impart knowledge on consumer and producer behavior to reach equilibrium.
- To study the theory of production and costs.

MODULE I: DEMAND AND SUPPLY ANALYSIS

Law of demand- Demand schedule – Indifference curve analysis – RevealedPreference Theory– Hicks Revision of demand theory- Modern Utility Theories: Neumann-Morgenstern method, Friedman-Savage Hypothesis –– Supply curve.

MODULE II: PRODUCTION

Production: Definition of production – Homogeneous production function – Law ofVariable proportions – Cobb-Douglas Production function – Iso-quants: Properties – MRTS – Limitations - Producer's equilibrium – Expansion path – Production transformation Curve –Iso-quants and returns to scale.

MODULE III: FACTOR PRICING AND DISTRIBUTION

Factor Pricing and Product pricing – Concept of Factor Productivity and Factor Cost – Factor pricing under Perfect and Imperfect Competition - Functional and Personal Distribution– Marginal Productivity theory of factor pricing, its critical evaluation - Product Exhaustiontheorem – Macro theories of distribution: Ricardian, Marxian and Kalecki Models**.**

MODULE IV: PRICE OUTPUT DETERMINATION

Objectives of Business Firms - Equilibrium of the firm and Industry under Perfectcompetition – Price and Output decision under Monopoly – Controlling measures – Equilibrium under Monopolistic competition – Selling costs – Oligopoly – features – Types – Pricing under oligopoly - Price leadership - Kinked demand Curve.

MODULE V: WELFARE ECONOMICS

Value judgements in Welfare economics - Pigouvian welfare economics – Pareto optimality criterion – Kaldor-Hicks welfare criterion – Schitovsky's paradox – The Social Welfare function - Arrow's impossibility theorem – The theory of second best – Rawls' Equality theorem.

Text Book:

1. Ramesh Chandra Das (2011), Micro Economics, Theory and Practice, Kunal BooksPublisher, New Delhi.

Reference Materials:

1. Ahuja H.L (2004), Advanced Economic Theory, Sultan Chand Co., New Delhi.
2. Jhingan. M.L (2004), Micro Economic Theory, Vrinda Publications, Delhi.
3. Koutsyiannis A. (1978), Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan, London.
4. Salvatore, Dominick (2004), Micro Economic Theory, Tata McgrawHill,New Delhi.

ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY - P19EC2

Semester: I   Core Course: 2
Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5

Objectives:
- To help the students to learn about the concepts, issue and theories of Macroeconomics.
- They would also be exposed to the policies and practices of Macroeconomics.

Programme Outcomes:
- To understand significance of Macro Economics
- To analyse the importance of National Income of the country
- To know the various theories of Classical and Keynesian school of thought

MODULE I: NATIONAL INCOME AND SECTOR ACCOUNTS

National Income and National Product: Concepts, National Income and NationalProduct in a simple Market economy – Sector Accounts: Personal, Business, Government andRest of the World Sectors –Social Accounting – Input-Output and flow of fundsAccounts.

MODULE II: CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Income-Consumption Relationship - Classical and Keynesian Views – Post-KeynesianDevelopments – Reconciliation of Short and Long-Period Consumption functions - Relative Income, Permanent Income and Life-Cycle hypotheses.

MODULE III: INVESTMENT FUNCTION

Concepts and types of Investment – determinants of investment - Marginal efficiency of Capital – Marginal efficiency of Investment – acceleration theory & investment.

MODULE IV: MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY

Objectives of Monetary and fiscal policy – target, indicators and instruments of monetary and restrictive monetary policy - Monetary Policy of Reserve Bank of India.

MODULE V: MACRO ECONOMICS IN AN OPENED ECONOMY

Balance of Payment – Meaning – purpose – disequilibrium of BOP – causes and kinds of BOP – Adjustment with a fixed exchange rate – monetary approach to BOP adjustment – macroeconomic equilibrium in the open economy – the Muntellfleming model.

Text Book:
1. Jhingan M.L.(2011), Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda publications (P) Ltd.,Delhi.

Reference Materials:
1. Ackley, G(1978), Macro Economics: Theory and Policy, Macmillian, New York.
2. Gupta R.D, (1997),Keynesian and Post-Keynesian Economics, KalyaniPubishers, Ludhiana.
3. Hajela, T. N.,(2009), Money and Banking:Theory with Indian Banking, AneBooks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Rana K.C. and Verma K.N (1994), Macroeconomic Analysis, Vishal Publication, Jalandhar.
5. Dornbusch, Rudiger, Stanley Fischer, and Richard Startz (2000). Macroeconomics, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.
6. Mankiw. N Gregory (2000), Macroeconomics,Worth Publishers, New York.

STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS P19EC3

Semester: I   Core Course: 3

Hours/Week:6   Credit:5

Objectives:

- To impart the knowledge regarding statistical techniques.
- To help the students understand the concepts such as correlation, regression, time series and test of hypothesis.

Programme Outcomes:

- To know the importance of time series analysis in research. .
- To help students develop hypothesis for their research work.
- To inculcate the practice of applying various statistical tools.

MODULE I: MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode, geometric mean and Harmonic Mean, Weighted Average – Measures of Dispersion: Mean Deviation, Quartile Deviation and Standard Deviation and relative measures of dispersion.

MODULE II: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION

Correlation: Simple correlation and regression analysis – Pearson's product moment and Spearman's rank correlation Co-efficient – Concept of the least squares and the lines of regression.

MODULE III: INDEX NUMBERS & TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Index Numbers: Meaning, uses and limitations of index numbers - Weighted Indexnumber: Fisher's Ideal Index Method –Time Reversal tests and Factor Reversal Test – Fixedbase and Chain Base index numbers Time Series: Meaning – Uses – Components – Measurement – Methods of moving average – Semi Average – Methods of Least squares.

MODULE IV: PROBABILITY

Probability – Various types of events – Classical and Empirical definitions of probability – Addition and Multiplication Theorems, Conditional Probability and Concept of interdependence – Bayes theorem and its application – Properties of Binomial, Poisson and Normal distribution – fitting of distributions.

MODULE V: INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

Properties of good estimator, formulation and testing of statistical hypothesis – Null and Alternative hypothesis, Goodness of fit, confidenceintervals and level of significance – Hypothesis testing based on Z, t, x^2 (Chi-square) and F -test – Type I and type II errors – Introduction to non-parametric test.

Text Book

1. Aggarwal. Y.P (2002), Statistics Methods – Concepts Application and Computation, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd., New Delhi.

Reference Books:

1. Gujarathi, Damodhar.,(1995), Basic Econometrics, McGraw Hill International Edition
2. Davis, Glyn &Pecar, Branko,(2010),Business Statistics- Using Excel, Oxford University Press, New York.
3. Gupta, S.P. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
4. Kanji, K. Gopal, (1999), 100 Statistical Tests, Sage Publications, London.

60% Problem --- 40% Theory

PUBLIC FINANCE - P19EC4

Semester: I   Core Course: 4

Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5.

Objectives:
- To make the student's known details on economics of uncertainty and information.
- To understand the role of government policies and systems. Stimulate students on issues related to taxation and public expenditure.
- To acquire knowledge on budget and fiscal policy.

Programme Outcomes:
- Provide an understanding of concepts and theories of public economics
- To study the recent trends in public expenditure, taxation and budgetary policy.
- Analyse the interrelationship between Centre, State and Local Governments.

MODULE I: THEORY OF PUBLIC GOODS AND PUBLIC CHOICE

The economic role of government – Allocation, growth and stabilization – Privategoods, public goods and merit goods: market failure – Imperfections, decreasing costs, externalities, public goods: Uncertainty and non – existence of future markets: Informationasymmetry.

MODULE II: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Wagner's law of increasing state activities: Wiseman–Peacock hypothesis: Pure theoryof public expenditure: Structure and growth of public expenditure: Criteria for publicinvestment: Social cost – Benefit analysis – Project Evaluation, estimation of costs, discount rate.

MODULE III: TAXATION AND PUBLIC DEBT:

Theory of incidence – Alternative concepts on incidence – Allocative and equityaspects of individual taxes – Benefit and ability to pay approaches – Theory of optimaltaxation – Excess burden of taxes- Tradeoff between equity and efficiency – Laffer curve –Theory of measurement of debt weight losses – The problem of double taxation.

MODULE IV: FISCAL POLICY:

Objectives of fiscal policy – Full employment – anti inflation – economic growth – redistribution of income and wealth – interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies –Budgetary deficit and its implications – fiscal policy for stabilization – automatic Vs discretionary stabilization – alternative measures of resource mobilization and their impact on growth – distribution and prices.

MODULE V: FISCAL FEDERALISM

Fiscal federalism in India – Vertical and horizontal imbalance – Assignment of function and sources of revenue – Constitutional provisions – Finance commission and planning commission – Devolution of resources and grants – Theory of grants resource transfer from union to states – Criteria for transfer of resources – Centre State financial relations in India.

Text Book:
1. Jha, R (1998), Modern Public Economics, Routledge, London.

