



JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)

Saraswathipuram, Mysore-570 009.

POSTGRADUATE DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMICS

Choice Based Credit System

M.A.in Economics

With effect from August 2019-20

**JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)**

Saraswathipuram, Mysore-570 009

POSTGRADUATE DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMICS, COMMERCE & CHEMISTRY

Rules and Regulations for CBCS and CAGP Scheme 2019-20

Preamble: The University of Mysore (UOM) has been in the forefront in promoting the cause of higher education since 1916. The challenges and opportunities in the age of globalization and knowledge-societies have compelled the UOM to move towards semesterized Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) and Continuous Assessment and Grading Pattern (CAGP). The UOM has adopted the CBCS and CAGP scheme in all postgraduate departments from the academic year 2010-11 and directed all the affiliated and autonomous colleges running postgraduate courses under University of Mysore to apt for this new scheme. In the light of this, the Postgraduate Departments, JSS College for Women, Saraswathipuram, Mysore, have introduced CBCS and CAGP scheme from the academic year 2014-15 with the following instructions and regulations:

General Information:

The CBCS scheme in our Postgraduate Departments has several advantages:

- a) Students may undergo training on cross disciplinary and multidisciplinary environment and subjects and acquire more focussed and preferred knowledge.
- b) Students may get more soft skills from other subjects which are required for the career path in addition to their regular subject knowledge.
- c) Students may get ample opportunities to use the laboratory and computer practicals of much needed modules available in another department for want of scientific inputs.
- d) Courses are conducted by subject experts identified based on their experiences. Courses taught by such experts may provide in-depth information and clear understanding of the modules.
- e) Students may get an opportunity to study courses with other students of different programmes and exchange their views and knowledge in a common class room.
- f) CBCS provides a cross cultural learning environment.
- g) Students may benefit much in selecting the right choices for successfully facing Centralised public service examinations like UPSC, KPSC, IFS, Banking Commission, IES etc., wherein the knowledge of additional subjects become mandatory , for general or optional papers.
- h) Students are exposed to the culture of universal brotherhood during their campus life.
- i) Students are allowed to practice various methods of learning a subject

General Instructions:

Students are also advised to follow the instructions given below:

- a) Every student is expected to attend the orientation programme of CBCS organized by the college at departmental level and understand the system thoroughly before selecting the courses under soft core.
- b) Under CBCS, there will be a faculty advisor in the department and teachers are assigned to conduct the courses. Students shall consult any of them for clarifying their doubts and understand the scope of studying such choice courses, before selecting them.
- c) It is mandatory for every student to register officially the courses opted under CBCS system in a Registration form which contains details of Hard Core, Soft Core and Open Elective selected for a semester. All details like attendance, course completion particulars and dates of tests attended by the student are entered in this form. The form is prepared in duplicate. Form will be with the department and another form will be with the Controller of Examinations. Students are allowed to make a photo copy of this at the end of the semester for their records.
- d) Registration forms form the basis for a student to undergo sessional tests and end semester examination. Application forms for examination are to be filled up based on the choice indicated in this form and submitted to the Controller of Examinations along with the prescribed examination fees.
- e) The Coordinator / HoD of the Postgraduate Centre shall be the coordinator for CBCS. The over all coordination in successfully conducting of these courses with proper inter-departmental linkages will be done by his office. Circulars' and notices' will be issued by the office of coordinator, whenever needed.
- f) There will be no individual correspondence made by the college, unless otherwise required for a specific reason.
- g) Since courses are conducted by more number of disciplines, failure to comply with the requirement may lead to complications only to the defaulting students. Care should be taken by every student in attending the classes held in various buildings/ rooms as per the notified time table.
- h) Credits are assigned based on the structural distribution shown for the course and programme. Students opting for lateral exit have to meet the coordinator/Director and submit their application for lateral exit with proper declarations.

Introduction to CBCS:

CBCS is a proven, advanced mode of learning in higher education which facilitates a student to have some freedom in selecting his/her own choices in the curriculum for completing a Master's Degree program. It is more focused towards a student's choice in providing a wide range of modules available in a single campus across various disciplines offered by experts in the subjects. It ensures quality education with active teacher-student participation. In this system, three types of courses like, Hard Core, Soft Core and Open Elective courses are offered.

Regulations for CBCS:

1. **Title:** These Regulations shall be called “Regulations Governing Master’s Degree under the Choice Based Credit System of JSS College for Women, Saraswathipuram, Mysore-570 009.
2. **Commencement:** These Regulations shall come into force from the academic year 2019-20 and onwards (applicable to candidates admitted from 2019-20)
3. **Definitions:** In these Regulations, unless otherwise provided:
 - 3.1. **“Academic Council”** means Academic Council of JSS College for Women, Saraswathipuram, Mysore,
 - 3.2. **“Core Paper”** is a paper which should be studied by a student as a core-requirement to obtain Honors/Master degree.
 - 3.3. **“Hard Core Paper”** is a Core Paper, which should compulsorily be studied by a student without choice.
 - 3.4. **“Soft Core Paper”** is a Core Paper with a choice or an option for the student to choose a paper from a pool of papers from the main discipline of study or from a sister/related discipline which supports the main discipline.
 - 3.5. **“Open Elective”** is a Paper, offered by the college generally from an unrelated discipline.
 - 3.6. **“Project Work”** is a field study, where a student carries out the application of knowledge in solving/studying/analyzing/exploring practical economic issues/ Experimental /problems. A project work of four credits is called “Minor Project Work/ Term End Work”.
 - 3.7. **“Credit”** means the unit of measurement of the course work. One Credit means One Hour of Teaching Work or Two Hours of Tutorial/Practice/ Field/Practical work per paper per week.
 - 3.8. **“LTP Model”** is phrased as **L-T-P** structure that focuses on learner-centric- teaching. ‘**L**’ stands for **Lecture** classes of direct contact sessions. ‘**T**’ stands for **Tutorial** sessions for reinforced learning through participatory discussion/self study/desk work and such other novel methods that make a student absorb and assimilate more effectively the contents delivered in the lecture classes. ‘**P**’ stands for **Practice/Practical** sessions for laboratory/field studies that equip students to acquire the much required skill component.
 - 3.9. **“Grade”** is an index to indicate the performance of a student in the subject. The Grade is based on marks scored by a student in both continuous assessment and semester-end examination.
 - 3.10. **“Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)”** is the measure of performance of a student in a semester. SGPA is equal to Sum of all Grade Points in the Semester divided by Sum of Credits successfully completed in the Semester.
 - 3.11. **“Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)”** refers to the Sum of all Grade Points divided by Sum of Credits up to the end of the course.
 - 3.12. **“Student”** means a candidate admitted to post graduate Program
 - 3.13. **“College”** means JSS College for Women,(Autonomous) Saraswathipuram, Mysore-570 009.
4. **Title of the Degree:** A candidate who successfully completes 76 credits will be awarded a Master’s degree.
5. **Duration of the Programme:** The duration of the programme shall be of two years/four semesters
6. **Completion of the Programme:** The maximum duration allowed is double the duration of the programme for completion of post graduate program or as per university regulations.
7. **Intake:** The intake of the PG Program shall be as fixed by the University of Mysore.

8. Eligibility for Admission:

- A) MA in Economics: A candidate who has successfully completed a Bachelor's degree of BA/ B.Sc with Economics as a cognate subject or an equivalent
- B) M Com: A candidate who has successfully completed a Bachelor's degree of B.Com /BBM/BBA or an equivalent.
- C) MSc Chemistry: BSc with Chemistry has a major or optional subject and must have studied Mathematics as one of the optional subjects in the two years PUC or an equivalent.
- D) A candidate applying for admission to Post graduate program, shall have obtained a minimum of 45% (40% in case of SC/ST and Category-1 Candidates) of the aggregate marks in cognate / optional subjects put together from all the years of qualifying examinations. In case, a candidate has taken longer than the prescribed duration to pass the qualifying examination, a deduction of 3% from the percentage of the aggregated marks of cognate/ optional subjects for every additional year shall be applied and the candidates should have obtained the minimum percentage of marks prescribed even after such deductions, to become eligible for admission. Admission shall be as per the Government of Karnataka/University of Mysore Reservation Policy and directions issued in this regard from time to time.

9. **Mode of Selection:** The mode of selection shall be as per college regulations. And as per the seat Matrix of University of Mysore

10. **Medium of Instruction:** The medium of instruction shall be English. However, if a candidate desires to write the assignments and examination in Kannada, he/she may be permitted.

11. Course Structure:

11.1 MA in Economics

A candidate has to complete a total of 80 credits covering hard core, soft core, open elective papers and project work as detailed in table -1 for the award of MA. Degree in Economics.

11.2. M.Com

A candidate has to complete a total of 80 credits covering hard core, soft core, open elective papers and project work as detailed in table -1 for the award of M.Com Degree

11.3. MSc Chemistry

A candidate has to complete a total of 80 credits covering hard core, soft core, open elective papers and project work as detailed in table -1 for the award of MSc Degree in Chemistry

11.4. Credit transfer from MOOC and SWAYAM

A candidate has an option to have a transfer of maximum of 08 credits on completion of MOOC and SWAYAM online courses offered by UGC, in addition to the minimum 80 credits mentioned in 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3.

Programme Outcome: MA (Economics)

At the end of the programme the students will be:

- Able to scale new academic heights by pursuing research work
- Employable directly as Assistant Professors of Economics
- Successful entrepreneurs
- Informed and enlightened citizens by acquiring knowledge of Finance and Banking
- Successful Indian Administrative Services/ Karnataka Administrative Services officers.
- Eligible for recruitment in higher order jobs

Programme Outcome: MCom

At the end of the programme the students will be:

- Able to scale new academic heights by pursuing research work
- Employable directly as Assistant Professors of Commerce.
- Successful tax consultants and Auditors
- Successful entrepreneurs
- Informed and enlightened citizens by acquiring knowledge of Finance and Management
- Tailor – made for Bank / Insurance / Transportation/ Hotel/ Tourism/ Marketing jobs
- Eligible for recruitment in higher order jobs
- Successful Indian Administrative Services/ Karnataka Administrative Services officers.

Programme Outcomes (POs): MSc Chemistry

At the end of the programme the students will be able to:

- Acquire knowledge, abilities and insight in well-defined area of research within Chemistry.
- Adopt the skills and knowledge required to the professional life and to qualify for training as scientific researcher.
- Get developed with scientific communication skills for differently specialized and non-specialized audiences.
- Develop knowledge of scientific theories and methods, gain experience in working independently with scientific questions and clearly express opinion on academic issues.
- Acquire the skills of planning and conducting advanced experiments by applying suitable simple and sophisticated analytical techniques.
- Examine specific phenomena theoretically and/or experimentally, contribute to the generation of new scientific insights or to the innovation of new applications of research in Chemistry.

Programme Specific Outcome (PSOs) MSc Chemistry

After completion of this programme the candidate will be

- Able to take up Global level research opportunities to pursue PhD programme and the student will be more resourceful and will have targeted approach to qualify CSIR – NET and other competitive examinations.
- With the knowledge of chemistry, one can reach the positions by getting employment in chemical, pharmaceutical, food and material industries.
- An M.Sc. Chemistry student after passing out of this programme will reach a level to think about the scientific situations existing around him/her.
- After passing this programme the student will be having the capability to think and teach aspects of chemistry to the different levels of students in a futuristic manner.

11.1 MA ECONOMICS:**MA ECONOMICS: COURSE STRUCTRE AND SYLLABUS****BATCH: 2019-20 (Revised.20/06/2019)****MINIMUM CREDITS REQUIRED FOR MA ECONOMICS COURSE****Table-1**

Semesters	HARD CORE		SOFT CORE		OPEN ELECTIVE		TOTAL	
	Numbers	Credits	Numbers	Credits	Numbers	Credits	Numbers	Credits
I	04	16	01	04			05	20
II	04	16	01	04			05	20
III	03	12	01	04	01	04	05	20
IV	03	12	02	08			05	20
TOTAL	14	56	5	20	01	04	20	80

Optionanal credit for MOOC and SWAYAM Courses 08 (as per 11.4)**MAXIMUM CREDITS OFFERED FOR MA ECONOMICS****Table 2**

Semester	HARD CORE COURSE		SOFT CORE COURSE		OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE		TOTAL	
	Numbers	Credits	Numbers	Credits	Numbers	Credits	Numbers	Credits
I	4	16	4	16	-	-	8	32
II	4	16	3	12			7	28
III	3	12	3	12	1	4	7	28
IV	3	12	4	16	1	4	8	32
TOTAL	14	56	14	56	2	8	30	120

Optionanal credit for MOOC and SWAYAM Courses 08 (as per 11.4)**FIRST SEMESTER MA ECONOMICS****Table 3**

Sl.No	Title	W/L per week In hrs	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Number of Credits			
				L	T	P	Total
1	HARD CORE Advanced Microeconomics	05	HC-01	3	1	0	4
2	Statistics for Economics	05	HC-02	3	1	0	4
3	Mathematics for Economics	05	HC-03	3	1	0	4
4	Econometrics-1	05	HC-04	3	1	0	4
5	SOFT CORE <i>(Any One of the following(Soft Core Papers</i> Practice of Banking and Insurance	05	SC-01	3	1	0	4
6	Karnataka Economy	05	SC-02	3	1	0	4
7	Gender Economics	05	SC-03	3	1	0	4
8	Computer Fundamentals and Data Analytics using SPSS and Tally for Economics	2 Hours Theory + Work load of Two Practicals /Week (Each Batch has 15 students) Assumed * 2 Batches- 2+8=10	SC-04	2	0	2	4
	Total	22+08=30/45					20/32

SECOND SEMESTER MA ECONOMICS

Table 4

Sl. No.	Title	W/L per week In Hrs	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Number of Credits			
				L	T	P	Total
1	HARD CORE Advanced Macroeconomics	05	HC-05	3	1	0	4
2	Development Economics	05	HC-06	3	1	0	4
3	Advanced Indian Economy	05	HC-07	3	1	0	4
4	Econometrics-II	05	HC-08	3	1	0	4
5	SOFT CORE <i>(Any One of the following(Soft Core Papers)</i> Big Data Analytics using R and SQL for Economics	2 Hours Theory + Work load of Two Practicals /Week (Each Batch has 15 students and the duration of each practicals is 2 hours) Assumed * 2 Batches- 2+8=10	SC-05	2	0	2	4
6	Operations Research	05	SC-06	3	1	0	4
7	E-commerce in the Emerging Knowledge Economy	05	SC-07	3	1	0	4
	Total	22+8=30/40					20/28

THIRD SEMESTER: MA ECONOMICS

Table 5

Sl. No.	Title	W/L per week In Hrs	Hard Core/ Soft Core/	Number of Credits
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			Open Elective	L	T	P	Total
1	HARD CORE Public Economics	05	HC-09	3	1	0	4
2	Theory and Practice of International Trade	05	HC-10	3	1	0	4
3	Econometrics-III	05	HC-11	3	1	0	4
4	SOFT CORE <i>(Any One of the following(Soft Core Papers))</i> BIG DATA ANALYTICS USING PYTHON FOR ECONOMICS	2 Hours Theory + Work load of Two Practicals /Week (Each Batch has 15 students and the duration of each practicals is 2 hours) Assumed * 2+8=10	SC-08	2	0	2	4
5	Infrastructure Economics	05	SC-09	3	1	0	4
6	Experimental Economics	05	SC-10	3	1	0	4
7	Open Electives (Compulsory) Consumer and Family Economics	05	OE-01	3	1	0	4
	Total	30/40					20/28

FOURTH SEMESTER: MA ECONOMICS

Table 6

Sl. No.	Title	W/L per week in Hrs	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Number of Credits			
				L	T	P	Total
1	HARD CORE Government Finance and Budgeting	05	HC-12	3	1	0	4
2	Econometrics-IV	05	HC-13	3	1	0	4
3	Research Methodology & Techniques of Data Analysis	05	HC-14	3	1	0	4
4	SOFT CORE <i>(Any Two of the following(Soft Core Papers))</i> Minor Project Work*	As stated in the evaluation of project work under Regulation No 20	SC-11				4
5	Koutilya Arthashastra	05	SC-12	3	1	0	4
6	Nanoeconomics	05	SC-13	3	1	0	4
7	Executive Communication and Soft Skill.	05	SC-14	3	1	0	4
8	Open Electives (Optional & to Earn Extra Credit)* Economics of Globalization	05	OE-02	3	1	0	4
	Total	25/35+ Project					20/32

*Work load for Project Work guidance is 2 hours per batch of 8 students per week

2. PRACTICALS (04 CREDITS COURSES):

The following scheme will be applicable for both HC and SC in all the four semesters (SC courses are for chemistry students only which are compulsory Courses).

Each practical (HC/ SC) consists of three components namely C₁, C₂ and C₃. C₁ and C₂ are designated as Internal Assessment (IA) and C₃ as Semester End Examination. Each practical (HC/ SC) carries **100 Marks** and hence the allotment of marks to C₁, C₂ and C₃ Components will be fifteen, fifteen and seventy marks respectively. i.e.

C ₁ Component	: 15 Marks	} Internal Assessment Marks
C ₂ Component	: 15 Marks	
C ₃ Component	: 70 Marks	Semester End Examination
Total	: 100 Marks	

2.1 Distribution of Marks for C₁ and C₂ Components:

IA consists of **15 Marks**; it will be divided into three parts viz., *Internal Test, Continuous Assessment and Record*. Continuous assessment refers to the daily assessment of each student based on his/ her attendance, skill, results obtained etc. Thus, three marks are allotted for Continuous Assessment. Internal tests will be conducted for ten marks during the 8th Week of the semester for C₁ and 16th Week of the semester for C₂. Finally, remaining two Marks will be for the record. i.e.,

C ₁		C ₂	
Internal Test	: 10 Marks	Internal Test	: 10 Marks
Continuous Assessment	: 03 Marks	Continuous Assessment	: 03 Marks
Record	: 02 Marks	Record	: 02 Marks
Total	: 15 Marks	Total	: 15 Marks

5.1.2 Distribution of Marks for C₃ Component (Semester End Examination):

The end examination will be conducted for **seventy Marks/ Course** with a maximum duration of six hours. Two experiments will be given to each student which carries thirty Marks each. Each student will be subjected to Viva-Voce Examination for which ten Marks is allotted. i.e.,

Two Experiments	: 60 Marks
Viva-Voce	: 10 Marks
Total	: 70 Marks

2.3 Evaluation of Project Work/ Dissertation (Minor):

Each student can take up Project Work/ Dissertation under the guidance of the faculty of the department during the IV Semester as a Soft Core course.