Reference Materials:
1. Atkinson, A.B and JE.Sinlitz (1980), Lectures on public economics, Tata McGraw Hill,New York.
2. Goode, R, (1986), Government Finance in Developing Countries, Tata McGraw Hill,New Delhi.
3. Menutt, P. (1996),The Economics of Public Choice, Edward Elgar, U.K

FINANCIAL ECONOMICS - P19EC5E

Semester: I   Elective Course: 1
Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 4

Objectives
- Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change
- Create confidence to become an entrepreneur by providing entrepreneurial skills and technical skills.

Programme Outcomes:
- To make the students to have awareness about financial institutions securities, Primary market methods and profit policy.
- Apply concepts of economy and theory to assess society, legal, cultural issues and the relevant to the social practices.

MODULE – I: INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ECONOMICS
Objectives – functions – scope – evolution – Corporate finance – definition and scope – finance function – scope of finance function – classification and description of finance function

MODULE II: TIME VALUE OF MONEY AND ITS CALCULATIONS
Future value of single cash flow, multiple cash flow, annuity – Present value of single cash flow, multiple cash flow, annuity, annuity dues, perpetuities – Techniques of Time value of money – Compounding Technique – Discounting Technique

MODULE – III: SOURCES OF LONG TERM FINANCE
Equity shares – Preference shares – Debentures or Bonds – Term loans – Retained earnings

MODULE – IV: WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
Meaning, Types & objects of working capital – Advantages of working capital – sources of working capital – Determinants and estimates of working capital requirements

MODULE – V: INVENTORY MANAGEMENT
Meaning and kinds of inventories, need, risk and cost of holding inventories – management of inventories – objectives of inventory management – tools and techniques of inventory management

Text Book:
1. Prasanna Chandra, 2011, Financial Management: Theory and Practice, Tata McGraw Hill Education (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

Reference Materials:
1. Ramachandran R. & Srinivasan R (2010), Financial Management Theory, Problemsand Solutions, Sriram publications, 1-G Kalyanpuram, Tennur, Tiruchi – 620 017.
2. E. J. Elton and M.J. Gruber, (2005), Modern Portfolio Theory and Investment Analysis, Wiley, London
3. Haugen . R.A. (2001), Modern Investment Theory, Fifth Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

MONETARY ECONOMICS - P19EC6

Semester: II   Core Course: 5
 Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5.

Objectives

- UtilizingMacroeconomic concepts in the day to day life for better living.
- Applying the economic theories in the work places and the homes to make better decisions and choices.

Programme Outcomes:

- Understand the latest developments in Monetary Economics
- Know recent trends in banking theories and practice
- Study various approaches for supply of money.

MODULE I: DEMAND FOR MONEY

Quantity theories – of Money – Fisher and Cambridge – Keynesian – Monetary theory – Don patinkin's Real Basance effect – Milton Fried Man's Quantity theory of money.

MODEL II: SUPPLY OF MONEY

Money supply – Composotion of Money supply – Money Functions – money Multiplies – theories of interest rate – classical, Keynes and Modern theory.

MODEL III: MONEY AND CHANGES IN THE VALUE OF MONEY

Theoretical and empirical definitions of Money – Money and Near Money – Neutrality and non- neutrality of Money – Functions of Money – Meaning of Value of Money and its measurement.

MODULE IV: MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET

Money Market – Meaning, Functions and Constitutes of the money market – Financial Institution in the Money Market – Capital Market – Meaning and Importance of Money Market.

MODULE V: BANKING

Structure of Indian Commercial Banking System – Functions of Commercial Banks – Objectives, Progress of Banking affect nationalization – Recent banking Reforms – Narasimman Committee Report – Raguramrajan Committee Report.

Text Book:

1. Jhingan, M.L. (2005), Monetary Economics, Konark Publication, New Delhi.

Reference Materials:

1. Sundaram, K.P.M. (2003), Money, Banking and International Trade, Vikas, New Delhi.
2. Vaish, M.C. (2004), Money, Banking and International Trade ,New Age International, New Delhi.
3. Gupta, R.D. (1995), Keynes and Post Keynesian Economics, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Basil J. Moore (1965), An Introduction to the Theory of Finance, Oxford University Press.
5. Basu, S.K. (1975), Recent Banking Development, Chand and Co., New Delhi.
6. Johnson Harry (1957), Essays in Monetary Economics, George Allen Unwin.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY - P19EC7

Semester: II   Core Course: 6

Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 4

Objectives:

- To make the students to understand the current Economic problems
- To help the students to know above LPG & it's impact of Indian Economy
- To Grasp the importance of Economic policies towards Government of India

Programme Outcomes:

- To study the significance of Natural Resources in Indian Economy
- To understand the various vital problems affecting Indian Economy
- To analyze policy measures with a special note on rural development.

MODULE 1: BASIC FEATURES AND PROBLEMS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Economic History of India: Nature of Indian Economy, demographic features and Human development Index, problems of unemployment, inflation, Income inequality, Black money in India.

MODULE 2: SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Agricultural development under Five year plan; productivity in Agriculture causes for low productivity, remedial measures land reforms, Green revolution and agricultural policies of India-New economic policy and agriculture.

MODULE 3: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Under Five year plans- A prelude of Industralisation- Problems of Small scale and Cottage Industries, Industrial policy 1948, 1956 recent developments- Role Public and Private Sector in India.

MODULE 4: ECONOMIC POLICIES

Economic planning, planning commission v/s NITI Aayog, Five- Year plan in India.Centre, State Finance relations, Finance Commission in India. LPG Policy in India.

MODULE 5: FOREIGN TRADE IN INDIA

Importance, Evolution of India's foreign trade -Composition of foreign trade – BOP since 1991, FDI in India, Impact of Globalisation on Indian Economy – WTO, Objectives, Functions-WTO and India - Sticky Real Wages and Coordination failure – Criticism of New Keynesian Economics.

Text Books:

1. DultRudde and KPM Sundaram(2017)Indian Economy S. Chand & Co. Ltd. New Delhi.

Reference Materials:

1. Mishra S.K & V.K. Puri (2017) Indian Economy and its Development experienceHimalaya Publishing House.
2. KaushikBasu(2007) The Oxford Companion to Economics of India. Oxford University Press.
3. Singh/ Ramesh (2016): Indian Economy, Tata- MC Graw Hill Publications NewDelhi.

MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS - P19EC8

Semester: II   Core Course: 7

Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5.

Objectives:

- To introduce as tool to study to faster student of economics
- To acquire knowledge simple problem under each module regarding index numbers and probability, theoretical distribution.

Programme Outcomes:

- To learn the concept of differentiation and its application in Economics.
- To learn the basic operations and properties of matrices.
- To help students to develop the aptitude for research.

MODULE I: MATHEMATICS IN ECONOMIC THEORY

Mathematical Economics – Meaning – Role – Constants – Types – Variables, Parameters, intercepts Coefficients - Functions, - Linear Equations – Applications – Demand and Supply functions – Cost and revenue functions – Consumption function – IS & LM functions

MODULE II: DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

Differentiation – Meaning –Derivatives of a function in two or more variables – Total and partial derivatives – Rules of first and second order derivatives - Rules of differentiation: Power function rule –Constant function rule – Addition Rule – Subtraction Rule - Product Rule – Quotient Rule – Chain rule – Differentiation of implicit functions.

MODULE III: PARTIAL DIFFERENTIATION:

Rules of partial differentiation –Maxima and Minima – Meaning – Conditions – Applications of Maxima and Minima in Economics: cost and revenue functions.

MODULE IV: MATRICES

Definition – Types of Matrices – Properties – Matrix Operations: Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication of Matrices - Process –Determinant of a Matrix – Properties of Determinants –Solving linear equations: Inverse method – Transpose of a matrix - Cramer's Rule – Input Output Analysis.

MODULE V: LINEAR PROGRAMMING

Basic Concepts, formulation of an LP problem - feasible, basic and optimal solution - graphic and simplex methods - formulation of the dual of a programme and its interpretation - Applications of LP technique.

Text Books:

1. Metha and Madnani (2012), Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand & Sons, NewDelhi.

Reference Materials:

1. Chiang, A.C. (1986), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
2. Yamane, Taro (1975), Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Monga, G.S. (1972), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing House, NewDelhi.
4. Salvatore, Dominick (1992), Mathematics for Economists, Schaum Series.

60% Problem   **40% Theory**

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS - P19EC9

Semester: II   Core Course:8
 Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5.

Objectives
- Basically aspires to offer conceptual framework on international trade.
- The role of various international organisations and agreements is discussed for better understanding of balanced and smooth functioning of the trade.

Programme Outcomes:
- Understand the importance of international trade
- Analyse various international trade theories
- Understand the importance and way to regulate international trade
- Know the impact of trade policies both at national and international level

MODULE I- INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Introduction - The Traditional Theory of International Trade - Heckscher-Ohlin-Model – Leontief Paradox (Empirical Evidence) - Effects of Tariffs & Quotas - Theory ofFactor Movements.

MODULE II – WTO AND EXCHANGE RATES

FTA and the WTO - The Balance of Payments - Determinants of Exchange Rates -process of adjustment under fixed exchange rate and flexible exchange rate- Devaluation limitations- Common Currency Area.