2.3.1 Distribution of Marks for C₁ and C₂ Components:

IA consists of **fifteen Marks** for each components; it will be divided into three parts viz., *Attendance, Continuous Assessment and Work Progress*. Continuous assessment refers to the daily assessment of each student based on his or her skill, results obtained, literature survey etc. C₁ will be assessed during the 8th Week of the semester and C₂ during the 16th Week of the semester. Hence, the concerned guide will prepare the marks list based on the above said parameters for both C₁ and C₂ Components.

2.3.2 Distribution of Marks for C₃ Component (Semester End Examination):

The semester end examination will be conducted for **seventy Marks**. Every student is suppose to prepare a hard copy of the findings of the work in the form of report and submitted for evaluation. This part will be assessed for fourth Marks. Each student will be subjected to Viva-Voce Examination for which thirty Marks is allotted. i.e.,

Evaluation of Report	: 40 Marks
Viva-Voce	: 30 Marks
Total	: 70 Marks

12. Regulations for awarding Honors degree, Add- on Proficiency Diploma and Add-on Proficiency Certificate:

- 12.1 A candidate admitted to Post graduate programme can exercise an option to exit with **Bachelor Honors Degree** after earning 40 credits successfully in first and second semesters. Such candidates are not allowed to complete their master degree in the college
- 12.2 A student has a provision to go with a slow pace of 12 credits per semester or he/she can go with a normal pace of 20 credits per semester. However, he/she can go with an accelerated pace of 24 credits per semester with the approval of the Principal, Director and Departmental Head. When a candidate completes a minimum of 18 extra credits over and above 76 credits he/she will be issued with **Add on Proficiency Diploma** along with the Masters Degree.
- 12.3 In such of the cases wherein, a candidate opts to earn at least 4 extra credits in different discipline/s/ subject/s/ course/s in addition to a minimum of 76 credits at Master's level as said above, then an **Add-on Proficiency Certificate** will be issued to the candidate by listing the subjects/ courses completed and grades awarded.
- 12.4 The tuition fee and examination fee of a semester shall be as per college regulations
- 12.5 If a student takes more than four semesters to complete the requirement of 76 credits, then he/she has to pay extra fee fixed by the college during the spilled over semester(s) as per the college/University rules.
- 12.6 The departments offer One Open Elective Paper in the third semester for the students of other departments.
- 12.6(a) Hard Core papers credits- a minimum of 44 and a maximum of 52 credits. Soft Core papers credits- a minimum of 16 credits. Open Elective paper credits- a minimum of 04 credits. (i.e., $HC\ 52 + SC\ 20 + OE\ 04 = 76\ Credits$)
- 12.7 The student enrolled for PG program shall choose one open elective paper from among those open elective papers offered by departments of JSS colleges with PG program, in the third semester and earn 4 credits.
- 12.8 Only such candidates, who earn 76 credits successfully within the duration of 4 semesters, are eligible to apply for fellowships, scholarships, free ships offered by the college.

13. Credit Pattern and Scheme of Instruction: The instruction pattern is based on L.T.P. (stands for Contact Lectures, Tutorials for reinforced learning and Practice/Practical for skill development) model, which explains the teaching /learning process as follows:

- 13.1. In terms of credits, every one hour session of L amounts to one credit per course and a minimum of two hours session of T or P amount to one credit per course of a semester, over a period of one semester of 16 weeks for teaching learning process. The total duration of a semester is 20 weeks inclusive of semester end examination.
- 13.2. For tutorial classes (T) students' strength is divided into batches. Each batch consisting of a maximum of thirty students.
- 13.3. For practical classes (P- Computer Applications) students' strength is divided into batches. Each batch consisting of a maximum of twenty students.

Note:

- a) Two teachers are to be provided to conduct a practical class for the batch consisting of sixteen to twenty students (2 Men Batch).

- b) One teacher is to be provided to conduct the practical class for a batch consisting of fifteen or less number of students.(One Man Batch)

L = Contact session for classroom lectures

T = Tutorial Class in batches

P= Practical in batches/field work

- 13.4. **A semester period generally will be spread over 16 weeks** of instruction and 2 weeks for completing the formalities of semester-end examinations and during 19th and 20th weeks of the semester, a semester end examination of three hours duration shall be conducted for each course. This forms the third / final component of assessment(C-3) and the maximum marks for the final component will be 70.

14. Attendance: A candidate shall obtain a minimum of 75% attendance in every paper including the project work. If the attendance in any subject/project is less than 75%, the candidate is deemed to have dropped that subject/project and the credits earned in that subject/project becomes zero or in other words it becomes equivalent to the withdrawal of registration in that subject/project.

15. Project Work: A candidate may register for the Project Work along with other subjects in the fourth semester. This is a soft core paper with the credit pattern of 0:1:3 with a credit value of 04. This work may be carried out over an entire semester period along with other course work if any. The tutorial component of this is for discussion of the field work by the candidate with the supervisor. The total of this components (0:1:3) shall be of 2 hours duration for a batch of 8 candidates per week per supervisor.

Scheme of Examination for MA Economics

First Semester

Code	Title	Continuous Assessment 16 weeks (C1 and C2)		Semester End exam (C3) Duration 3 hours		Pass	
		Max	Mini	Max	Min	Max	Mini
HC01	HARD CORE Advanced Microeconomics	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC02	Statistics for Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC03	Mathematics for Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC04	Econometrics-1	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC01	SOFT CORE <i>(Any Two of the following(Soft Core Papers)</i> Practice of Banking and Insurance	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC02	Karnataka Economy	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC03	Gender Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC04	Computer Fundamentals and Data Analytics using SPSS and Tally for Economics	30	09	50+20	21	100	50

Second Semester

Code	Title	Continuous Assessment 16 weeks (C1 and C2)		Semester End exam (C3) Duration 3 hours		Pass

		Max	Mini	Max	Min	Max	Mini
HC05	Advanced Macroeconomics	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC06	Development Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC07	Advanced Indian Economy	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC08	Econometrics-II	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC05	SOFT CORE <u>(Any One of the following(Soft Core Papers)</u> Big Data Analytics using R and SQL for Economics	30	09	50+20	21	100	50
SC06	Operations Research	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC07	E-commerce in the Emerging Knowledge Economy	30	09	70	21	100	50

Third Semester

Code	Title	Continuous Assessment 16 weeks (C1 and C2)		Semester End exam (C3) Duration 3 hours		Pass	
		Max	Mini	Max	Min	Max	Mini
HC09	Public Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC10	Theory and Practice of International Trade	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC11	Econometrics-111	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC08	SOFT CORE <u>(Any One of the following(Soft Core Papers)</u> BIG DATA ANALYTICS USING PYTHON FOR ECONOMICS	30	09	50+20	21	100	50

SC09	Infrastructure Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC10	Experimental Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50
OE01	Open Electives (Compulsory) Consumer and Family Economics	30	09	70	21	100	50

Fourth Semester

Code	Title	Continuous Assessment 16 weeks(C1 and C2)		Semester End exam (C3) Duration 3 hours		Pass	
		Max	Mini	Max	Min	Max	Mini
HC12	Government Finance and Budgeting	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC13	Econometrics-1V	30	09	70	21	100	50
HC14	Research Methodology & Techniques of Data Analysis	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC11	SOFT CORE <i>(Any Two of the following(Soft Core Papers)</i> Minor Project Work	As stated in the evaluation of project work under Regulation No 20					
SC12	Koutilya Arthashastra	30	09	70	21	100	50
SC13	Nanoeconomics	30	09	70	21	100	50
OE02	Open Electives (Optional) Economics of Globalization	30	09	70	21	100	50

FOR ADD-ON PROFICIENCY DIPLOMA

The department offers two Add on Proficiency Diploma Courses on **GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT** and **COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL BUSINESS** Students can enroll for any one of Add On Proficiency Diploma Course when they are enrolled for their PG programme.

[Each Add-on Course Component Consists of Four Courses/Papers for Four Semesters. Each course has 4 Credit]

Note: Introduction of any of the Proficiency Related Courses out of 2 approved courses depends on the availability of faculty with the respective specialization or interest to offer the course.

Add-on Proficiency Course-1 : GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Semester	Course No	Course Code	Title of the Paper
I.	I-SC.APD: 1.1	To be allotted by exam section	Gender Economics
II.	I-SC.APD: 1.2		Women in Development
III.	I-SC.APD: 1.3		Women and Work
IV.	I-SC.APD: 1.4		Trade and Gender

Add-on Proficiency Course-2: COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL BUSINESS

Semester	Course No	Course Code	Title of the Paper
I.	I-SC.APD: 1.1		Comparative Economics in a Transforming World Economy
II.	I-SC.APD: 1.2		Global Business Environment
III.	I-SC.APD: 1.3		Economics of Globalization
IV.	I-SC.APD: 1.4		Challenges to Socio-Economic Development

First Semester

Advanced Microeconomics

ECO-101: Hard Core Paper-01

Credit -4

Objectives:

1. To expose students to microeconomic analysis
2. To enable students to understand the principles of microeconomics
3. To familiarize with issues relating to product pricing and its models

Module-1: Science of Economics: Power of Economic Analysis - Economic Models - Microeconomics vs Macroeconomics
 - Principles of Economics - Thinking like an Economist - Scarcity and the World of Trade-off - Significance of the Theory
 - Economic Theory and Economic Policy

MODULE - 2: Theory of Demand and Consumer Behavior

Derivation and Determinants of Individual and Market Demand Schedules - Factors Influencing Demand - Changes in Demand and Changes in Quantity Demanded - Price Elasticity - Income Elasticity - Recent Developments in the Theory of Demand - Linear Expenditure System - Demand for the Product of a Firm. **Supply Schedule:** Factors Influencing Supply - Changes in Supply - Supply Elasticity - Determinants of Supply Elasticity - Market Determination of Price and Quantity - Equilibrium Supply and Demand - (Applications). Elasticity of Demand and Supply: Price Elasticity, Cross Elasticity and Income Elasticity. (Applications)

Recent Developments in the Theory of Demand – Linear Expenditure System Behaviour under the Conditions of Uncertainty and Risk -The Revealed Preference Hypothesis – The theory of uncertainty and risk- The theory of marginal preference-Lancaster's Theory

MODULE - 2: Production and Cost Analysis.

Empirical Production Function – Statistical Estimation of Production Function – Technology and International Competition - **Economies of Scale and Economies of Scope – Learning Curves – Nature of Costs- short run cost function, long run cost curves- Economies of scale and economies of scope- Empirical Estimation of Cost Functions**

MODULE - 3: Price and Output Determination under Different Markets:

Perfect Competition- Monopoly- Monopolistic Competition: Product Differentiation – Resource Allocation and Utilization under Monopolistic Competition – Selling Cost. Oligopoly: Cournot Model – The Edgeworth Model – Chamberlin Model – The Kinked Demand Curve Model – The Centralized and Market Sharing Cartel Model – Price Leadership – Collusive Oligopoly – Oligopoly and Price Rigidity

MODULE -4: A Critique of the Neo - Classical Theory of Firm

The Marginalist Controversy – A Critique of Average-Cost Pricing – Baumol's Sales and Revenue Maximization Model – Williamsons' Model of Managerial Discretion – Marris's Model of Managerial Enterprise – Full Cost Pricing Rule – Bain's Limit Pricing Theory and its Recent Developments – Sylos – Labini's Model – Behavioural Model of The Firm – Game Theoretic Model. Game Theory and its Applications Basic Concepts - Alternative Strategies - Some Important Examples of Game Theory: Invisible Hand Game - Collusion Game - Pollution Game - Prisoner's Dilemma - Deadly Arms Races - Winner-Take-All Society

Self Study Component:

The Law of Demand- Elasticities of Demand –Demand Schedule -Supply Schedule- Equilibrium Supply and Demand. Historical Development of the Consumer Theory - cardinal versus ordinal Utility theory.

Production Theory - Production Function with One Variable Input and Two Variable Inputs – Returns to Scale-nature and types of costs-theory of firm

Equilibrium of the firm and the industry- Characteristic features of Perfect competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic competition-Price and out put determination under different market conditions

Reference Books:

- a) Koutsoyiannis (1997), **Modern Microeconomics**, Macmillan, London.
- b) Dominick Salvator, (2002) **Theory and Problems of Microeconomic Theory**, Schaum's Outline Series, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Singapore.
- c) Pindyck Robert S., and Daniel L. Rubinfeld, (2006), **Microeconomics**, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- d) Ahuja H.L. (2002) **Advanced Economic Theory**, S. Chand and Company, New

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First Semester

ECO-102 Hard Core Paper-02

Credits-4

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Objectives:

1. To impart knowledge about the concepts and statistical tools for economic analysis.
2. To make students apply these for estimation and forecasting

MODULE 1: Introduction: Nature and Scope of Statistics- Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics- Sources of Data- types of Data -Qualitative Data and Quantitative Data, Discrete and Continuous Data- Statistical errors- Tabulation

MODULE 2: Measures of Location and Dispersion - Measurement of Location – Arithmetic Mean, Weighted Arithmetic Mean, Geometric Mean, Harmonic Mean, Median, Mode, , Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of variation.

Module 3 : Correlation and Regression : Meaning and Types of Correlation, Scatter Diagram, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient- Regression – Linear Regression Method – Two Variables. Time series- Moving averages- least square method

MODULE 4: Index Numbers: Measuring and Types of Index Numbers. Method of Construction of Index Numbers, Limitations of Index Numbers. uses of Index Numbers, Link and Chain base method- Laspeyres's, Paasche's, Fisher's, Marshall and Edgeworth's Index Numbers, Time Reversal and Factor R Reversal Tests, Deflating the Index Numbers.

References

- 1) Anderson, Sweeney and Williams (2002) Statistics for Business and Economics, Thomson Southwestern, Bangalore.
- 2) Bose D (2003) an Introduction to Mathematical Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 3) Monga G.S. (2000) Mathematics and Statistics for Economics, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 4) Veerachami R. (2002) Quantitative Methods for Economists, New Age International Publication, New Delhi.
- 5) Yamane Taro (1964) Statistics – an Introductory Analysis, Harper and Row Publishers, New York.

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First Semester

Mathematics for Economics

ECO-103 Hard Core Paper-03

Credit- 4

MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS*

Preamble: Economics is incomplete without knowledge of mathematics, since mathematics gives flesh and blood to the subject of Economics. Mathematics for Economics deals with various applications of mathematical tools and techniques in defining and developing economic relationships. So this course, accordingly, is designed to include various mathematical methods to analyze and understand economic theories.

Module-1: Basic Mathematics for Economic Analysis

Relationship between Mathematics and Economics - Applications of Mathematics in Economic Analysis - Its Uses and Limitations – Set theory and Relations - Functions - Meaning and Types: Linear and Non-Linear, Power, Exponential and

Logarithm - Analytical Geometry - Simultaneous Equations - Solutions for Two Variables Application to Market Equilibrium: Derivation of Demand and Supply Functions - Marshal and Walras' Stability Conditions - Effect of Taxes and Subsidies, Indifference Curves, National Income, Interest: Compounding and Discounting, Changes in Aggregate Demand and Supply Functions, Consumption Function

Module-2: Elementary Matrix Algebra Basic Concepts –

Types of Matrix - Matrix Operations - Transpose - Inverse Matrix -Determinants: Meaning, Properties, Rank of Matrix, Minor, Co-factor. Functions of Several Variables - Cramer's Rule and its Applications in Economics.

Module-3: Differential Calculus Differential Calculus:

Limits - Derivations - Rules of Differentiation - Partial Derivatives, Total Derivatives - Maxima and Minima for One and Two Variables. **Integral Calculus:** Techniques of Integration - Definite and Indefinite Integration. Applications to Economic Analysis: Consumer's Surplus - Producer's Surplus. Introduction to Frontier Analysis: Technical Efficiency - Technological Change and Total Productivity - Multi-Market Equilibrium. Applications to Economic Analysis: Consumers Behavior: Elasticity of Demand, Relationship between Price Elasticity and TR, AR and MR, Consumers' Equilibrium and Utility Maximization Firm's Behaviour: Production Function - Cost Function - Revenue Function - Equilibrium of Firm and its Profit Maximization - Homogenous Function - Cobb-Douglas Production Function - CES Production Function - Euler's Theorem - Monopoly and Joint Production -Duopoly, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly

Module-5: Differential Equations

Differential Equations: Definitions and Concepts - Solutions to First Order and Second Order Difference Equations. Applications to Economics: Cob-web Model. Differential Equations: Definitions and Concepts - Solutions to First Order and Second Order Differential Equations. Applications to Economics: Harrod-Domar Model, Multiplier and Accelerator

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Allen R.G.D., (2015) Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan.
2. Bose D., (2003) An Introduction of Mathematical Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. Chiang A.C., (1995) Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw-Hill Higher Education.
4. Veerachami R., (2002) Quantitative Methods for Economists, New Age International Pub., New Delhi
5. Yamane Taro, (2002) Mathematics for Economists - An Implementer Analysis, Phi Learning Publishers.

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First Semester

Econometrics-1

ECO-104 Hardcore paper-04

Credits -4

Objectives:

1. To impart knowledge about the concepts and mathematical and statistical tools in building econometric models
2. To make students apply these in models for estimation and forecasting

MODULE 1: The Nature and Scope of Econometrics - What is Econometrics? Why study Econometrics? The Methodology of Econometrics – Creating a statement or Theory or Hypothesis – Collecting Data – Specifying the Mathematical Model Specifying the Statistical or Econometric Model – Checking for model adequacy and Model specification – Testing: Testing the hypothesis derived from the model – Using the Model for Prediction or Forecasting.