MODULE III – INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND CURRENCIES

International Debt and Currency Crises - The Role of the IMF, IBRD, ADB, IDA(International Development Association) – International Liquidity and Reserves.

MODULE IV – IMF AND INDIA

International Monetary Fund, SDR – Regular facilities, special facilities andconcessional facilities – Foreign Direct Investment - Case for and against - India and IMF –BOP Crisis and Adjustments.

MODULE V – EURO CURRENCY AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Euro currency market – general features of the market – loans and deposits – recentdevelopments and future prospects – major international role – Euro currency market anddeveloping countries - International Debt crisis.

Text Books:
1. Francis Cherunillam(2004),International Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, NewDelhi.

Reference Materials:
1. Jayathi Gosh and C.P.Chandrasekar (2001), Crisis as Conquest: Learning from EastAsia, Orient Longman.
2. Paul Krugman and Maurice (2013), International Economics: Theory and PolicyObstfeld, New Delhi: Pearson

LABOUR ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - P19EC10E

Semester: II   Elective Course: 2
Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 4.

Objectives:
- To analyse the role and importance of labour economics.
- To discover the ways to solve labour problems according to ILO and its regulations.
- To understand and analyse the social security measures in India.

Programme Outcomes:
- Know about Industrial labour with special reference to India.
- Recognize issues pertaining to the wage theories, employment policies and so on.
- To understand the need of Trade Unions in Labour Welfare
- study Labour Welfare measures

MODULE I: ECONOMICS OF LABOUR:

Nature, Scope and Significance - Economics of Labour, Origin and growth of labour economics, importance of LabourEconomics – Meaning, concept and dimensions of Labour Economics.

MODULE II : LABOUR AS A FACTOR OF PRODUCTION

Labour as a factor of production: meaning of labour, Peculiarities of labour –efficiency of labour – Division of labour – Different types of division of labour –advantagesand disadvantages of division of labour – limitations – Classical view of labour.

MODULE III : EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER PLANNING:

Employment – Problems of unemployment – types – causes and effects – Remedies –Role of employment exchanges in India – Vocational Training – Manpower planning.

MODULE IV : SOCIAL SECURITY IN INDIA:

Social Security – ILO and security. Social security- meaning and importance – Socialsecurity measures in India – Employees State Insurance Act 1948 – Employees ProvidentFunds Act 1952 and Public Provident Funds Act 1968 – Subsequent developments.

MODULE V : TRADE UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Meaning, objectives, functions of trade union, development of trade unions in India –Industrial relations – Industrial disputes – workers participation in management – Industrialpeace and collective bargaining– The present state of industrial relation in India.

Text Book:
1. Reynolds, Lloyd.,(1978), Labour Economics and Labour Welfare (New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India Pvt.Ltd.

Reference Materials:
1. Helfgott, Labour Economics, (1974), Random House, New York.
2. Kamik, V.B., Indian Trade Union (1966): A Survey (Mumbai: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. Mcconnell, Capbell R., and Stanley.L.Brue (1989), Contemporary Labour Economics, Singapore, McGrew-Hill Book Co.,

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY - P19EC11

Semester: III   Core Course: 9
Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5.

Objectives:
- To enable the students understand the importance of research in creating and extending the knowledge based in the Research area.
- To impart skills work independently, to plan and carryout the research project.

Programme Outcomes:
- To define research, explain and apply research terms in Economics
- To propose a research study and justify the theory as well as the methodological decisions, including sampling and measurement
- To know the significance of Report writing and mechanics of thesis writing

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION OF RESEARCH

Science – its meaning and characteristics – The meaning of 'Research' – Specific featuresof research in Social Sciences as opposed to Physical and Natural Sciences – Objectivity inresearch – Basic categories in scientific method – Facts – Concepts – Causality – Uncertainty –Probability.

MODULE II: RESEARCH SAMPLING

Methods of Research – Deductive and inductive Reasoning – Steps of Scientific Method – Historical Method – Case study – Scaling Techniques – Census and Sample surveys – Varioussampling methods – Importance of proper sampling design.

MODULEIII: RESEARCH PROBLEM

Steps in Research – Formulation of a Research problem – Guiding principles in the choiceof a research topic – Role of Review of Literature – Formulation of Research Design – Modelbuilding – Hypothesis: concept, definition, formulation and testing – Role of Hypothesis in socialsciences.

MODULE IV: COLLECTION OF DATA

Secondary data – some important sources: NSSO, CSO, Economic Survey, Season & CropReport, Agricultural Census, Livestock Census, Annual Survey of Industries, RBI Reports,Primary Data collection – Tools – observation, Schedule, questionnaire– Principles underlyingconstruction of a questionnaire – Preparation of master table – Data processing – AnalyticalTables.

MODULE – V: REPORT WRITING

Report writing – Structure and General format – Style – Use of footnotes – citations – Presentation of tables, diagrams, charts and maps – Bibliography.

Text Books
1. Kothari, C.R..(2009), Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New AgeInternational Publishers, New Delhi

Reference Materials:
1. Ghosh B.N.(1992),Scientific Method and Social Research,Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Goode, W.J. &Hatt, P.K (1952), Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Goode W. J and Hatt(1952), Methods in Social Research, Mcgraw Hill Book Co, Tokyo.
4. Kenneth. D, and Bailey (1962), Methods of Social Research, Longman's Green Co, New York.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS- P19EC12

Semester: III   Core Course: 10
 Hours/Week: 6   Credits: 5

Objective:
- To familiarize the students with the basic concepts and practices of international business.

 Programme Outcomes:
- At the end of the course, the students will have understanding of foreign exchange market and exchange rate policy. They will be able to appreciate the merits and demerits of the policies.

MODULE I: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS: AN OVERVIEW
Introduction- Definition of International Business- Globalization Trends -Trade andFinancial Scenario; changes at macro and micro level.

MODULE II: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS THEORIES:
Introduction- international trade theory- The basis for trade- Sources of comparativeadvantage- Absolute advantage- comparative advantage- Factor endowments approach-Product Life Cycle Theory- Leontief Paradox – The New Trade Theory.

MODULE III: ENHANCING GLOBAL COMPETITION:
Introduction- Competitiveness- Boosting Export Competitiveness – TransnationalCorporation Strategic Role in world Trade – IBM Models and Business case examples – TheRole of FDI in building Export competitiveness- Policy implications- Growing importance ofTNC - Social responsibility.

MODULE IV: GLOBALIZATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:
Introduction- FDI - employment and skills in host developing countries – Employmentgeneration; upgrading skills; employment quality; employment policies and instruments –Industrial relations – Services Marketing.

MODULE V: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND TAXATION:
Introduction - The impact of FDI on the Environment in the host developing countries-Green and Clean Technology – Taxation – The benefits and costs of openness – Incidence– Effects of Tax treaties.

Text Book:
1. Rana K.C., and K.N.Verma, (2017)"International Economics" Vishal Publishing Company, Jalandhar.

Reference Materials:
1. V.K.Bhalla, S.ShivaRamu, (2010), "International Business Environment &Management", AnmolPublications, Pvt., Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Bhagwati j. (2004), Indefenseof globalization oxford university press, , New York.

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS - P19EC13

Semester: III   Core Course: 11

Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5

Objectives:

- This course aims to introduce the students to know and understand the theoretical and policy issues related to Industrial Sector in India.

Programme Outcomes:

- Students should achieve an understanding of some of the most important theories concerning the organisation of industries and the behaviour of firms within those industries.
- Describe the basic models of the behaviour of firms and industrial organization.

MODULE I: PATTERNS AND STRUCTURE

Process and pattern of industrialisation – Industrial structure and change – Alternate patterns –Hoffman's Hypothesis of Market Economies – Simon Kuznets' Interpretation of secularchanges in industrial development – Industrialisation in Planned Economies – Key Role ofCapital Goods Sector – HB Chenery's pattern of industrial change.

MODULE II: MARKET STRUCTURE

Sellers' concentration; Production differentiation; Entry conditions; Economies of scale;Market structure and profitability; Market structure and innovation; Theories of industriallocation – Weber, Losch and Sargent Florence; Factors affecting location.

MODULE III: INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

Owned, external and other components of funds; Role, nature, volume and types ofinstitutional finance – IDBI, IFCI, SFCs, SIDC, Commercial banks, etc.; Financial statement – Balance Sheet, Profit and loss account; assessment of financial soundness, ratio analysis.

MODULE IV: INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Structure of industrial labour; employment dimensions of Indian industry; industriallegislation; industrial relations; Exit policy and Social security; Wages and problems of bonus– labour market reforms.

MODULE V : PROJECT PLANNING AND APPRAISAL

Cost-benefit analysis – Net Present Value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR) criteria – balancing private and social returns.

Text Books:

1. Barthwal, R.R. (1985), Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Cherunilam, F. (1994), Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective (3rd Edition),Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Reference Materials:

1. Divine, P.J. and R.M. Jones et.al. (1976), An Introduction to Industrial Economics,GeorgeAllen and Unwin Ltd., London.
2. 2.Hay, D. and D.J. Morris (1979), Industrial Economics : Theory and Evidence, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.
3. Mamoria and Mamoria (2000), Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India (15[th]Edition),Himalaya Pub. House, Mumbai.