MODULE 2: A Review of Basic Statistical Concepts - The Summation Notation – Properties of the Summation Operator – Experiment: Sample space, sample point and Events – Random Variables – Probability – Probability of an Event: The Classical or A Priori Definition – Relative Frequency or Empirical definition of Probability of Random Variables – Random Variables and Probability Distribution Function – PDF of a Continuous Random Variable – Cumulative Distribution function – Multivariate probability Density Function – Conditional Probability Density Function – Statistical Independence – Characteristics of Probability Distributions – Expected value : A Measure of central Tendency – variance – A Measure of Dispersion – Covariance-Correlation Coefficient-Conditional Expectation– sample-mean, Sample Variance, Sample Covariance – Sample Correlation Coefficient-Sample Skewness and Kurtosis.

MODULE 3 : Some Important Probability Distributions - The Normal Distribution-Properties of the Normal Distribution – The Standard Normal Distribution-Random Sampling from a Normal Population-Bootstrap Sampling – The Sampling or probability Distribution of the Sample Mean - The Central Limit Theorem – The Chi-Square (χ^2) Distribution – Properties of the Chi-Square Distribution – The ‘F’ Distribution – Properties of the F Distribution – The ‘F’ Distribution – Properties of the F Distribution – Relationship among the t, F and χ^2 and the Normal Distributions.

MODULE 4: The Meaning of Statistical Inference – Estimation and Hypothesis Testing – Twin branches of Statistical Inferences – Estimation of Parameters – Properties of point Estimators – Linearity – Unbiasedness – Efficiency – Best Linear Unbiased Estimation (BLUE) – consistency – Statistical Inference: Hypothesis Testing – The Confidence Interval Approach to Hypothesis Testing – Type I and II Errors – The test of significance Approach to hypothesis Testing – A word on choosing the level of significance and p value

Reference:

- 1) Kmenta Elements of Econometrics
- 2) Koutsuyannis “Econometrics”.
- 3) Damodar Gujarathi Fundamentals of Econometrics
- 4) Damodar Gujarathi, Don C Porter and Sangeetha Gunashekar, Basic Econometrics, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd, 2012
- 5) Christopher Doughetry , Introduction to Econometrics, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press,2011.
- 6) Jeffrey M Wooldradge, Econometrics, Cengage Learning, 2009
- 7) Dilip .M. Nachane , , Econometrics, , Oxford University Press,2011

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First Semester

Practice of Banking and Insurance

ECO-105: Soft Core paper-01

Credits -4

Objectives:

1. To expose the students to Indian Banking System along with the latest reforms in Banking.
2. To enable the students to understand prudential norms and new technologies in Banking and Insurance

\ **MODULE: 1 : Commercial Banking** : Unit Banking & Branch Banking, pure & mixed banking: core banking; merchant banking, Working & Functions of Commercial Banking: Balance Sheet- Credit creation- Investment policy- Current trends in banking operations in India -Internet banking ATM, debit card, credit card, cheques & demand draft and other Negotiable instruments-Banking Sector Reforms

MODULE: 2: Central banking: Structure & Organization- Functions- credit control methods - Banking Regulation Act of 1949 and subsequent amendments- monetary policy of RBI- banking commissions-Changing nature of RBI since 90s.

MODULE: 3: Banker customer relationship: Insurance and Economic development-General & Special: Special types of Customers- Main features of negotiable instruments Act and Negotiable Instruments-Paying Banker and Collecting Banker-Insurance reforms in India.-

MODULE: 4: Principles & objectives of insurance: Life and General insurance: working of life and general insurance companies, Types of policies issued under two insurance systems

Self-study/tutorial component

-Sharing the experience of banking transactions

-Money supply function of Central bank, different components of money supply M1, M2, M3, M4..and the like.

-Customized services from the Banks

-Premium calculation

Reference

- 1) Agarwal Abhishek(2002), "Insurance distribution in India,Chartered Financial Analysis, Nov 2002
- 2) Edward Shapiro (1997) Macro Economic Analysis
- 3) Hejla T.N., (1998) Monetary Economics, Konark Publishers Private Ltd., Delhi
- 4) Mankiw N. Gregory (2003) Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers, New York.
- 5) Olivier Blanchard (2006) Macroeconomics, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- 6) Richard T Froyen (1997) Macroeconomics, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York
- 7) General insurance corporation, annual reports
- 8) Life Insurance corporation, Annual report

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First Semester

KARNATAKA ECONOMY

ECO106: Soft Core Paper: 02

Credit: 3

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with the issues of Karnataka's Economy
2. To enable them get regional perspective on issues related to Karnataka Economy

MODULE 1- KARNATAKA ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW

Sectoral organization- Poverty and Human development- Unemployment in Karnataka- Concept of Poverty, causes and Magnitude – Approach to Poverty Alleviation – Magnitude and Type of Unemployment – Anti – poverty and Employment Programmes – An Evaluation.

MODULE II - STATE FINANCES OF KARNATAKA

Trends in Sources of Finance – Revenue and Non-Revenue Sources – Sharing of Central Taxes and Grants in-Aid-Trends in Expenditure Pattern – Development and Non Development – Trends in Indebtedness of the State.

MODULE III - REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN KARNATAKA

Position and Extent of Disparities, Causes and consequences – Different dimensions of regional disparities – Recommendations of Nanjundappa committee- Measures to Reduce imbalances – Fiscal Incentives, Decentralization of Industries.

MODULE IV - PLANNING IN KARNATAKA

Early History of Planning - Objectives and Strategies of Planning – Targets and Achievements of Plans – Decentralized Planning in Karnataka – Early Experiments. Decentralization and Panchayat Raj, Planning Machinery, Financing and Implementation.

REFERENCES:

1. Hemalatha Rao (1984) Regional Disparities and Development in Karnataka
2. Meti (1979) Economy of Karnataka, Analysis of Development and Planning.
3. Puttaswamaiah (1980) Karnataka :A Treatise in Development and Change, Volume - II
4. M V S Gowda & D T N Gowda (1999) Economic Development of Karnataka - Leading Issues.
5. Government of Karnataka - Economic Survey
6. Government of Karnataka - Karnataka at a Glance
7. Government of Karnataka - District Socio - Economic Indicators
8. Karnataka Human Development Reports

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First Semester

Gender Economics

ECO107: Soft Core Paper: 03

Credit: 4

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students about the importance of Gender Economics
2. To enable them get perspective on issues related to Gender discrimination and Women Empowerment.

MODULE 1: Introduction

Basic Concepts – Difference between Gender and Sex – Patriarchy - Feminism - Schools of feminism – Gender Division of Work – Invisibility of Women’s work – Gender Budget – WID – WAD – GAD, Eco feminism - Gender Audit – Gender Mainstreaming The concept of Gender Economics – Gender concerns in Economic theory – Sen’s Contribution to Women’s issues

MODULE 2: Theories of Women Exploitation

Theories of Women exploitation – Economic basis and Functioning of patriarchy – Marx-Engel’s Theory of exploitation – Gender based evaluation of theories of Development – Women claims in Household – Invisibility of women’s work - Valuation of Women’s Contribution to National Income.

MODULE 3: Women Labour and Employment

Gender structure in Developed and Developing Economies – Sex Ratio – Gender Segmentation of employment – Factors influencing supply of and Demand for female labour – Wage discrimination - Garry Becker’s Theory – Factors influencing wage gap – Women in formal and informal employment Labour legislations – Justification for equal wages – Women in Trade Unions

MODULE -4: Social Security and Social Protection

Need for Social Security – Need for Gender Concerns in designing Social Security Policy – Government Policy – Affirmative Action – Gender analysis of existing Social Security programmes. Institution in Provision of Social Security for Women – Role of NGOs

References:

1. Arputha Murthy Savithri (1980) **Women Work and Discrimination**, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Bosarup Ester, (1970) **Women’s Role in Economic Development**, George Allen and Unwin, London
3. Bowles Gloria and Dueli Klein Kenate, (1989) **Theories of Women Studies**, New York.

4. Devasia Leelamma (1994) **Empowering Women for Sustainable Development**, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Dex Shirley (1987) **Women's Occupational Mobility**, Macmillan Press, London
6. Gandhi, Nandita and Nandita Shah, 1992 **The issues at Stake:Theory and practice in the Women's Movement in India**, New Delhi, Kali for India
7. Gupta Nirmal K Sudan Falendra K (1990) **Women at Work in Developing Economy**, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
8. Maithreyi Krishnaraj (2006), **Is 'Gender' Easy to Study? Some Reflections**, Economic and Political Weekly, October 21.
9. Mary E. John (2008), **Women's Studies in India – A Reader**, Penguin Books, New Delhi.
10. Sanjoy Roy (2010) **Women in Contemporary India: Realities and Perspectives**, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi
11. Swapna Mukhopadhyay and Ratna M. (Eds) (2003) **Tracking Gender Equity Under Economic Reforms Continuity and Change in South Asia**, Kali for Women, New Delhi
12. Vibhuti Patel (2006) **The Macro Economic Policies And The Millennium Development Goals**, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi
13. Vibhuti Patel (2003) **Gender Budget – A case Study of India**, Department of Economics, Centre for Advanced Study in Economics Working Paper UDE (CAS) 7(7)/2003
14. Vina Mazumdar (1985), **Emergence of Women's Question and Role of Women's Studies**, Occasional Paper, Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi

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First Semester

ECO108 : Soft Core Paper :04

Credits: 4

Computer Fundamentals and Data Analytics using SPSS and Tally for Economics

(Computer Fundamentals and Tally)

Module-1: Introduction to computers:

History of computers, Generations, Evolution of Computers, Hardware, Software, firmware, Assembler, Compiler and Interpreters, Types of computers, Computer applications- Business, Scientific, Types of Computer

Basic components of a computer: Input devices, Output devices, Memory devices: Primary memory and Secondary. Program, software –system software, application software, Machine, Assembly language and High Level languages, translator: compiler, interpreter, assembler.

Module-2

Introduction to Groups, Ledger Creation, Stock Groups and Items, Vouchers- Receipts and Payments, Contra, Journal, Sales and Purchase Vouchers, Finalization of accounts using accounting software- Preparation of Trial Balance and Final Accounts. Starting an SPSS Session, SPSS main Menus-Creating a New Dataset-Using an Existing Dataset-Importing and Exporting Data. Basic Concepts-Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion-Mean Median, Mode, Variance, Standard deviation-Measures of Variability-Percentile, Quartile and Inter quartile range-Skewness and Kurtosis-Using SPSS-Descriptive Statistics-Frequencies Tables.

Practical**Credits: 1****Part A**

1. Creating a merge document containing invitation for a college function to be sent to invitees through a created address book.
2. Create salary slip using a spread sheet.
3. Create student's details of a class with register number, name, subjects, IA marks and sort it in ascending order using a spread sheet and generate different types of relevant graphs.
4. Create slides for a topic of your choice with animations using any presentation software.
5. Draw company creation screen along with your company information.
6. Create different groups and ledger
7. By using some imaginary figures prepare p/l a/c (Profit and Loss Account) , b/s(Balance Sheet) and Trial Balance in your company name

Part-B**Credit: 1**

8. Solve all statistical methods using SPSS

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Second Semester

ECO109 : Hard Core Paper :05

Credits: 4**ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS****Objectives:**

1. To familiarise students with key macro economic variables and their behaviour, and enable them to critically evaluate different economies.
2. To enable students to integrate macroeconomic analysis for policy decisions.

MODULE- 1: Macroeconomic Foundations and the Long-run Growth:

Indicators of Macro Economic Activity - Key Concepts - Functional Relationship between Macro Variables - Key Issues in Macroeconomics. Measurement of Macro Variables and Economic Performance: National Income Accounts - Important Concepts: GNP, GDP, NNP, NDP, NI, PI, DPI - Real GDP versus Nominal GDP - GDP Deflator - National Income Accounting Identities - GNP and Quality of Life - Net Economic Welfare - Measuring the Cost of Living: Consumer Price Index - Green Income.

MODULE 2: Equilibrium Models

Classical approach – Full employment equilibrium – Policy implications and critical evaluation – Keynesian Approach/**Keynesian Macroeconomics**: Concept of Effective Demand: Aggregate Demand and Supply - Underemployment Equilibrium. Consumption Function and its Determinants: Implications of Consumption Function. John Maynard Keynes and the Consumption Function: Keynes's Conjectures, Early Empirical Success - Secular Stagnation, Simon Kuznets, and the Consumption Puzzle Alternative Theories of Consumption: Irving Fischer and Intertemporal Choice - Franco Modigliani and the Life-Cycle Hypothesis - Milton Friedman and the Permanent-Income Hypothesis - Robert Hall and the Random-Walk Hypothesis - David Laibson and the Pull of Instant Gratification. Investment Function and its Determinants: Business Fixed Investment, Residential Investment, Inventory Investment. Equilibrium Income and Output: In Simple Two Sector Model, Three Sector & Four Sector Models. Multiplier and Accelerator Analysis - Relevance and Critique of Keynesian Macroeconomics.

MODULE- 3: Module-4: Business Cycle Theory and the Economy of the Short Run: The Economy in the Short-Run Introduction to Economic Fluctuations: Time Horizons in Macroeconomics - Aggregate Demand - Aggregate Supply. Aggregate Demand: Goods Market and the IS Curve - Money Market and the LM Curve. Explaining Fluctuations with the IS-LM Model - IS-LM as a Theory of Aggregate Demand - The Great Depression. Aggregate Demand in the Open Economy: Mundell-Fleming Model with Changing Price Level. Aggregate Supply: Three Models of Aggregate Supply: Sticky-Wage Model, Imperfect-Information Model, Sticky-Price Model.

MODULE 4: New Classical Economics : Emergence of New Classical Macroeconomics: The Neoclassical Synthesis - Keynesians versus Monetarists - Rational Expectations Analysis - Policy Conclusions and Implications Current Developments: New Classical Economics and Real Business Cycle Theory - Keynesian Counter Critique - New Keynesian Economics - New Growth Theory - Supply side Economics - Theoretical Proposition and Implications .

Self Study Components

1. Central Themes of Macroeconomics
2. Functional relationships & Identities
3. Methods of National Income Estimation
4. Trends in India's National Income
5. Problems in the estimation of India's National Income
6. Says Law of Markets. OTM, Pigouvian Theory, Real Theory of Interest.
7. Determinants of the PC and Investment
8. MEC & its determinants
9. Investment Multiplier, Accelerator
10. Alternative theories of consumption behavior.
11. Causes & Consequences of economic fluctuations
12. Theories of inflation.

References:

1. Shapiro Edward (2004) **Macroeconomic Analysis**, Galgotia Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Rudiger Dornbusch, Stanley Fisher and Richard Startz, **Macroeconomics**, Tata Mc graw-Hill Publishing Co.Ltd, New Delhi 2004.
3. Mankiw N Gregory (2003) **Macroeconomics**, Worth Publishers, New York.
4. David Romer, **Advanced Macro economics**, McGraw Hill International Edition, 2001
5. Ackley Gardner, (1978) **Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy**, Macmillan, New York
6. Froyen Richard T. (2013) **Macroeconomics-Theories and Policies**, Macmillan Pub., Company, NY.
7. Hubbard R. Glenn and Anthony Patrick O'Brien, (2012) **Macroeconomics**, Pearson Prentice, New Jersey, USA.
8. Oliver Blanchard, (2016) **Macroeconomics**, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, USA.

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Second Semester

ECO110 : Hard Core Paper: 06

Credit: 4

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Objectives: The focus of this Course is on various development policy matters pertaining to the Third world countries. The modules make an attempt to study the critical issues pertaining to various sectors and discuss the development policy initiatives. However, the crucial importance of institutional factors in economic development has been taken care of by incorporating social, state and market forces in the context of development. At the same time the development prospects are also duly recognized by considering the development goals of the 21 st century.

MODULE 1: Economic Development: An Overview:

Economic Development - Sustainable Development - Ethics and Economic Development - Why Study Development Economics? - Measurement of Economic Development - Concept of Human Development - Human Development Index - Human Capability Approach to Development - Development as Freedom - Development versus Displacement. **Theory of Poverty and Income Distribution** Growth and Distribution Justice - Kuznet's Hypothesis - Poverty and its

Measurement - Poverty Alleviation Measures - Convergence and Divergence Economic Theories - Development Gap - Causes, Consequences and Measures to Reduce Development Gap.

MODULE 2: Grand Theories of Economic Growth and Development : Classical Theory of Economic Development and its Salient Features- Adam Smith's & David Ricardo's Theories of Growth. Karl Marx: Growth and Decay of Capitalism, Theory of Social Change, Surplus Value Theory, Reserve Army and Materialistic Interpretation of History. Schumpeter's Growth Theory: Capitalistic Development, Crisis in Capitalism, Innovation, Degeneration of Capitalism - Structural Analysis of Development. **Neo-Classical Growth Theories** : Stylized Factors of Neo-Classical Growth Theory - J.E. Meade's Growth Model - Harrod- Domar Model - Kaldor & Mirrlees Model - Mrs. Joan Robinson's Model - Cambridge Criticism of NeoClassical Growth Model.

MODULE 3: Partial Theories of Economic Growth and Development : Salient Features of Partial Theories - Vicious Circle of Poverty - Theory of Circular Cumulative Causation - Lewis Model - Big-push and Critical Minimum Effort Thesis, Balanced and Unbalanced Growth Theories - Dualistic Theories - Dixit-Marglin Models - Dependency Theory of Development - Two Sector Model of Uzawa. **New Growth Theories**: Endogenous Growth Models - Romar-Lucas Model - Learning by Doing and Production Function Approach to Development - Total Factor Productivity and Growth Accounting, Optimal Savings and Ramsay's Rule - Golden Rule of Accumulation.

MODULE 4: Growth, Poverty & distributive Justice and Sectoral Development in LDCs

Growth Controversy – Growth & Distributive Justice - Inequalities in Growth & Development – Measuring income distribution, Lorenz curve, Gini Co-efficient & functional distribution of income – Redefining Development Goals in terms of growth with improved income distribution- Poverty concept, measurement, salient features of poverty in LDCs – Poverty alleviation measures– Development distance between nations, measurement & trends – Measures to reduce development distance between Nations. **Sectoral Development in LDCs**– leading issues & policy imperatives, Agricultural growth – Major issues & policy approach , Industrial Development – Essentials & policy approach, Trade & Economic Growth - Challenges & issues - Service Sector Growth– Trends & issues

References

- Thirlwall A.P, (2000) Growth & Development, 6th Edition , Wesr press pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
- Todaro M.P & Smith (2007), Economic Development in the 3th World, Orient & Longman, London.
- Ray Debraj (1998), Development Economics. Princeton university press New Jersey
- Meier M Gerald, (2004), Leading Issues in Economic Deveoplment, oxford New York.
- Higgins Benjamin (1999) Economic Development - Theory Principles & History , W.W Norton, New York.
- Srivastava O.S (1996) Economics of Growth, Development & Planning , Vikas publication, new Delhi .
- G.M Meier & josephs E. Stiglitz (2002), Frontiers of Development Economics, Oxford University press, New York.
- Rajanikanth (), Paradigm of Development Economics.
- Stuart R. Lynn(2003), Economic Development - Theory & Practice for a divided World, Printice hall, New jersy.
- Robert J. Barro & Xavier Sale I Martin () , Economics Growth, McGraw Hill, New York

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Second Semester

ECO111 : Hard Core Paper :07

Credits: 4

Advanced Indian Economy

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with the issues of Indian Economy
2. To enable them get perspective on issues related to Indian Economy

MODULE-1: An Overview of Indian Economy: Natural Resources - Population - Human Resource Development - Infrastructure Growth - Trends in the Growth of National Income - Green Accounting - Structural Changes in the Economy - Poverty and Income Distribution - Trends: Savings, Investment and Capital Output Ratio and their Implications - India's Development Experience - Planning and Development Strategies - Planning Commission to NITI Aayog - Parallel Economy and its Implications.

MODULE 2.: Agricultural Sector in India: Importance of Agriculture in Development - Cropping Pattern - Land Reforms - Farm Size and Efficiency - Agricultural Labour Problems - Mechanization and Green Revolution - Agricultural Finance and Rural Indebtedness - Agricultural Marketing - Agricultural Prices - Agricultural Cooperatives - Food Problem and Public Distribution System - Rural Development and Agriculture - WTO and Agriculture.

MODULE 3: Industrial Sector in India :Role of Industrialization - Growth and Structural Composition - Structural Transformation - SmallScale Industries - Public Sector Industries - Role and Performance - Privatization of Public Sector - Private Sector Industries and their Performance and Problems. Industrial Labour - Industrial Finance: Development Banks - Capital Market - Industrial Monopoly - MRTP - New Industrial Policy - Competition Law - Mergers, Amalgamations and Takeover. **Growth of Service Sector in India** :Concept and Composition of Service Sector - Growth Trajectory of Service Sector - GATS in Trade in Services 2006 - Service Sector in India - Major Trends in the Growth of Service Sector - Critical Issues - Sustainability of Service Sector Growth. Social Sector Reforms: Education, Health,

Housing, Employment - Budget Allocation to Social Sector. Millennium Development Goals - Sustainable Development Goals

MODULE 4: Balance of Payments and Trade Policy and Financial System: Exchange Rate Policy of India - Trends in India's Foreign Trade - Balance of Payments - Problems and Policies - New Trade Policy - Export Promotion vs. Import Substitution - Liberalization - WTO and India's Trade Prospects - Foreign Direct Investment in India - Globalization and its Impact on India's Trade and Investment.

Financial System in India: Reserve Bank of India - Money and Money Markets - Monetary Policy - Money Supply - Commercial Banks - Banking Sector and Non-Banking Financial Sector - Financial Instruments and Financial Services - Cooperative Banks - Causes and Consequences of Inflation - Financial Sector Reforms - Demonetization. : **India in the World Economy** - Market Fundamentalism - Free markets - public choice - Market Friendly approach - Structural adjustment programme - Globalization –need- the process of Globalization its impact on India-Privatization Wave in the world and its Impact - Flow of FDI and International Financial Capital and its volatility - W.T.O. and its Impact - ODA and India - The role of Multilateral Financial Institutions.

Lessons for self study

1. Agricultural policy - Agricultural growth under five year plans- strategies to develop agriculture-Capital formation - Green revolution - Price policy - food security and Public distribution system - agricultural finance- marketing – market infrastructure.

2. Industrial development. Changing industrial policy regimes. Public v/s private sector – industrial finance and labour relations – Role of MNCs in industrial development – Regional disparities- Role and problems of micro, small and medium industrial enterprises – I T Industry.

3. Service sector growth – changing trends and composition of service sector- Parallel economy - Centre State Financial Relations-

Reference Books:

1. Ruddar Datt & K P M Sundaram (2010) – Indian Economy- S. Chand & co. Ltd New Delhi.

2. Mishra & Puri - Indian Economy- Himalaya Publication

3. Deepak Lal [1999] India in the world Economy, Oxford University press, New Delhi

4. Krueger [Ed] [2002] Economic Policy Reforms, Oxford University press New Delhi

5. Subramanian S [ed] [2002] India's Development Experience, Oxford University press, New Delhi.

6. Uma Kapila(2003) Indian Economy since Independence, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.

7. I.C.Dhingra (2010) Indian Economy, Sulthan Chand & Son, Delhi.

Dewett, Verma and Sharma (2009) Indian Economics.

8. A.N. Agarwal (2009), Indian Economy – Problems of Development and Planning, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

9. WDR (1997) "The state in a changing world" Oxford University press- Washington.D.C.

10 Dharm ghai (1993) Structural adjustment programme The social issues involved" Working paper United nations Institute for policy research Washington D.C.

11. Third international conference on globalization and development 2001 Havana

Reports:

1. Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, Economic Surveys (of recent years)
2. The World Bank, World Development Report(of recent years)
3. The UNDP, Human Development Report (of recent years)
4. Govt. of India, Planning Commission, Drafts of 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Five Year Plans
5. Govt. of India, Planning Commission, (2002) National Human Development Report
6. Indira -Gandhi Institute of Development Research(IGIDR), India Development Reports, Mumbai.
7. Todaro . M P . & S C Smith [2003] Economic Development - Pearson Education [Singapore] pvt. Ltd. Delhi-92
8. C M I E reports on Indian Economy

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Second Semester

ECO112 : Hard Core Paper :08**Credits: 4****Econometrics-11****Objectives:**

1. To impart knowledge about the building two variable and multi variable regression Models
2. To make students trained in parameter estimation using OLSE

MODULE 1: Linear Regression Model - The Meaning of Regression: Basic ideas of linear Regression: the two – variable Model – the Meaning of Regression – The Population Regression Function (PDF) – Stochastic Specification of the Population Regression Function (PDF) – the nature of the stochastic error term – the sample Regression. Function (SRF) – Meaning of the term Linear Regression – Linearity in the Variables – Linearity in the Parameters – two variables Versus Multiple Linear Regression – Estimation of parameters : The Method of Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) – A Numerical Example and Interpretation of the Estimated Function for Widgets

MODULE 2: The Classical Linear Regression Model: Variances and standard Errors of ordinary least squares (OLS) Estimators – Variances and standard Errors– why ordinary least squares? (OLS) – the Properties of OLS Estimators – Monte Carlo Experiment – the Sampling Or Probability Distributions of OLS Estimators – Hypothesis Testing – Testing $H_0: B_2 = 0$ Verses $H_1: B_2 \neq 0$: The Confident Interval Approach – The test of Significance Approach to Hypothesis Testing — the χ^2 test of significance – the Coefficient of Determination r^2 – Formulas to Compute r^2 ,– The Coefficient of Correlation (r) - Reporting the Results of Regression Analysis – Normality Tests – histograms of Residuals – Normal Probability Plot

MODULE 3 : Multiple Regressions:– The three – Variable Linear Regression Model – The meaning of partial Regression Coefficient – Assumption of Multiple Linear Regression Model – Estimation of parameters of Multiple Regression – Ordinary Least squares (OLS) Estimators – Variances and Standard Errors of OLS Estimators – Properties of OLS Estimators of Multiple Regression - an illustrative example – Regression Results – Interpretation of Regression Results – Goodness of fit of Estimated Multiple Regression: Multiple Coefficient of Determination, R^2 – Hypothesis Testing in a Multiple Regression :– Testing of Hypotheses about Individual Partial Regression Coefficients – The test of Significance Approach – The Confidence Interval Approach to Hypothesis Testing – Testing the joint Hypothesis that $\beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$ or $r^2 = 0$ – Important Relationship between F and R^2 , two-Variable Regression in the Context of Multiple Regression: Introduction to specification bias – Comparing two R^2 values: the adjusted R^2 – When to add an additional explanatory Variable to the model – testing for structural Regression Model : the Chow test – Illustrative examples – Discussion of Regression Results –

MODULE 4: Functional Forms of Regression Models: How to Measure Elasticity: the Loglinear Regression Model – Hypothesis testing in log-linear Models. Comparing linear and log-linear Regression models – Multiple log linear Regression models – How to measure the growth rate: the semi log model – Instantaneous Versus Compound Rate of Growth – Linear Trend Model – The Lin-Log Model -Reciprocal Models – Polynomial Regression Models –.

References:

- 1) Gujarathi Damodar; Fundamentals of Econometrics
- 2) Kmenta Elements of Econometrics
- 3) Koutsuyannis “Econometrics”.

- 4) Damodar Gujarathi Fundamentals of Econometrics
- 5) Damodar Gujarathi, Don C Porter and Sangeetha Gunashekar, Basic Econometrics, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd, 2012
- 6) Christopher Dougherty , Introduction to Econometrics, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press,2011.
- 7) Jeffrey M Wooldridge, Econometrics, Cengage Learning, 2009
- 8) Dilip .M. Nachane , , Econometrics , Oxford University Press,2011

CBCS, B.A. Honors / M A Economics I Year-2014-15

Second Semester

ECO 113: **Soft Core Paper :05**

Credits: 4

BIG DATA ANALYTICS USING R AND SQL FOR ECONOMICS

Module-1

UNDERSTANDING BIG DATA: What is big data – why big data –.Data!, Data Storage and Analysis, Comparison with Other Systems, Rational Database Management System , Grid Computing, Volunteer Computing, convergence of key trends – unstructured data – industry examples of big data – web analytics – big data and marketing – fraud and big data – risk and big data – credit risk management – big data and algorithmic trading – big data and healthcare – big data in medicine – advertising and big data – big data technologies – introduction to Hadoop – open source technologies – cloud and big data – mobile business intelligence – Crowd sourcing analytics – inter and trans firewall analytics.

Module-2

Introduction: Overview and History of R, Getting Help, Data Types, Simple manipulations; numbers and vectors: Vectors and assignment, Vector arithmetic, Generating regular sequences, Logical vectors, Missing values, Character vectors, Index vectors; selecting and modifying subsets of a data set, Other types of objects

Objects, their modes and attributes: Intrinsic attributes: mode and length, Changing the length of an object, Getting and setting attributes, The class of an object

Ordered and unordered factors, Arrays and matrices.

Part-A Credit-1

1. Consider the following tables GAMES and PLAYER. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii)

GAMES

GCode	GameName	Number	PrizeMoney	Date
101	CaromBoard	2	5000	23-jan-2004
102	Badminton	2	12000	12-dec-2003
103	TableTennis	4	8000	14-feb-2004

104	Chess	2	9000	01-jan-2004
105	LawnTennis	4	25000	19-mar-2004

PLAYER

PCode	Name	GCode
1	Arjun	101
2	Ravi	105
3	Jignesh	104
4	Nihir	103
5	Sohil	104
6	Bharat	104

- i). To display the details of those games whose name starts from character 'c'.
 - ii). To display details of those game which are having PrizeMoney more than 8000.
 - iii). To display the details of the game which is played in the month of January
 - iv). To display the name of players who plays CaromBoard.
 - v). To display the name of the player in ascending order who play the games chess.
 - vi). To display the details of the game which has maximum prize money
 - vii). To display sum of Prize Money for each of the Number of participation groupings.
(As shown in column Number 2 or 4)
2. Consider the following tables EMPLOYEE and DESIG. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii)

EMPLOYEE

W_ID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	CITY
102	SAM	TONES	PARIS
105	SARAH	ACKERMAN	NEW YORK
144	MANILA	SENGUPTA	NEW DELHI
210	GEORGE	SMITH	HOWARD
255	MARY	JONES	HUSTON
300	ROBERT	SAMUEL	WASHINGTON
335	HENRY	WILLIAMS	BOSTON
400	RONNY	LEE	NEW YORK
451	PAT	THOMPSON	PARIS

DESIG

W_ID	SALARY	BENEFITS	DESIGNATION
102	75000	15000	MANAGER
105	85000	25000	DIRECTOR
144	70000	15000	MANAGER
210	75000	12500	MANAGER
255	50000	12000	CLERK
300	45000	10000	CLERK
335	40000	10000	CLERK
400	32000	7500	SALESMAN
451	28000	7500	SALESMAN

- i). Display FirstName and City of Employee having salary between 50,000 and 90,000
- ii). Display details of Employees who are from "PARIS" city.
- iii). Increase the benefits of employee having W_ID = 210 by 500.
- iv). Count number of employees whose name starts from character 'S'.
- v). Display maximum salary of desig
- vi). Display first name having designation as manager and employee w_id=design w_id
- vii). Display the number of distinct designation
- viii). Display designation, sum of the salary grouped by designation and having count(*) greater than 2.

3. Consider the following tables BOOKS and ISSUED. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii)

BOOKS

Book_Id	Book_Name	Author_Name	Publishers	Price	Type	Quantity
C01	Fast Cook	Lata Kapoor	EPB	355	Cookery	5
F01	The Tears	William Hopkins	First	650	Fiction	20
T01	My C++	Brain & Brooke	FPB	350	Text	10
T02	C++ Brain	A.W.Rossaine	TDH	350	Text	15
F02	Thunderbolts	Anna Roberts	First	750	Fiction	50

ISSUED

Book_Id	Quantity_Issued
T01	4
C01	5
F01	2
C01	6
T02	3

- i). To list the names from books of Text type.
- ii). To display the names and price from books in ascending order of their price.
- iii). To increase the price of all books of EPB publishers by 50.
- iv). To display the Book Name, Quantity_Issued and Price for all books of EPB publishers.
- v). To display maximum price from books.
- vi). To display the count of distinct publishers from books where price is greater than or equal to 400
- vii). To display book_name, author_name from books where publishers is first
- viii). To display minimum price from books where type is text

4. Given the following **LAB** table, write SQL command for the questions consider item.no as primary Key

LAB

ItemNo	ItemName	CostPerItem	Quantity	Dateofpurchase	Warranty	Operational
1	Computer	60000	9	21/5/2016	2	7
2	Printer	15000	3	21/5/2017	4	2
3	Scanner	18000	4	29/8/2016	3	1
4	Camera	21000	2	13/10/2017	1	1
5	Switch	8000	1	31/10/2018	2	1
6	UPS	5000	5	21/5/2017	1	4
7	Router	25000	2	11/1/2018	2	5

- (i) To display all the itemName whose name starts with "C".
- (ii) To select the ItemName, which are within the Warranty period till present date.
- (iii) To list the ItemName in ascending order of the date of purchase where quantity is more than 3.
- (iv) To display minimum of distinct quantity
- (v) To display maximum of warranty
- (vi) **To display sum of costperitem**
- (vii) **To display sum of costperitem whose name starts with 'S' and Quantity >2**
- (viii) **update costperitem to 500 of the item which is purchased in the year 2017 and warranty >2**

Part-B Credit-1

- Find Sum, Mean and Product of Vector
- Program to add two vector
- Reading data from structured text files
- Reading data using ODBC
- R Exporting Data to Excel, CSV, SAS, STATA, Text File
- Scatter Plot in R using ggplot2
- Bar Chart & Histogram in R
- T Test in R: One Sample and Paired
- R Simple, Multiple Linear and Stepwise Regression

Reference Books:

1. Vignesh Prajapati, Big data analytics with R and Hadoop, SPD 2013.
2. E. Capriolo, D. Wampler, and J. Rutherglen, "Programming Hive", O'Reilley, 2012.
3. Lars George, "HBase: The Definitive Guide", O'Reilley, 2011.
4. Alan Gates, "Programming Pig", O'Reilley, 2011

CBCS, B.A. Honors / M A Economics I Year-2019-20

Second Semester

ECO114 : Soft Core Paper :06

Credits: 4

OPERATIONS RESEARCH

Preamble: Mathematical Economics is that elite branch of economics that attempts to codify in a precise, logical and rigorous manner the various cause and effect sequences inherent in the vast and often chaotic body of economic theory. It is the forerunner of econometrics that deals with the quantification aspect of these sequences. Just as Descartes succeeded in converting Euclidean geometry into a precise science known

as Analytical Geometry, mathematical economists have attempted not just to revise economic theory but also to practically re-write it in a precise and scientific manner. This extensive revision using various types of optimization methods implies that non-mathematical economists have a limited scope for keeping pace with the break-through being affected in the frontier areas of economics using mathematical tools of analysis, and thus this course is devised with an explicit purpose of providing students with an exposure to these optimization methods which have succeeded in elevating economics to the level almost of a science.

MODULE 1: Nature and Scope of Operation Research: Introduction– Definition – Characteristics of Operation Research –Nature and Scope of Operation Research – Models in Operation Research — Limitations of Operations Research.

MODULE 2: The Graphical Method and Simplex Method: Introduction: Steps in graphical method and optimal solutions to business problems, Simplex method and its steps-Optimal solutions to business problems, Gauss Jordan Complete Elimination Procedure-Dual Problems and their conversion- Maximization and Minimization Problems.

MODULE 3:Transportation Model: Introduction: Definition of Transportation Model- Algorithm for Transport Problem- Methods for obtaining initial basic feasible solution- the transportation problem and optimal solution by linear technique- The North West Corner Rule, The Row Minima Method, Vogel's Approximation Method.