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS (THEORY ONLY)
(P19EC14E)

Semester: III   Elective Course: 3

Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5

Objectives:
- To understand the different components of computers and its applications in economics.
- They may also know how to access and process the available techniques for making meaningful analysis.

Programme Outcomes:
- To enable the students to understand the fundamentals of computer.
- To acquire knowledge of MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint.
- To impart skills in proper procedures to create documents.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS
Introduction to Computers - Evolution, Generations and classification of computers– Hardware and Software – CPU and its functions – Input and Output devices – Application ofcomputers in Economics and Business.

MODULE II: CONCEPTS OF OPERATING SYSTEM
Operating Systems - Simple DOS commands – Fundamentals of WindowsOperating System.

MODULE III: INTRODUCTION TO WORD
Word Processing - Word basics – formatting text and document – working withheaders, footers and footnotes – Tabs, tables and sorting – working with graphics – Templatesand wizards – creating macros and menus – mail merge.

MODULE IV: STATISTICAL TOOLS
Spreadsheets and Statistical Packages - Excel basic – Arranging worksheets –functions – chart and its features – graphics - command macros – Worksheet as database —Correlation, Linear regression, T test: One Sample, paired – ANOVA - SPSS and itsApplications.

MODULE V: INTERNET
World Wide Web - Internet basics – Browsing, Internet using search engines –opening E-mail ID, sending and checking E-mail – downloading text from Internet.

Text Book:
1. Dhanasekaran K (2010), Computer Application in Economics, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi

Reference Materials:
1. Sanders, D.H. (1988) Computers Today, McGraw Hill (3 rd Edition) New York
2. Sinha, (1992), Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, New Delhi
3. Rajaraman, V. (1996), Fundamentals of Computers, (Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi)
4. Lipschutz, M.M. and S. Lipschultz (1982), Theory and Problems of Data Processing,Schaums Outline Series, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

PROJECT APPRAISAL - P19EC15E

Semester: III   Elective Course: 4
Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 4.

Objectives:
- To the aim of capital resource allocation, Financial and technical analysis.

Programme Outcomes:
- To the selection of various programmes of Critical Path Method (CPM), and Project Evaluation and Review Technique.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION
Capital expenditure – Importance and difficulties, objectives, resource allocation –Criteria – Investment Strategies – Generation and screening of investment ideas.

MODULE II: PROJECT ANALYSIS
Market and Demand Analysis – Technical Analysis – Financial Analysis – EconomicViability – Technical Feasibility – Social Acceptability.

MODULE III: SELECTION OF PROJECT
Project cash flows – Appraisal criteria – Payback Period – Rate of Return – DiscountedCash Flow Methods – NPV, IRR – Calculation of IRR for two years and more.

MODULE IV: PROJECT MANAGEMENT
Introduction – Phases of Project Management – Rules for Network Construction –Critical Path Method (CPM) – Ghant Chart/Time Chart – Project Evaluation andReview Technique (PERT).

MODULE V: PROJECT ORGANIZATION
Forms of Project Organization – Line, Staff and Matrix Organization – ProjectPlanning – Project Control.

Text Book:
1. Prasanna Chandra, (1995), Projects: Planning, Analysis, Selection, Implementation and Review,TataMcGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Reference Materials:
1. Margin E. and A. K. Sen, Guideline for Project Evaluation, UNIDO, New York.
2. Bhavesh M Patel, project Management, Vikas publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Panneerselvam R, Production and Operations Management, PHI, New Delhi.

ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT - P19EC16

Semester: IV
Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.

Core Course:12
Credit: 5.

Objectives:
- To explores the economic growth models and also deal with classical and modern theory of development, choice of techniques, investment criteria in India.

Programme Outcomes:
- To enable the study of various factors economic and non economics between the economic growth and development.
- To study able various theories classical and modern theory developed.
- To view about the NMCs, FDI, to our policy.

MODULE I: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
Introduction: Economic Development and Economic Growth – Economic and Non – Economic Factors – Meaning: Characteristics of Modern Economic Growth, DevelopmentEconomics in Retrospect.

MODULE II: SOME THEORIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Adam Smith's Theory – Meade, Kaldor, Harrod – Domar Models of EconomicGrowth.

MODULE III: TECHNOLOGY
The process of Technology – Invention and Innovation – Demand – Increasing andcost reducing innovation – Technical change in Developed Countries – Dissemination ofTechnology.

MODULE IV: DOMESTIC MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Meaning and Importance of Human Capital Formation – Problems of Human CapitalFormation – Manpower Requirements – Role of Entrepreneur – Factors Impeding the Growthof Entrepreneurship – Promotion of Entrepreneurship.