MODULE 4: Assignment Model: Introduction: Meaning – Mathematical representation of assignment model – The assignment algorithm – Formulation as Linear Programming problem and solution- Hungarian Model-Traveling Salesman Problem. Game Theory-

References:

- 1) Gupta P.K. and Hira D.S., 1999, Problems in operations Research-Principles and Solutions, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
- 2) Gupta P.K. & Man Mohanm, 2000, Problems in Quantitative Techniques, S. Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
- 3) Guptha P.K. Man Mohan and Kanthi Swarup, Operations Research, Sulthan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
- 4) P.K. Guptha and Man Mohan, 2000, Linear Programming, Sulthan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
- 5) Narag A.S. 2000, Linear programming and Decision Making, S. Chand and Sons, New Delhi.

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Second Semester

ECO115 : Soft Core Paper :07

Credits: 3

E-COMMERCE IN THE EMERGING KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

OBJECTIVE:

This course will provide an analytical and technical framework to understand the emerging world of e-commerce and mobile commerce. E-commerce and mobile commerce poses both a challenge and an opportunity for managers. As a matter of competitive necessity, savvy managers must gain an understanding of the rapidly changing technology and business models.

MODULE 1

Threats in e-commerce, Encryption overview, Elements of an encryption system, Secret key

encryption, Public-key encryption, Digital signatures, Digital Certificates, Types of Cryptographies, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), Smart Cards and its applications. Electronic Data Interchange- Evolution, uses, Benefits, Working of EDI, EDI Standards, EDI Components, EDI Services, ANSI X12 and EDIFACT

MODULE 2

Overview of Electronic Payment Systems, Cybercash, Smart Cards, Electronic Banking - types,

Electronic Fund Transfers - Digital Token-based Electronic Payment Systems, E-cash, e-Cheque,

Payment Systems on internet- Risk of Electronic Payment Systems. Secure Electronic Transactions (SET) Protocol

MODULE 3

M-Commerce - Introduction – Infrastructure Of M-Commerce – Types Of Mobile Commerce

Services – Technologies Of Wireless Business – Benefits And Limitations, Support, Mobile

Marketing & Advertisement, Non – Internet Applications/services in M-Commerce – Wireless/Wired Commerce Comparisons

MODULE 4

A Framework For The Study Of Mobile Commerce – NTT Docomo's I – Mode – Wireless Devices For Mobile Commerce – Towards A Classification Framework For Mobile Location Based Services – Wireless Personal And Local Area Networks – The Impact Of Technology Advances On Strategy Formulation In Mobile Communications Networks, 2G, 3G and 4G technology, The Role Of Mobile Advertising In Building A Brand – M-Commerce Business Models

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Dave Chaffey, —E-Business and E-Commerce Management||, Third Edition, 2009, Pearson Education
2. Brian E. Mennecke, Troy J. Strader, —Mobile Commerce: Technology, Theory and Applications||, Idea Group Inc., IIRM press, 2003.
3. P. J. Louis, — M – Commerce Crash Course||, McGraw – Hill Companies February 2001.
4. Paul May, —Mobile Commerce: Opportunities, Applications, and Technologies of Wireless Business|| Cambridge University Press March 2001.
5. Michael P. Papazoglou, Peter M.A. Ribbers, —e – business organizational and Technical foundation —, Wiley India 2009
6. Dr.Pandey , Saurabh Shukla E-commerce and Mobile commerce Technologies , Sultanchand ,2011 Page 19 of 25
7. M-Commerce: Technologies, Services, and Business Models By Norman Sadeh, Wiley Publications.
8. Mobile Commerce: Technology, Theory, and Applications - Idea Group Incorporation, UK
9. Mobile Commerce: Opportunities, Applications, and Technologies of Wireless, By Paul May, Cambridge University Press

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THIRD SEMESTER

ECO116 : Hard Core Paper: 09

Credit: 4

PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Preamble: The course on “Indian Public Finance” aims at giving the students an analytical understanding of the growth, pattern and terms in public expenditure, and revenue, and the role of the government in the budgetary process. The Course also focuses on the centre-state financial relations, growth in public debt and its management.

MODULE-1: INTRODUCTION

The Changing role of Government in the economy- Government in a mixed economy- Allocation, Distribution- Stabilization and Growth functions of a government – Market Failure and Imperfections – Externalities.- Social Goals of Public Policy: Issues in Poverty & Inequity

MODULE-2: PUBLIC CHOICE

Voting and Public Choice- Public Mechanism for allocating resources- Problems of preference revelation and aggregation of preferences- Voting systems- An economic theory of democracy-Political economy of bureaucracy – Rent Seeking and Directly Unproductive Profit Seeking Activities.

MODULE-3: THE THEORY OF PUBLIC GOODS

Characteristics of public goods- - Need for public provision- Supply and Demand for Public Goods-Voluntary Exchange Models – Impossibility of Decentralized Provision of Public Goods- Tiebout Model- Theory of Club Goods.

MODULE-4: TAXATION, PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC DEBT

Theories of Taxation: Benefit and Ability to pay Approaches – Theory of tax incidence; Traditional and Modern Approaches – Theory of optimal taxation-

Wagner's law of rising state activity Peacock-Wiseman Hypothesis – Social cost-Benefit Analysis: Expenditure Evaluation – Estimation of Expenditure and Benefits - Trends in revenue expenditure.

Burden of Public Debt: Classical and Modern Theories- Public debt in a Developing Economy. - Growth of public debt and debt servicing.

Fiscal Policy and price stability, full Employment, Economic Growth and Equity – Interdependence Between Fiscal and Monetary Policies-Fiscal Policy for Stabilization-Automatic Vs Discretionary Stabilization. Fiscal deficit - Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management Act-. Finance Commission – A review of the recommendations of the finance commissions with special reference to the latest Finance Commission.

References:

1. Buchanan J.M (1970) The Public Finance, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood
2. Musgrave R.A and P.A Musgrave (1976) Public Finance in Theory and Practice
McGraw-Hill Kogakusha Tokyo.
3. Stiglitz J.E (1986) Economics of Public sector, Norton, Newyork.
4. Tyagi B.P (2002) Public Finance, Jayprakashnath and Co., Meerut, UP.
5. David N. Hyman, Public Finance, The Dryden Press, Newyork.
6. Harvey S. Rosen, Public Finance, McGraw Hill Irwin.

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THIRD SEMESTER

ECO117 : Hard Core Paper: 10

Credit: 4

Theory and Practice of International Trade

Preamble: The course on International Economics aims to give a thorough understanding about the principles which govern international Trade theories and policies which affects the domestic economy. It gives theoretical basis to the structure of real trade dealings with factors affecting demand, supply and international equilibrium within the classical, neoclassical and modern framework of analysis. It adopts a macro approach in analyzing the principles of commercial policy. The effects of commercial policy on welfare and income distribution are included to enable the students to understand the basis and implications of trade policies adopted in general. Further, it concentrates on trade in dynamic perspective dealing with the influence of factors growth and technical progress on the terms of trade.

MODULE 1: International Trade Theory — Absolute Advantage Theory by Adam Smith -Comparative Cost Theory by David Ricardo – Mill's Reciprocal Demand - Opportunity Cost- **Factor Endowment Theory by Heckscher and Ohlin with Empirical tests**-The Stolper Samuelson Theorem –Modern theories.

MODULE 2: Terms of Trade and Balance of Payments: Meaning and types of terms of trade- Tariff and Quota System- Disequilibrium in the balance of payments-Correction of disequilibrium-Free trade Vs Protection-Economic Integration- Customs Unions- WTO- SAARC

MODULE 3: Export Procedure and Export Management: Letters of Enquiry, Quotation, Indent, Export License, Dispatch of goods- Customs formalities- Bill of Lading, Mark Receipt, Certificate of origin, Marine Insurance, Export Invoice- Letter of Hypothecation, Letter of Credit- Authorities and institutions connected to export trade- customs authorities, consular and state trading corporation.- Export Management and Export Marketing- Problem of Export Finance.

MODULE 4: Import Procedure and Import Management: Procedure for Import, Import Licence, indent, Letter of Advice obtaining from shipping , Clearing Agents and Clearing formalities in connection with import trade, Bill of entity, Bill of sign- Import duties-Bounded Warehouses and dispatch of goods- Authorities and institutions connected with imports- Customs authorities, consulates and state trading corporation-Import Management and its regulations- Import Finance; Letter of Credit, lease financing and institutional support for import trade.-

References

1. Bardhan P.K. (1970) Economic Growth, Development and Foreign Trade, Willy Int. New York.
2. Kindleberger C.P. (2000) International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Heme Wood.
3. Mannur H.G. (1996) International Economics Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Mithani, D.M. (1998) International Economics, Himalaya Publishing Home, Mumbai.
5. Peter H. Lindert and Thomas A. Pugei, (1996) International Economics, Irwin, Chicago
6. Dornbusch Rudiger, Stanley Fischer and Richard Startz (2004) Macroeconomics, McGraw-H ill Irwin Inc., New York
7. Edward Shapiro (1997) Macro Economic Analysis.
8. Gardner Ackley (1961) Macro Economic Theory, The Macmillan Company, New York.
9. Hejala T.N., (1998) Monetary Economics, Konark Publishers Private Ltd., Delhi
10. Mankiw N. Gregory (2003) Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers, New York.
11. Olivier Blanchard (2006) Macroeconomics, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey
12. Richard T Froyen (1997) Macroeconomics, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York
13. Gupta (1987) Introduction to macro Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited.
14. Richard G Lipsey and Paul N Courant (1996) Macroeconomics, Harper Collins College Publishers.

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THIRD SEMESTER

ECO118 : Hard Core Paper: 11**Credit: 4****ECONOMETRICS-111**

Preamble: The explosive growth in econometric literature in the last few decades hardly needs any emphasis. Introduction of this Course can be viewed as an attempt to expose the students to the basic concepts of econometrics. Keeping this in mind, the focus of this Course will be on a meaningful interface between theory and application - the emphasis being more on empirical analysis rather than theoretical rigour.

MODULE 1 : Regression Analysis in Practice : Multicollinearity : What happens when explanatory variables are correlated – The Nature of Multicollinearity : The case of perfect Multicollinearity – The Case of Imperfect Multicollinearity – Theoretical Consequences of Multicollinearity – Practical Consequences of Multicollinearity – Detection of Multicollinearity – Is Multicollinearity Necessarily or bad ? : Remedial Measures.

MODULE 2: Heteroscedasticity: The nature of heteroscedasticity – consequences of heteroscedasticity – detection of heteroscedasticity – how do we know when there is a heteroscedasticity Problem ? – Nature of the problem – Graphical Examination of Residuals – Park test Glejser test – White's General Heteroscedasticity test – Other Tests of Heteroscedasticity – What to do if Heteroscedasticity is observed – remedial measures – when σ^2 is unknown the method of weighted least squares – when true σ^2 is unknown – respecification of the model – White's heteroscedasticity.

MODULE 3: Autocorrelation: What happens if error terms are correlated – the Nature of autocorrelation – inertia – model specification errors – the cobb-web phenomenon – data manipulation – consequences of auto correlation – Detecting autocorrelation – the graphical method – the runs test – the Durbin Watson 'd' test – remedial measures – how to estimate: p the first difference method, p estimated from Durbin – Watson d statistics, p estimated from OLS residuals .

MODULE 4: MODEL SELECTION: Criteria: The Attributes of a Good model –types of specification errors – omitting a relevant variable – under fitting a model – inclusion of irrelevant variables: over fitting a model – incorrect functional form – detecting specification errors – tests of specification errors – detecting the presence of unnecessary variables – tests for omitted variables ,incorrect functional forms .

References:

1. Damodar Gujarati: Basic Econometrics McGraw Hill, International Student Edition, 1995.
2. Theory of Econometrics (Second Edition) by A Koutsoyiannis (2001) Palgrave Publication.
3. An Introduction to Applied Econometrics A Time Series Approach by Kerry Patterson Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
4. Introduction Econometrics with Application by Ramu Ramanathan, Thomson – South Western, Fifteenth Edition, Bangalore 2002.
5. Business Statistics by Sonia Taylor Palgrave Publisher 2001.
6. Gujarathi Damodar; Fundamentals of Econometrics

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THIRD SEMESTER

ECO119 : Soft Core Paper: 08

Credit:4

BIG DATA ANALYTICS USING PYTHON FOR ECONOMICS

Module-1 – PYTHON CONCEPTS, DATA STRUCTURES, CLASSES

Structure of a Python Program, Elements of Python, Python interpreter, Identifiers and keywords, Literals, Strings, Operators (Arithmetic operator, Relational operator, Logical or Boolean operator, Assignment, Operator, Ternary operator, Bit wise operator, Increment or Decrement operator).

Creating Python Programs: Control statements Conditional Statement- if...else, Difference between break, continue and pass. (Looping- while Loop, for Loop, Loop Control)

Structures: Numbers, Strings, Lists, Tuples, Dictionary, Date & Time, Modules, Defining Functions, Class Definition – Constructors – Inheritance – Overloading – Text & Binary Files - Reading and Writing. Graphical User Design: Introduction designing with Controls

Module-2- DATA AGGREGATION AND VISUALIZATION

Combining and Merging Data Sets – Reshaping and Pivoting – Data Transformation – String Manipulation, Regular Expressions. GoupBy Mechanics – Data Aggregation – Groupwise Operations and Transformations – Pivot Tables and Cross Tabulations – Date and Time Date Type tools – Time Series Basics – Data Ranges, Frequencies and Shifting. Matplotlib package – Plotting Graphs – Controlling Graph – Adding Text – More Graph Types – Getting and setting values – Patches

Practical

Part-A Credit-1

1. WAP to calculate total marks, percentage and grade of a student. Marks obtained in each of the three subjects are to be input by the user. Assign grades according to the following criteria
Grade A: Percentage ≥ 80 , Grade B: Percentage ≥ 70 and < 80 , Grade C: Percentage ≥ 60 and < 70 , Grade D: Percentage ≥ 40 and < 60 , Grade E: Percentage < 40
2. WAP to find the largest of three number
3. WAP to find the given number is Palindrome or not
4. WAP to display the first n terms of Fibonacci series.
5. WAP to find factorial of the given number
6. Generate Prime Numbers
7. Programs on function
8. Programs on date, time and calendar

Part-B credit-1

Data Analysis problems using Python as per the syllabus using GUI Application

REFERENCES:

1. Mark Lutz, “Programming Python”, O'Reilly Media, 4th edition, 2010.
2. Mark Lutz, “Learning Python”, O'Reilly Media, 5th Edition, 2013.
3. Tim Hall and J-P Stacey, “Python 3 for Absolute Beginners”, Apress, 1st edition, 2009.
4. Magnus Lie Hetland, “Beginning Python: From Novice to Professional”, Apress, Second Edition, 2005.
5. Shai Vaingast, “Beginning Python Visualization Crafting Visual Transformation Scripts”, Apress, 2nd edition, 2014.
6. Wes Mc Kinney, “Python for Data Analysis”, O'Reilly Media, 2012.
7. White, “Hadoop: The Definitive Guide”, Third Edition - O'Reilly , 2012.
8. Brandon Rhodes and John Goerzen, “Foundations of Python Network Programming: The Comprehensive Guide to Building Network Applications with Python”, Apress, Second Edition, 2010.
9. <http://blog.matthewrathbone.com/2013/11/17/python-map-reduce-on-hadoop---a-beginners-tutorial.html>
10. <http://www.michael-noll.com/tutorials/writing-an-hadoop-mapreduce-program-in-python/>
11. <http://allthingshadoop.com/category/python/>

ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUTURE

Preamble: The course on “Economics of infrastructure” is basically designed to provide the students with an essential idea on “Social Overhead Capital”. This concept is gaining importance, and, if the burgeoning literature in this area is an indicator of its accelerating credibility, it will soon become as important as “Directly Productive Activities”. It helps to enhance the rate of growth of the economy. The importance of infrastructure in the development process of a country is undisputed. In case of developing countries, lack of infrastructure has been considered as a major obstacle to growth. This course deals with Transport Economics, which forms the core of the sector. It deals with concepts such as - the demand for transport, cost-benefit analysis, valuation of travel, and the role of communication

MODULE 1: Introduction

Concept – Classification- Special characteristics-Infrastructure and Economic Development- Role of Public Sector in Infrastructure Development- Performance and Problems- Indicators of Infrastructure Development: Investment – Spread – Availability – Utilization.

MODULES 2: Irrigation and Energy

Investment in Irrigation- Measurement of Benefits – Social Rate of Return on Investment- Pricing Methods and Techniques, Management of water resources– Equity, Efficiency and Environmental concerns- Energy Economy Linkages- Energy Demand and Supply Analysis–Energy Market, Energy Pricing – Methods and Techniques- Energy Crisis and Energy Security Role of Demand side management– Energy efficiency and conservation-PPP: opportunities and challenges- Energy Policy- equity, Efficiency and Environmental concerns.

MODULE 3: Transport & Communication

Structure of Transport costs- Cost Functions – Demand for Transport: Determinants- Demand functions for Public and mass transit- Models of Passenger and Freight Demand- Rural and Urban Transport Planning and Policy: Issues and concerns - Cost Functions in Communication Sector- Standard of Services – Pricing methods- Demand Estimation- Private Sector Participation– Issues in Governance and Regulation.

MODULE 4: Issues in Infrastructure Financing and Management

FDI and Infrastructure Finance, Private Financing of Infrastructure- trends and opportunities- Risk analysis and Risk management- PPP, Models- Legal and Regulation Issues- Resource use Efficiency- Reforms in Management- Imperatives- Systems and Functions- Evaluation.

References:

1. World Development Report 1994, “Infrastructure for Development, , Oxford University Press, New York..
2. Parikh K.S. (Ed) India Development Reports, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) 1976, Economics of Infrastructure, vol. IV, New Delhi.
4. Paul Stevens (Ed) (2000) The Economics of Energy Vol I & II.
5. Sankar U (1992) Pricing in Public Sector: Theory and Applications, Indian Economic Association Trust for Research and Development, New Delhi.