MODULE V: INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Foreign Direct Investment – Foreign Institutional Investors – MNCs in India – MeritsandDemerits of MNCs.

Text Book:
1. M.L.Jhingan, (2012), The Economics of Development and Planning, Vrindha Publication (P) Ltd, Delhi.

Reference Materials:
1. Yujiro Hayami (2003), Development Economics: OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.
2. Debraj Ray (2009), Development Economics, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.
3. Jomo K.S. and Ben Fiveth (Eds); (2005), "The New Development Economics: London Zes Books and New Delhi, Tulika Books.

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS - P19EC17

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Semester: IV   Core Course: 13
 Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 5.

Objectives:
- This subject outlines the basic concepts and issues in environmental economics, population and environment and agro-environment.

Programme Outcomes:
- Know the basic concepts of Environmental Economic
- Understand various theories of Environmental Economics
- Understand the various environmental pollutions and the policy measures to control pollution.

MODULE I: CONCEPTS

Environment – Eco-system – Nexus between Economics and Environment – The principle ofmaterial balance – Private versus Social Cost – Entropy – Ecological balance – Sustainabledevelopment – Externalities.

MODULE II: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Environmental quality – Non-marketed goods – Regulatory – Command and Control Method –Environmentalism – Tradeoff between Environmental Protection and Economic Growth –Institutional Approach to Environmental Problems – Environmental Education.

MODULE III: MEASUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

User values: Option values and non-use values; Valuation methods – Methods based on observedmarketbehaviour; Hedonic property values and household production models (travel cost methodsand household health production function), Methods based on response to hypothetical marketscontingent valuation methods.

MODULE IV: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Pollution and Environment – Impact of population growth (Trends, Sex ratio, Rural and Urban) onenvironment – Urbanisation and environment – Poverty and Environment – Culture andEnvironment – People Participation in Environmental movement.

MODULE V: POLICY

Ministry of Environment and Forest – Water Pollution and Prevention Control Act 1974 – AirPollution and Prevention Control Act 1981 – Comprehensive Environment Bill 1986 – Policythrust – WTO and Environment.

Text Book:
1. Agarwal S.K. (1997) "Environmental Issues and Themes", APH Publishing Corporation,Ansari Road, New Delhi

Reference Materials:
1. PravinSheth (1997), Environmentalism Policies, Ecology and Development", RawatPublications, Jaipur and New Delhi
2. Hussen, A.M. (1999), "Principles of Environmental Economics", Routledge, London.
3. Kolstad, C.D. (1999), "Environmental Economics", Oxford University Press, New Delhi
4. Sankar,U. (Ed.) (2001), "Environmental Economics", Oxford University Press, New Delhi

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT- P19EC18E

Semester: IV   Elective Course: 5
Hours/Week: 6 Hrs.   Credit: 4.

Objectives:

- To motivate students to venturing into entrepreneurship as an alternative career option.
- To develop and equip students with the necessary knowledge, skill for pursuing Entrepreneurship.

Programme Outcomes:

- To able to explain and apply the concept of entrepreneurship and to know the concept of women entrepreneur in the corporate world.
- Students can understand the various avenues of institutional supports of the entrepreneurs and finally acquire skill to write a project.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION OF CONCEPTS

Concept of Entrepreneur – characters of an Entrepreneur – distinction between Entrepreneur & Manager – function & Types of Entrepreneur, Concept Entrepreneurial ship – Role in Economic Development, Women Entrepreneurial ship – function, problems recent trends.

MODULE II: ENTREPRENEURIAL GROWTH

Economic & Non-Economic Factors – Role of Government- Entrepreneurial Motivation – Theories – factors- Entrepreneurial Development – Need, Objectives, Phases Evaluation.

MODULE III: PROJECTS& ENTREPRENEUR

Meaning – Identification – Selection- Project Formation: Meaning and Significance - Contents of a Project Report – Formation– Planning Commission Guidelines.

MODULE IV: PROJECT APPRAISAL AND FINANCE

Concept - methods of Appraisal- Need for financial Planning – Source of finance- - Capital structure – Capitalisation –venture capital – Export Finance.

MODULE V: INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE TO ENTREPRENEURS

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

Text Book:

1. Vasant Desai,(2008), Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Reference Materials:

1. Robert D. Hisrich, Michael P. Peters and Dean A. Shepherd,(2007) Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
2. Poornima M. Charantimath, (2007), Entrepreneurship Development and Small Business Enterprises, Pearson Education, New Delhi.
3. Khanka, S.S.(2007), Entrepreneurial Development, S.Chand& Company, New Delhi.