6. Blang on (Ed) (1971) Economics of Education, Penguin Books, England.
7. Zweifel Peter & Freidrick Breyer (1997) Health Economics, Oxford University Press, New York.
8. Nosten H.S (1971) Modern Transport Economics, C.E. Merrill, London.
9. Kessides Christiue, "The Contributions of Infrastructure to Economic Development : A Review of Experience and Policy Implications, World Bank Discussion Paper 213, 1993.
10. India Infrastructure Repor

**CBCS / M A Economics 1I Year-2019-20
THIRD SEMESTER**

ECO121 : Soft Core Paper: 10

Credit:4

EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS

Objectives:

1. To familiarize students with concepts of experimental economics and experimental research.
2. To enable students to do research on experimental economics and decision making

Module- 1:

Introduction to Experimental Economics- Public Goods: A Survey of Experimental Research.

Module- 2:

Coordination problem in Economics- Bargaining Experiments.

Module- 3:

Industrial Organization- Importance of Laboratory Research. Experimental Assets Markets.

Module- 4:

Actions - Importance in Economics- Individual Decision Making.

References:

1. Douglas D Davis and Charles Holt; Experimental Economics, Princeton University Press, 1992.
2. John H Kagel, A Hand Book of Experimental Economics, Princeton University Press, 1997.
3. Daniel Friedman and Shyamsundar, "Experimental Methods- A Pre-View for Economists" Cambridge University Press, 1994.

CBCS / M A Economics 11 Year-2019-20
THIRD SEMESTER

ECO122 : Open Elective Paper: 01 (Compulsory)

Credit:4

Consumer and Family Economics

Objectives:

1. To familiarize students with concepts of consumer and family economics

2. To enable students to understand the importance of consumer movement.

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO CONSUMER AND FAMILY ECONOMICS

Nature and Scope of Consumer Economics- Family as an Economic unit- Economic integration of consumer and Family- Consumer Behavior Analysis-Economic and Psychological aspects affecting consumer behavior-Consumers and Indian Economy-Consumer sovereignty-Gandhian consumer Economics

MODULE 2: CONSUMER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

What is consumerism? Consumer Rights and Responsibilities-Views of John F.Kennedy and Ralph Nadar-Consumer organizations and their working- Division of labor within the family-Decision making in the Family-Preparation of consumer and Family Budget

MODULE 3: CONSUMER SEARCH CAPITAL, PARETO-OPTIMALITY AND CONSUMER WELFARE

An approach to consumer search capital-Individual, General and collective CSK- Comparison of CSK with Pareto-Optimality Approach-Consumer choice- Consumer surplus and Producers surplus-Paradox of value- Consumers Equilibrium- Indifference curve and consumer welfare, Consumer Protection and Redressal in India

Brief review of consumerism in India-Consumer protection Act of 1986-Consumer Redressal Machinery-National, State and District redressal Forums and their functions-National and state consumer welfare Fund- Working of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs

MODULE 4 : CONSUMER PROTECTION AND REDRESSAL IN INDIA: Brief review of consumerism in India- Consumer Organizations and their working in India- Gandhian consumer Economics-Consumer protection Act of 1986 and the recent revision of consumer protection act of 2017. Consumer Redressal Machinery in India-National, State and District redressal Forums and their functions-National and state consumer welfare Fund- Working of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs-

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY OF INDIA: The household economy in middle class families in India. Income level and saving pattern and economic adjustments-Economic pressures and hardships such as inflation and unemployment-

Reference Books and Journals:

1. Arrow K.J., Social Change and Individual Values (New York) Wiley 1951
2. Akelrof., "The Market for Lemons: Quality, Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism"
3. Jain P.C and Monica Bhatt Consumer Behavior-In Indian context, 2003,S. Chand & Co
4. Kerton R.R., Consumer Search Capital-Delineating a Concept and applying it to consumers in developing countries, Journal of Consumer Policy, 4,1980 pp 293-295
5. Rubinfeld Daniel L.and and Pindyck Robert .S Microeconomics,Pearson Education,Delhi,India 2002
6. Seth ML, Microeconomics,Lashmi Narayan Agarwal,2013
7. <https://www.consumer.co.in>

8. <https://www.family.co.in>

**CBCS / M A Economics 11 Year-2019-20
FOURTH SEMESTER**

ECO123 : Hard Core Paper: 12

Credit:4

GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Preamble: The objective of the course is to impart a thorough understanding of the role and functions of the government in a modern economy. The Government today performs functions different from those of earlier societies. It is this change which is responsible for designating this course as 'Public Economics rather than the more conventional 'Public Finance'

MODULE 1: GOVERNMENT BUDGETING IN INDIA

Need for Government budgeting- basic principles of budgeting- Constitutional provisions relating to budgeting – Consolidated Fund of India- Contingency Fund and Public Account- Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill- auditing of accounts- Parliamentary control over the budget.

MODULE 2: STRUCTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGET

Revenue Budget and Capital Budget- Concepts of deficit- Functional Classification and Economic Classification: methodology and limitations - Cross Classification or Economic cum Functional Classification.

BUDGETARY REFORMS: Performance Budgeting- Planning, Programming and Budgeting System- merits and demerits of performance budgeting- Performance Budgeting in India-Zero Base Budgeting – limitations of traditional budgeting techniques- features of ZBB- merits and limitations of ZBB in India.

MODULE 3: INDIAN TAX SYSTEM- DIRECT TAXES

Income Tax,-Corporation Tax, Basic concept: Income, person, assesses, assessment year, previous year, gross total income, total income,, maximum marginal rate of tax.- Residential status - Scope of total income on the basis of residential status -Exempted income under section 10 relevant for individuals Computation of income under different heads- Salaries and Income from house property.

MODULE-4: INDIRECT TAXES

Customs Duty- Meaning and importance. Trends in customs duty, GST and its Registration - GST rate structure, Exemptions from GST, Time of Supply, Value of Supply, Input Tax Credit, , Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes, Payment of Tax, Filing of Returns.

References:

1. K.L Handa, Expenditure control and Zero-Base Budgeting, Indian Institute of Finance, Delhi
2. Sury M.M, Government Budgeting in India
3. Kmal K. Sharma, Financial Administration on Government, Vikas Publishing House and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie.
4. J.P. Mithal and Pramod Kumar, Zeor Base Budgeting, Radha Publications, NewDelhi.
5. Thavaraj. M.K, Financial Administration in India.
6. Sreekantaradhya B.S, Structure and Reforms of Taxation in India, Deep and Deep Publications, NewDelhi.
9. Government of India, Economic Survey (Various Issues) Government of India, Budget Documents, www.finmin.nic.in
10. Sreekantaradhya B.S., Public Debt Sustainability and Fiscal Rules: Some Experiences, , Southern Economist Publication, Bangalore.

**CBCS / M A Economics 1I Year-2019-20
FOURTH SEMESTER**

ECO124 : Hard Core Paper: 13

Credit:4

ECONOMETRICS-IV

Preamble: This course covers the statistical foundations of econometric theory as well as econometric methods and applications. The focus of this course will be therefore on an interface between these three facets that are essential for a proper understanding of econometric applications in economic analysis.

MODULE 1: Selected Topics in Single Equation Regression Models: Restricted Least Squares (RLS) – Dynamic economic models – Autoregressive and distributed lag models-estimation of distributed lag models – the koyck – adoptive expectations and stock adjustment models-approaches to estimating distributed lag models – what happens when the dependent variable is dummy? - The logit model-estimation of the logit model-individual data – logit estimation of grouped data – The phenomenon of spurious regression – Test of nonstationarity – the unit root test – co integrated time series – the random walk model.

MODULE 2: Simultaneous Equation Models: The nature of simultaneous equation models – the simultaneous equation bias-inconsistency of OLS estimators – the method of indirect least squares – indirect least squares – an illustrative example – the identification problem– under identification – just or exact identification – over identification- rules for identification – the order condition of identification – estimation of an over identified equation – the method of two-stage least squares – a numerical example.

MODULE: 3 Mixed Estimation Methods:

Combining sample information with prior information- restricted least squares- Method of pooling cross-section and time series data- advantages of pooling techniques – problems in pooling time series and cross section samples.

MODULE: 4 Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE)

Regression on Dummy Explanatory Variables: The Nature of Dummy Variables-Regression with one quantitative Variable and one qualitative Variable—Structural Stability of Regression Models: The Dummy Variable Approach – The use of Dummy variable in Seasonal analysis- Method of Maximum Likelihood Estimation.

References.

- 1) Introductory Econometries for Finance by Chris Brooks, Cambridge University Press – 2002.
- 2) An Introduction to Applied Econometries A Time Series Approach by Kerry Patterson Macmillan Press Ltd. London.
- 3) KL Krishna:P Indian Econometrics Models
- 4) Koutsoyiannis: Theory of Econometrics ch.17,18
- 5) Applied Econometries : by Meghand Desai, Mehra Hill Publication Company Ltd., 1997
- 6) Introduction Econometrics With Application by Ramu Ramanathan, Thomson – South-Western Fifteen Edition, Bangaloe-2002
- 7) Studenumund. A.H: Using Econometrics.ch 15.Gujarathi Damodar- Fundamentals of Econometric

**CBCS / M A Economics 1I Year-2019-20
FOURTH SEMESTER**

ECO125 : Hard Core Paper: 14

Credit:4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

Preamble: Research as defined in Webster's 'new international dictionary' consists of "careful or critical inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation in order to ascertain something". This emphasis of the fact that - research in its broader sense is a purposive investigation or inquiry. The main purpose of research is to describe, interpret and explain phenomena by relating it to other phenomena, thereby setting it within its proper context and by making its meaning or sense explicit through its chain of interconnections. This Course will give a thorough insight to acquire research skills and capabilities.

Module-1: Introduction to Research Methodology:

Meaning, Objectives, Motivation - Types of Research: Pure and Applied Research - Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed - Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic, Evaluation, Action & Experimental Research - Historical Research - Surveys - Case Study - Field Study - Steps in Research.

Approach and Significance of Research - Identification of Research Problem - Theoretical Foundation - Review of Literature - Objectives - Hypotheses - Scope - Methodology - Data Source. Sampling Design: Census & Sample Survey - Steps in Sample Design - Criteria of Selecting a Sample Procedure.

Types of Sample Design: Probability Sampling Techniques - Simple and Complex Random Sampling Designs: Systematic Sampling - Stratified Random, Cluster, Area and Multi-Stage Sampling - Sampling with Probability Proportional to Size - Sequential Sampling.

Non-Probability Sampling Techniques: Quota Sampling, Convenient Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Judgment Sampling, and Other Methods. Determination of Sample Size - Advantages and Disadvantages - Errors in Sampling

Module-2: Data Sources, Scaling Techniques, Methods of Data Collection & Analysis

Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary Sources of Data - Quantitative Data: Availability of Sources - Time Series Data - Cross Section Data and Pooled Data - Census, Reports and Documents, other Published and Unpublished Sources.

Measurement and Scaling Techniques: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scale - Sources of Error in Measurement

Qualitative Methods of Data Collection: Direct Observation - Indirect Observation: Interview Method, Schedules and Questionnaires - Case Study, Projective Methods - Simulation - Merits and Demerit

Module-3: Data Processing and Data Analysis

Processing Operation: Editing - Classification and Coding - Tabulation - Transcription. Types of Analysis: Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate Data Analysis - Descriptive vs Inferential Analysis - Testing of Hypotheses: Concepts, Steps in Testing of Hypothesis – Parametric Tests: Normal Distribution - Estimation of Mean and Variance - Test of Single Sample Mean - Two Independent Means Test - Testing for Means of Paired Data - Test of Single Sample Variance - Two Sample Variance Test - Non-Parametric Tests: Advantages & Disadvantages - Chi-square Test - Tests for Randomness. **Analysis of Variance and Factor Analysis:** Introduction - Assumptions for Analysis of Variance - Testing for the Equality of K Proportion Means - Between Treatments Estimate of Population Variance - Within Treatments Estimate of Population Variance - Comparing the Variance of Estimates - The F Test - Multiple Comparison Procedures - Introduction to MANOVA - Difference between ANOVA and MANOVA. Meaning of Factor Analysis - Objectives of Factor Analysis - Designing a Factor Analysis - Assumptions in Factor Analysis - Deriving Factors and Assessing Overall Fit - Interpreting the Factors - Validation of Factor Analysis.

Module-4: Interpretation and Report Writing

Meaning and Techniques of Interpretation - Importance of Report Writing - Types of Reports: Brief Reports, Detailed Reports, Technical Reports and Business Reports - Report Preparation - Report Structure: Preliminary Section, Main Report - Interpretations of Results - Research Findings and Suggested Recommendations - Limitations of the Study, and End Notes - Report Writing: Report Formulation - Effective Documentation: Need and Guidelines - Presenting Tabular Data - Visual Representations: Tables, Graphs, Charts - Presenting Footnotes and Bibliography, Reference and Documentation - Plagiarism - Ethical Issues in Re

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Anderson, Sweeney and Willams, (2012) Statistics for Business and Economics, Thomson South Western, US.
 2. Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black (2009) Multivariate Data Analysis, Pearson Education, Singapore
 3. Bryman Alan, (2012) Social Research Methods, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
 4. Kothari C.R., (2014) Research Methodology, New Age International Publication, New Delhi.
 5. Krishnawamy O.R. and Ranghanathan, M., (2011) Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bangalore.
 6. Kurian C.T. (1984) Research Methodology in Economics, Institute of Development Studies, Madras.
 7. Majumdar P.K., (2011) Research Methods in Social Science, Viva Books Private Limited, New Delhi.
 8. Robert, A. Day, (2011) How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper, Cambridge University Press, Great Britain. 33
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**CBCS / M A Economics 1I Year-2019-20
FOURTH SEMESTER**

ECO126 : Soft Core Paper: 11

Credit:4

MINOR PROJECT WORK / TERM WORK

Each student will be allotted project work for four credits. The department council will allot the guide and finalize the topic. Workload for project work guidance is 2 hours per batch of eight students per week.

**CBCS / M A Economics 11 Year-2019-20
FOURTH SEMESTER**

Economic Ideas of Kautilya

ECO127 : Soft Core Paper:12

Credit:4

Objectives

Preamble: The main purpose of course is to make our students familiar with the economic ideas of Kautilya. This is an attempt to extract the economic ideas from the Kautilya's Artha Shashtra and make it available as course for the students of economics. The course is useful not only for economic administration of states but also for Pashu Sangopane and agriculture covering other productive areas in the economy.

Module 1:

The Background : Life and Work of Kautilya – Arthashastra of Kautilya : Its main contents – Book 1 to 15 – Arthashastra as a Science of Polity-The Role of the state in the Economy : - Welfare State and economic Prosperity – the duties of the king, Commissions and Councilors – parameters to measure governance : quality - accountability, Integrity and transparency –state as a regulator and facilitator – Council of corruption.

Module 2

Agriculture : State – owned land and private land – Government support for agriculture – Role of the superintendent of agriculture – building of irrigation facilities – price support

Module 3 :

Domestic and Foreign Trade : Domestic trade : gross margins of the trade fixed by the state – protection of trade routes – Safety in transit – role of the chief controller of private trading. Foreign Trade: Export of Silk, Spices, Precious Stones etc. import of chemicals, wines etc – Trade surplus and inflow of gold – Supervision of trade incentives for traders.

Module 4 :

Money, Banking and public Finance : Production of gold and silver coins – Rudimentary banking – sources of tax and Non-tax revenue – Taxation without hurting people much – Types of Public Expenditure – Importance to Capital Expenditure - Financial frauds and their prevention – system of auditing of Government expenditure. Relevance of Kautilya's Arthashastra to modern time.

References :

1. Kautilya Arthashastra Penguin
2. R.P Kangle The Kautilya's Arthashastra Motilal Banarasdas publishers Pvt. Ltd 1972.
3. Kautilya Arthashastra Jaico Publications 2010.
4. Kautilya Arthashastra, Sri Kudali Shringeri Jagadguru Sri Sachidananda Shanka Bharathi Swamigalu.
5. L.N. Rajaratan, Kautilya : The Arthashastra (Penguin Media 1992)
6. Roger Boesche Rowanana : The great Political Realist and his Arthashastra Little Field Publishing Inc.

CBCS / M A Economics 11 Year-2019-20
FOURTH SEMESTER

ECO128 : Soft Core Paper:13

Credit:4

Objectives:

1. To familiarize students with concepts of Nanotechnology and its impact on nanoeconomic activities
2. To enable students to map the emerging nanomarket and nanoeconomy.

MODULE-1: Introduction: Nanotechnology - Mile stone in the development of Nanotechnology—Four Generations- Nanoscale Visualization and Measurement- Molecular Nanotechnology for mass production- Nanoparticles and Nanomaterials – Increasing nanoeconomic activities- - the need for Nanoeconomics.

MODULE:-2: Molecular Nanotechnology and Second Industrial Revolution: Molecular nanotechnology—Bottom up Approach -Impact of Nanotechnology on production function-The Growth of Nanofactories - Nanoproducts portfolio- Second industrial revolution.

MODULE- 3: The Emerging Nanomarket and Nanoeconomy: - The System of Abundance- - Nanomarket: Flow of nanoproducts and the Emerging nanomarket and Nanoeconomy.

MODULE- 4: Some Issues of Nanotechnology: Economic, Ethical and Societal Issues of Nanotechnology- Nano-Community and the need for dissemination of knowledge.

References

1. Wright, C.D., Science and Economics. Science, 1904. 20(522)
2. Sample, I., Technology: Fastest supercomputer in the world proves one in a million billion. The Guardian, UK., 2008.
3. Sala-i-Martin, X., Fifteen Years OF New Growth Economics: What Have We Learned? Economic Growth: Sources, Trends, and Cycles, 2002
4. Nanotechnology & Society, **Editor» Allhoff, Fritz (et al.)**
5. **Nanotech: good or bad? Nick Pidgeon, Barbara Harthorn and Terre Satterfield** discuss public attitudes towards nanotechnologies in the chemical engineer (www.tcetoday.com), issue 822/3, december 2009/january 2010.
6. Nanotechnology: Risk, Ethics and Law Edited by: Geoffrey Hunt and Michael Mehta
7. Discovering the Nanoscale Edited by: Davis Baird, Alfred Nordmann, and Joachim Schummer.
8. Our Molecular Future: How Nanotechnology, Robotics, Genetics, and Artificial Intelligence Will Transform Our World. Douglas Mulhall, March 2002. Read review
9. Nanosystems: Molecular Machinery, Manufacturing, and Computation. K. Eric Drexler 1992 reviews
10. The Investor's Guide to Nanotechnology and Micromachines. Glenn Fishbine January 2002
11. Nanotechnology: A Gentle Introduction to the Next Big Idea. Mark Ratner & Daniel Ratner. November 2002 Read reviews
12. The Global Technology Revolution: Bio/Nano/Materials Trends and Their Synergies with Information Technology by 2015

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FOURTH SEMESTER

ECO129 : Soft Core Paper:14

Credit:4

Executive Communication and Soft Skills

Objectives

1. To sharpen the Analytical, written, non-verbal, Spoken Communication and interpersonal

Skills essential in organizations involving Decision making and implementation.

2. To demonstrate good team work and negotiation skills.

MODULE – 1: INTRODUCTION

Role of Communication – defining and classifying Communication - purpose of Communication – process of Communication – characteristics of successful Communication – importance of Communication in management – Communication structure in organization - Communication crisis.

MODULE – 2: ORAL COMMUNICATION

What is an oral Communication – principles of successful oral Communication – barriers to Communication – what is conversation control – reflections and empathy: two sides of effective oral Communication – effective listening – non-verbal Communication.

MODULE – 3: WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Purpose of writing – clarity in writing – principles of effective writing- Approaching the purpose of writing process systematically: The 3x writing process for business communication: Pre writing ; writing revising – specific writing features – coherence – electronic writing process.**BUSINESS LETTERS AND REPORTS**

Introduction to business letters – writing routine and persuasive letters positive and negative messages – writing memos – the purpose of report , kinds and objectives of reports – writing reports, Bank correspondence, circulars, letters of order, offer and execution.

MODULE– 4: ADVANCED VISUAL SUPPORT AND BUSINESS PRESENTATIONS

What is presentation – elements of presentation – designing presentation? **Negotiation-**

What is negotiation – nature and need for negotiation – factors affecting negotiation – stages of negotiation process – negotiation strategies? **EMPLOYMENT COMMUNICATION:** Introduction – writing CVs- Group discussions – interview skills- Principles of graphic excellence – types of visuals – tables – graphs – pictographs – geographic – pie graphs – 3D Graphs – Gantt charts – Charts – drawings diagrams – maps and photographs – media selection – preparation and usage – impact of technological advancements on Communication - Communication networks – internet– internet – e-mails – SMS – Teleconferencing – Videoconferencing.

Reference Books:

- 1) Denish Murphy, Better Business Communication
- 2) Gartside Mode3l Business Letters
- 3) Lesikar/Flatley, Basic Business Communication-Skills for empowering the Internet Generation.

CBCS / M A Economics 1I Year-2019-20

FOURTH SEMESTER

ECO129 : Open Elective Paper: 02 (Optional)

Credit:4

ECONOMICS OF GLOBALIZATION

Prelude - The paper intends to introduce the fundamentals of Economic Globalisation to open elective students under CBCS. Since globalisation is all pervasive, there is no economic activity which is not affected by globalisation. Hence, it naturally attracts the attention of students from different disciplines. Globalisation has multiple dimensions. However, since this open elective is being offered by the Department of Economics, the focus is on the economic dimension of globalisation. This not only enables a comprehensive understanding of globalisation issues from cross – cutting disciplines but also ensures a new thinking in formulating the strategies to face the challenges of globalisation.

MODULE 1 Introduction to Globalisation

Concept and definition – Evolution – objectives – why globalisation? – process , dimensions and features – How to measure the extent of globalisation? – Advantages and disadvantages – gainers and losers of globalisation.

MODULE 2 : International Trade and Technology Transfer

World Trade Scenario since globalisation – composition, direction and trends in global trade – Features of trade liberalisation – Regional Trade Blocks – Trade between developed and developing nations – WTO and its objectives – Technology transfer and its implications.

MODULE 3: International Financial Flows

Foreign Direct Investment, its composition, direction and trends – factors determining FDI, - Benefits and costs – MNCs as means of global capital flows – portfolio investment – Official Development Assistance- Remittances from abroad- International Commercial borrowings – financial crises in MDCs and their implications for developing nations.

MODULE 4 : Labour Migration and Information Revolution

International Labour Migration, causes and consequences – GATS Agreement and Labour migration –Managing global labour migration; international labour standards – Information revolution and globalisation – growth of communication technology and its impact on global business environment – Information sharing.

References

- 1 Yusuf Shahid, Simon Everert and Weiping W.U. (ed)2001Facets of globalisation: International and Local Dimensions of Development, The World Bank, Washington DC
- 2 Stiglitz Joseph. E (2002) Globalisation and its Discontents- W.W. Norton and company New York
- 3 Goldin Ian and Kenneth Reinert (2006) Globalisation for Development World Bank and Palgrave Macmillan, Washington DC
1. Petras James and Henry Vitmeyer (2001) Globalisation Unmasked Madhyam books Delhi.
- Bhagawathi Jagadish (2004) In Defence of Globalisation Oxford University press New Delhi.
2. Singh Karlijit (1998) Globalisation of Finance Madhyam books New Delhi.
3. Razin and Sadka - the Economics of Globalization-policy perspective from Public Economics; 2010
4. Backer, Epstein and Pollin- Globalization and Progressive Economic Policy-2009.

Courses for Add-on Proficiency Diploma-1:

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

SEMESTER-1

Credit-4

EC0128

GENDER ECONOMICS

Preamble: The course entitled 'Gender Economics' deals with various aspects of feminist economics. Economic theory till recently did not focus on the gender dimensions. The course introduces the concepts of gender economics, economic theories, the gender factor in economic equality etc.

Module-1: Introduction to Gender Studies

Basic Concepts - Difference between Gender and Sex - Patriarchy - Feminism - Schools of Feminism - Gender Division of Work - Invisibility of Women's Work - Gender Mainstreaming - Concept of Gender Economics - Gender Concerns in Economic Theory - Sen's Contribution.

Module-2: Subject and Methods of Gender Economics

The Subject of Gender Economics - Institutionalization of Gender Economics - Methods of Gender Economics - Inter-Disciplinary Approach in Gender Studies - Macro and Micro Level of Studies - Gender Statistics and System of Sources of Data on the Population - Gender Inequality Factors: Development Factor - Discrimination and Behavioural Factors - Gender Gap in access to Resources and Control over Economic Resources.

Module - 3: Economic Growth and Gender Equality

Globalization of the World Economy and Gender Status - Impact of Economic Growth on Gender Equality - Gender Equality and Economic Growth and Socio-Economic Development. Impact of Globalization on Gender Status - Concept of the "Feminization of Poverty" - Basic Causes - Problems of Measuring the Feminization of Poverty - Gender Differences in Incomes - Women's Contribution to GDP - Estimation of Women's Unpaid Work.

Module - 4: Gender Factor in Household Economics

Distribution of Resources and Decision-Making Mechanisms within the Household - Theoretical Concepts and Gender Critique: Neo-Marxist Approach, Neo-Classic Household Theory - Gender Contract Negotiation Models - Household Time Budgets: Structure, and Problem of Measurement

- Work in the Labour Market - Work in the Household, Leisure Time. Distribution of Incomes (Expenditures) in the Household - Inter-Generational and Gender Aspect - Model of Investment in Human Capital - Marital and Age-Dependent Models of Female and Male Employment.

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Module-5: Measuring Gender Equity

Meaning of Gender Equity and Equality - Gender Equity Index - Gender Inequality Index of UNDP - Gender Status Index - Gender in Human Development - Gender Development Index - Gender Empowerment Measure - Gender in Social Development Indicators - the OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI).

Module 6: Gender Analysis Frameworks and Gender Budgets

Gender Analysis: Harvard Analytical Framework/Gender Roles Framework - Gender Planning

Framework: Caroline Moser - Gender Analysis Matrix: Rani Parker - Women Empowerment Framework: Sara Hlufekile Longwe - Social Relations Framework: Naila Kabeer - Integrated Gender Analysis.

Gender Budgets: Gender Budgeting - Methodology of Gender Budget Preparation - Approaches and Principles of Gender Budgeting - Experiences of Different Countries in Gender Budgeting - Gender Budgeting in India and Karnataka.

References and Readings: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Agarwal, B., *Bargaining and Gender Relations: Within and Beyond the Household*, Feminist Economics, Spring, pp. 1-25D.
2. Batliwala, S., *The Empowerment of Women in South Asia: Concepts and Practices*, Sage, New Delhi.
3. Boserup, Ester., *Women's Role in Economic Development*, New York, St Martin's Press.
4. Bowles Gloria and Dueli Klein Kenate, *Theories of Women Studies*, New York.
5. Committee on the Status of Women in India, *Towards Equality: Report of the Committee*.
6. Hunt, J, *Introduction to Gender Analysis Concepts and Steps*, Development Bulletin, no. 64, pp. 100-106.
7. Irene Tinker., *Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development*, OUP, New York.
8. John, Mary E., *Gender and Development in India*, EPW, 31 (47), pp 3071-77.
9. Kabeer Naila, *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, Kali for Women, New Delhi.
10. Klasen S. (2006) *UNDP's Gender-Related Measures: Some Conceptual Problems and Possible Solutions*, Journal of Human Development and Capabilities 7 (2), pp.243-74.
11. March, C., Smyth, I. and Mukhopadhyay, M. , *Guide to Gender-Analysis Frameworks*. Oxfam, Great Britain.
12. Mark McGillivray (Ed), *Human Well-being: Concept and Measurement*, Palgrave Macmillan: Basingstoke.
13. Moser, A., *Gender Mainstreaming Since Beijing: A Review of Success and Limitations in International Institutions*. Routledge, New York.
14. National Commission on Women in Self Employment (1987) Shramshakti Report.
15. Swapna Mukhopadhyay (ed.) *The Enigma of the Kerala Woman: The Failed Promise of Literacy*, Social Science Press, New Delhi.
16. UNDP, (2006), *Human Development Report, Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in A Divided World*. Palgrave, New York.
17. Vasavi A R and C Kingfisher. (2003) *Poor Women as Economic Agents: the Neoliberal State and Gender in India and the US*, Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 10 (1), 1-24.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

II-SEMESTER:

ECO 129

Credit -4

Course-2

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Preamble: The course entitled 'Women in Development' introduces various aspects of women in development process and the initiatives for promoting greater participation of women in development.

Module-1: Approaches to Women Development

Different Approaches - WID, WAD, GAD, Empowerment - Women's Contributions to Economic Development - Women in Agriculture, Industry and Services - Determinants and Evaluation - Gender Bias in Conceptualization and Measurement.

Women in Development (WID) - Women and Development (WAD) - Gender and Development AD) - Women Empowerment - Approaches in Indian Context.

Module-2: International Initiatives for Women Development

Role of United Nations Organization and World Bank in Women's Development - Mexico City, Copenhagen, Nairobi, and Beijing Conferences - Beijing +5, +10, +15 - Gender Issues in the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals - International Women's Year and Decade - SAARC Year of Girl Child - CEDAW.

Module-3: National Policies, Programs & Role of Non-State Actors in Women Development

Feminist oriented Development Policy - Gender Analysis of Development Policy - Engendering Development Policies - Women Development Programs in India - Objectives and Methods of Gender Policy in India - Paradigm Shift from Welfare to Empowerment - Incorporation of Gender Policy Elements into Development Policies and Programmes at the National Level and in Karnataka - Experiences of Gender Policy Implementation.

Role of NGOs - Development Initiatives - Role of Women's Organizations - Mobilizing, Networking & Advocacy - Grass Root Level Initiatives - Micro Finance and Micro Enterprises - Self Help Groups (SHGs) as a Movement and Empowerment.

Module-4: Women and Environment

Relationship between Women and Environment - Eco-Feminism - Women and Environment Management - Gender Dimensions of the Environment - Productivity of Women and Environment - Empowerment of Women for Environment Preservation - Women in Forest Resource Management - Women and Water Management.

Module- 5: **New Economic Policy and Women**

Impact of Technological Development, Industrialization and Modernization on Women's Work - Work Participation Rate - Economic Status - Women's Work and Wages.

Emergence and Growth of Women Entrepreneurs - Motivating Factors - Role of the State - Problems and Prospects.

Gender Analysis of Structural Adjustment, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation - Impact of New Economic Policy on Female Labour, Employment, Health, Education and Economic Status.

Module-6 : **Women and Well Being**

Defining Well Being - Conceptualization and Measurement as if Gender Mattered - Paths towards Well Being: Case Studies of Public Action and Mainstreaming - Gender-Links between Women's Well Being and Education - Gender and Health: Demographic Transition, Nutrition, Vulnerability to Violence and Conflict - Safeguarding Women's Interests.

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Arputha Murthy Savithri, *Women Work and Discrimination*, Ashish Pub., House, New Delhi.
2. Bosarup Ester, *Women's Role in Economic Development*, George Allen and Unwin, London.
3. Devasia Leelamma, *Empowering Women for Sustainable Development*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Dex Shirley, *Women's Occupational Mobility*, Macmillan Press, London.
5. Dreze J & Sen A, *India economic development and social opport Moduley*. OUP, New Delhi.
6. Gupta A. S. et. Al (eds), *Reflections of the Right to Development*, Centre for Development and Human Rights. Sage Publication, New Delhi.
7. Gupta Nirmal K. and Sudan Falendra K, *Women at Work in Developing Economy*, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
8. Jain Devaki, *Women Development and the UN: A Sixty Year Quest for Equality and Justice*. Indiana University, Bloomeston.
9. Mark McGillivray (Ed), *Human Well-being: Concept and Measurement*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.
10. Momsen J. H., *Gender and Development*, 2nd Edition, Rutledge, New York.
11. Sen G. & Caren G., *Development Crisis and Alternative Visions: Third World Women's Perspectives*. Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi.
12. Sen M. and Sivakumar A. K, *Women in India How Free, How Equal*. UNDP India, New Delhi.
13. Swapna Mukhopadhyay (ed.) *The Enigma of the Kerala Woman: The Failed Promise of Literacy*, Social Science Press, New Delhi.
14. Vishwanthan N. Ed, *the Women Gender and Development Reader*. Zubaan, New Delhi.

GENDER DEVELOPMENT

ECO 130

Credit -4

Course-3

III-SEMESTER:

WOMEN AND WORK

Preamble: The course entitled 'Women and Work' deals with processes and problems of women labour participation in a modern economy. The course introduces conceptualization of female work, wage discrimination based on sex, protection of women labour interests through legislations, provision of social security and problems confronted by women in globalization process.

Module-1: Theories of Women Exploitation

Theories of Women Exploitation - Economic Basis and Functioning of Patriarchy - Marx-Engel's Theory of Exploitation - Exchange Theory and Exploitation - Gender-Based Evaluation of Theories of Development: Growth, Value, Distribution, Income, Welfare, Population Etc - Women's Claims in Households, Economy, Policy and Society.

Module-2: Women as Workers

Concept and Analysis of Women's Work - Valuation of Production and Unproductive Work - Visible and Invisible Work - Paid and Unpaid Work - Economically Productive and Socially Productive Work - Invisibility of Women's Work - Problems in Measurement - Classification of Work in Indian Census and NSSO - Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-workers - Non-Recognition of Women's Work in National Income Accounting - Measuring Women's Contribution to National Income.

Module-3: Gender Inequality in Labour Market

Segmented Labour Market and Occupational Segregation - Gendered Jobs and Social Inequality Sex Segregation at Work Place - Factors Affecting Female Entry in Labour Markets; Supply and Demand for Female Labour in Developed and Developing Countries Indian Context - Trends in Female Work Participation in Agriculture, Non-agricultural Rural Activities, Informal Sector, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Organized Industry, and Services Sector.

Module-4: Wage Discrimination

Discriminations Against Women - Garry Becker's Theory - Determinates and Definitions of Wage - Factors Influencing Women's Labour Demand and Supply Functions - Wage Discrimination Based on Sex - Women's Education, Skill, Productivity, and Efficiency - Structure of and Trends in Wage Differentials.

Module-5: Labour Legislation for Women

Justification for Equal Wages - A Review of Labour Legislations in India - Gaps and Biases in the Implementation Labour Laws - Women in Trade Unions - Factors Determining Women's Collective Bargaining - Organization and Struggles - Need for re-Oriented and Framework.

Module-6: Social Security and Protection for Women.

Need for Social Security and Protection Entitlements - Ensuring Economic Independence and Risk Coverage - Access to Credit and Insurance Markets - Role of Governments, Non-Government Organizations and Self-Help Groups in Providing Social Security and Protection - Review of Social Security Legislation - Affirmative Action for Women and Improvement in their Economic and Social Status.

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Ahmed I, *Technology and Feminization of Work*, EPW, 29 (18), WS34-38.

2. Arputha Murthy Savithri, *Women Work and Discrimination*, Ashish Pub., House, New Delhi.
3. Bosarup Ester, *Women's Role in Economic Development*, George Allen and Unwin, London.
4. Bowles Gloria and Dueli Klein Kenate, *Theories of Women Studies*, New York.
5. Bowles Gloria and Dueli Klein Kenate, *Theories of Women Studies*, New York.
6. Devasia Leelamma, *Empowering Women for Sustainable Development*, Ashish Pub., New Delhi.
7. Dex Shirley, *Women's Occupational Mobility*, Macmillan Press, London.
8. Gupta Nirmal K Sudan Falendra K, *Women at Work in Developing Economy*, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
9. Indira Hirway, *Time use Studies: Conceptual and Methodological Issues with Reference to Indian the Time use Survey*.
10. Indira Hirway, *Employment and Unemployment Situation in the 1990s-How Good is the NSS Data?*, Economic and Political Weekly, 37 (21), pp.2027-36.
11. Jain, D., *Valuing Time*, Economic and Political Weekly, Oct 26.
12. Jayati Ghosh, *Globalisation, Export Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy: A Case Study of India*, Social Scientist, Vol 30 (11 and 12), pp. 17-60.
13. Kulshreshtha C. and Gulab Singh, *Domestic Product by Gender in the Framework of the 1993 SNA*, Economic and Political Weekly, 31(51), pp.3464-3334.
14. Lynn Bennett, *Women, Poverty and Productivity in India*, World Bank, Washington D.C.
15. Maithreyi Krishnaraj., *Women's Work in the Indian Census*, EPW, 25 (48), pp.2663-72.
16. Maria Mies., *Indian Women in Subsistence and Agricultural Labour*, Vistaar, New Delhi.
17. Moduleed Nations, *World's Women*, New York.
18. Neetha N., *Invisibility Continues? Social Security and Unpaid Women Workers*, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLI (32).
19. Ronnie Steinberg Ratner, *Equal Employment Policy for Women*, Temple University Press, Philadelphia.
20. Shahra Razavi (ed.), *The Gendered Impacts of Liberalization: Towards Embedded liberalism?*, Routledge (for UNRISD), New York.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Eco-131

Credit-4

Course-4

IV-SEMESTER:

TRADE AND GENDER

Preamble: The course on trade and gender introduces the theoretical linkages between international trade policy and gender issues and also the empirical evidence from different countries. It is important to understand the gendered impact of global and national trade policies when there is an increasing participation of women in paid work in service sector.

Module-1: Linkage between Trade Policy and Gender

Trade and Gender - Trade-Induced Effects on Income and Employment Opportunities - Role of Women in Export Competitiveness - Trade Effects on Wage Differentials - Trade and Access to Resources - Gender Aspects of Multilateral Trade Arrangements and Commitments - Policy Dimension.

Module-2: Engendering of Trade for Development: An Overview

Introduction - UNCTAD's Mandate and Mission - Trade, Gender, Poverty and Sustainable Development - Key Issues in "Engendering" Trade and Development - Women in Agriculture and Commodities - Effects of Trade in Manufactures on Gender - Women and Development of Trade in Services - Gender, Trade and Environment - Traditional Knowledge - Market Access, Market Entry and Competitiveness Issues - Trade-Related Investment Measures, Incentives and Affirmative Action - TRIPS, Public Health and Women - Incorporating Gender into Development Benchmarks.

Module-3: Agriculture, Trade and Gender

Introduction - Women's Contribution to Agriculture - Impact of International Trade in Agriculture on Gender Equity: Selected Country Case Studies - Ghana: Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports - Agricultural Exports in the Caribbean - Expansion of Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports in Philippines and in Uganda - Sugar Cane Production in Fiji - Transformation of Agriculture and its Implications for Women's Employment in China - Trade Agreements Relating to Agriculture - A Gendered Analysis of Trade in Agriculture.

Module -4: Multilateral Negotiations on Agriculture and Possible Effects on Women in Developing Countries

Introduction - Negotiations on Agriculture - Agricultural Trade Liberalization and Gender - Potential Benefits from Liberalizing the Agricultural Trading System - Gender-Related Issues in the Textiles and Clothing Sector - Gender Aspects of Employment in the Textiles and Clothing Sector - the International Trade Regime for Textiles and Clothing - Implications for Women Following Full Integration of Trade in Textiles and Clothing within the WTO System - Market-Access Issues - Labour Conditions.

Module-5: Gender-Based Analysis of International Trade in Services:

The Experience of Developing Countries

Introduction - International Liberalization of Trade in Services, and Development - Myths and Realities of Liberalization of Trade in Services - Trade in Services and Small Service Suppliers - Gender and Liberalization of Trade in Services - National Policies on Services in Developing Countries - Gender and Services: Women as Entrepreneurs - Gender and Services: Women As Workers - Women as Consumers - Development Programming and Women Entrepreneurs - Gender Issues in the GATS Negotiations.

Module-6: **Impact of WTO Rules on the Pursuit of Gender Equality**

Gender Equality: A Key Dimension of Human Rights and Human Development - Promotion of Human Rights and Human Development within the WTO System - Pursuing Gender Equality in the Context of WTO Law - Agreement on Agriculture - Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures - Agreement on Subsidies - General Agreement on Trade in Services - Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. UNCTAD, *Trade and Gender Opportunities and Challenges for Developing Countries*, Edited by Anh-Nga TRAN-NGUYEN and Americo BEVIGLIA ZAMPETTI, UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality Task Force on Gender and Trade.
2. Artecona R and Cunningham WV, *Effects of Trade Liberalisation on the Gender Wage Gap in Mexico. World Bank Development Research Group*, Washington, DC. World Bank, May.
3. Baden S., *Gender Issues in Financial Liberalisation and Financial Sector Reform. BRIDGE Development-gender*, Report No. 39, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton.
4. Cardero ME et al., *NAFTA's Impact on the Female Work Force in Mexico*. UNIFEM, Mexico.
5. Dollar D and Gatti R., *Gender Inequality, Income and Growth: Are Good Times Good for Women? World Bank Policy Research Report on Gender and Development*, Working Paper Series No.1, Washington, DC, World Bank.
6. Elson D., *Labour Markets as Gendered Institutions: Equality, Efficiency and Empowerment Issues. World Development*, 27(3): 611-627.
7. Joeques S., *Trade-related Employment for Women in Industry and Services in Developing Countries*, Geneva. UNRISD, *Occasional Paper No* Prepared for the Fourth World Conference on Women.
8. Joeques S., *A Gender-Analytical Perspective on Trade and Sustainable Development*. in: UNCTAD, *Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender*, New York and Geneva, UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.78.
9. Kabeer N., *Necessary, Sufficient or Irrelevant? Women, Wages and Intra-household Power Relations in Bangladesh. IDS Working Paper No. 25*, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton.
10. Fontana M, Joeques S and Masika R., *Global Trade Expansion and Liberalisation: Gender Issues and Impacts*. Study prepared for the Department for International Development, UK, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom.

Courses for Add-on Proficiency Diploma-2
COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT & GLOBAL BUSINESS

Eco-132

Credit-4

Course-1

I-SEMESTER:

COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS IN TRANSFORMING WORLD

ECONOMY Module-1: Overview of Comparative Economics

Criteria for Classifying Economies: Allocation Mechanism, Forms of Ownership, Role of Planning, Types of Incentives, Income Redistribution and Social Safety Nets, Role of Politics and Ideology.

Theory and Practice of Market Capitalism: Theoretical Efficiency of Market Capitalism - Limits of Efficiency of Laissez-Faire Market Capitalism - Role of Labour Unions - Macroeconomic Instability.

Theory and History of Marxism and Socialism: Development of Socialist Ideology - Utopian Socialism - Marxian Worldview - Controversies in Socialism up to the Bolshevik Revolution - Islamic Economics and the Economics of Other Religions - Criteria for Evaluating Economies.

Module-2: Different Advanced Market Capitalism

United State of America: The Market Capitalist Leader.

Japan: A Planned Market Economy with Traditional Elements - France: Whither Indicative Planning? - Sweden: Crisis and Reforms of the Social Market Welfare State - Germany: Unification and the Unification of Europe.

Module-3: Transition among Former Socialist Economies

Former Soviet Union: The Myth and Reality of the Command Economy and Russia's Economic Transition - Alternative Paths of Transition in the Former Soviet Union.

Poland: The Peril and Promise of Shock Therapy. Hungary: Gradualism and the First Successful Completed Transition. Yugoslavia: The Collapse of Worker-Managed Market Socialism -

Slovenia: Worker-Managed Market Socialism and the Success.

Module-4: China's Socialist Market Economy

Historical and Cultural Background - Social Structure and Land Reforms and Land Tenure in Traditional China - The Dynasty Cycle - From Empire's End to Communism's Victory - Maoist Economic Policies - Implanting Socialism and the Stalinist Model (1949-1957) - The Great Leap Forward (1958-1961) - The Period of Adjustment (1962-1965) - The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Late Maoist Period (1966-1978) - Oscillations of the Reform Process (1979 to the Present) - Reforms in Agriculture - Enterprise Reforms - Special Economic Zones and Foreign Trade - Distribution of Income and Standard of Living - Energy and Environmental Crisis - Hong-Kong, Taiwan and Mainland China - A Comparison.

Module-5: Alternative Paths among Developing Economies

India: A Brief Mention of the Trends in the Performance of the Economy - New Economic Reforms - 1990s Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. Measures to Integrate the Indian Economy with the Rest of the World.

Iran: The Struggle for a New Traditional Islamic Economy.

Mexican Economy: Revolution and Reforms.

North and South Korea: The Lingering Shadow of the Cold War.

Module-6: Evolving Trends of the Transforming World Economy

Trends towards Privatization and its Limits - Clash of Civilizations - Integration, Disintegration and Globalization - Transforming World Economy and Sustaining the Growth - Global Environmental Issues in the Twenty-first Century.

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Barkeley Rosser J. Jr., and Marina V. Rosser, *Comparative Economics in a Transforming World Economy*, The MIT Press, Cambridge.

COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT & GLOBAL BUSINESS

1

Eco-133

Credit-4

Course-2

Semester-1

GLOBAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMET

Module-1: Global and National Business Environment

Global Business Environment: Globalization - Forces Driving Globalization - Untangling the Globalization Debate: Impact on Labour, Environmental Regulation, Income Inequality, National Sovereignty and influence on Cultures - Key Players in International Business: Multinational Corporations, Entrepreneurs and Small Businesses - Global Business Environment.

National Business Environments: Cross-Culture Business - Components and Classifications

Module-2: Politics and Law in Business

Political Systems - Political Risks - Legal Systems - Global Legal and Ethical Issues - Economic System and Development: Economic Systems: Centrally Planned Economy, Mixed Economy, Market Economy - Development of Nations - Human Development - Economic Transition **International Business Management**-International Strategy - International Organizational Structure - International Opportunities: Screening International Opportunities - Conducting International Research - Selecting and Managing Entry Modes: Contractual, Investment Entry and Strategic Factors - Developing and Marketing Products Managing International Operations - Hiring and Managing Employees.

Module-3: International Trade

Overview of International Trade - Benefits, Volume, Composition, Direction and Trends - Theories of International Trade: Mercantilism, Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage, Factor Proportions Theory, International Product Life Cycle, New Trade Theory - National Competitive Advantage. Political, Economic and Cultural Motives behind Government Intervention - Methods of Promoting and Restricting Trade - Global Trading System: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and World Trade Organization (WTO). **Foreign Direct Investment**-Patterns of Foreign Direct Investment - Explanations for Foreign Direct Investment - Management Issues in FDI Decisions - Government Intervention in FDI - Government Policy Instruments and FDI - Composition, Direction and Trends in FDI.

Module-4: Regional Economic Integration

Meaning of Regional Economic Integration - Effects of Regional Economic Integration - Integration in Europe: European Union - Integration in Americas: North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP) - Integration in Asia: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) - Integration in Middle East: Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) - Integration in Africa: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Wild John J, Kenneth L Wild and Jerry C.Y. Han, *International Business: The Challenges of Globalization*, Pearson Prentice Hall. New Jersey.

COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT & GLOBAL BUSINESS

Eco-134

Credit-4

Course-3

Semester-11

ECONOMICS OF GLOBALIZATION

Preamble: The basic objective of this course is to provide a good understanding of the concept of globalization, its various facets and the issues. The course also focuses on the impact of globalization on various economies and the challenges ahead in the new millennium.

Module-1: Globalization: Concept and Issues

What is Globalization? Why the Process of Globalization? When did it Begin? -Ideas behind Globalization - Views of Globalization - Is it Neutral? - Who are the Players in the Process of Globalization? - Why is taking place now? - Extent of Globalization - Issues of Concern, **Globalization and Labour Mobility** Labour Migration (Brain Drain) - Trends in Labour Migration - Emigrants' Destination - Causes and Consequences - Costs and Benefits of Labour Mobility - Remittances from Abroad and Controversies - Impact on Developing Countries.

Module-2: Globalization and International Trade

World Trade Scenario: Composition, Direction and Trends in World Trade - Intra-Industry Trade - Regional Integration and Trade Composition - Trade between Developed Countries and between Developed and Developing Countries - Evaluation of the Performance of Major Traders - Performance Since the Initiation of Globalization - Costs and Benefits of Free Trade. **Crisis of Globalization and Challenges Ahead-** Environmental impacts of Globalization - Myths and Realities of Globalization - Global Competition or Global Oligopoly? - Globalization and Global Poverty and Disparities - Globalization or "Imperialism"? - Social and Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. - Millennium Development Goals..Myths and Realities of Globalization - Growing Protectionism among Developed Countries - Concentration Ratio in Trade, Foreign Investment, Level of Technology, and Access to Information - Sharing of Information - Biotechnology and its Impact - Labour Mobility - Impact of Labour Migration from Developing to Developed Countries - Costs and Benefits - Are the poor Countries Sub-serving the Interests of Rich - Growing Poverty and Inequality - North-South Gap - Need for a New International Economic Order.

Module-3: Financial Flows and Technology Transfer in the Era of Globalization

Foreign Direct Investment: Composition, Direction and Trends in Foreign Direct Investments - Policies to Promote FDI - Gains from Foreign Direct Investment - Present Scenario - Controversies associated with it. - Portfolio Investment.

Technology Transfer: Need and Benefits from Technology Transfer - Trends in its Transfer - Type of Technology Transferred .Official Development Assistance (ODA)/Aid: Trends in the Official Flows - Financial Crisis in Developing Countries - International Commercial Borrowings - Debt Flows to Developing Countries - Globalization of Finance - Trends and Problems - Reverse Flow of Resources?

Module-4: Information and Communication Technology Global Revolution in Information and Communication Technology - Revolution in Bioengineering Technology and Related Fields - Sharing of Information: Traditional and Modern Media - Computers and Internet.

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Yusuf Shahid, Simon Evenett, and Weiping WU, (ed), *Facets of Globalization: International and Local Dimensions of Development*, The World Bank, Washington. D.C.
2. Stiglitz Joseph E, *Globalization and Its Discontents*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York.
3. Goldin Ian and Kenneth Reinert, *Globalization for Development*, A Co- publication of the World Bank, and Palgrave Macmillan, Washington D.C.
4. Banerjee Brojendra Nath, *Globalization: Rough and Risky Road*, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Isaak Robert A., *The Globalization Gap*, FT Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
6. Petras James and Henry Vltmeyer, *Globalization Unmasked*, Madhyam Books, Delhi.
7. Chossudovsky Michel, *The Globalization of Poverty*, The Other India Press, Goa.
8. Bhagwati Jagdish, *In Defense of Globalization*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Norberg Johan, *In Defence of Global Capitalism*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
10. Singh Karaljit, *Globalization of Finance*, Madhyam Books, Delhi.

COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT & GLOBAL BUSINES

Eco-135

Credit-4

Course-4

Semester-IV

CHALLENGES TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Preamble: Despite the vast opportunities and development created by the technological revolutions of the 20th century, population explosion, poverty, unemployment, pollution, illiteracy, disease have been still bothering the mankind, besides disparities in the income distribution, crime, corruption etc. The sharp contrast between success and failure is the starting point for the 21st century and reducing poverty and human deprivation have become fundamental objectives of economic development. But achieving this is constrained by number issues to which mankind have been responsible. Hence, this course attempts to throw light on those crucial aspects which have been hindering and harming the process of development.

Module-1: Poverty Problems and Discrimination

Poverty: Status of World Poverty and Economics - Causes of Poverty and Requisites of Economic Growth - Role and Concern of the Government - Approach and the Role of the Markets - Poverty in Terms of Absolute Income Levels, and Income Distribution - Economic Causes of Poverty.

Discrimination: Discrimination Evidence for Discrimination in the Economy - Government Attempts to Alleviate Poverty - Measures to address the problem of Discrimination

Module-2: Economic System, Resource Allocation, and Social Well-Being

Economic Systems: Resource Allocation in a Market Economy and in a Command Economy - The New Chinese Economy - Newly Emerged and Emerging Economies. *Government Control of Prices in Mixed Systems:* Price Ceilings and Floors - Rent Controls - Minimum Wages. - *Government Spending, Taxing, and National Debt:* People's Concern - Economic Analysis of the Problem of Size - Principles of Taxation and Analysis - Beginning of a New Century: Economic Effects of Government Borrowing and Debt

Module-3: Unemployment Issues and Inflation

Unemployment: Meaning and Costs of Unemployment - Analysis of the Unemployment Problem - Causes for Unemployment - Measures Combating Unemployment.

Inflation: Meaning and Measurement of Inflation - Economic Effects of Inflation - Money and the Process of Creating Money - Issue of Control - Inflationary Causes and Cures.

Module-4: Economics of Crime and Its Prevention

Meaning and Definition - Economic Crimes - Socio-Economic Costs of Crimes - Individually and Collectively Consumed Goods - The Economics of Crime Prevention Activities- **The Economics of Big Business, Trade and Growth**-The Economics of Monopoly Power - Fear of Bigness - Peculiar Case of Natural Monopoly. *Protectionism versus Free Trade:* Today's International Trade Environment. *Economic Growth:* Living in a "New Economy" - Myth or a Reality - Determinants of Economic Growth - The New Economy - Recent Slowdown in Growth.- **Black Money, Corruption, War and Terrorism** *The Parallel Economy:* Black Money and Super High Tax Rates - Scams.

Corruption: Meaning and Types of Corruption - Corruption as a System - Channels of Corruption

- Impact of Corruption - Combating Corruption - Framework for Improving the Effectiveness of Anti-corruption Policies and Programmes - Impact on Governance and the Economy.

War and Terrorism: Reasons for War - Trends in the Expenditure on Defense and War - Justification for War - Impact of War on the Economy - Global Terrorism: Dimensions and Danger.

References: [Please refer to the Latest Editions]

1. Arvis Jean-Francois and Ronald E. Berenbeim, *Fighting Corruption in East Asia: Solutions from the Private Sector*, World Bank, Washington D.C.
2. Bhargava Vinay and Emil Bolongaita, *Challenging Corruption in Asia*, World Bank, Washington D.C.
3. Bhatnagar Ved, *Challenges to India's Integrity, Terrorism, Casteism, Communism*, Rawat Pub., Jaipur.
4. Sharp Ansel M, Charles A Register and Paul W. Grimes, *Economics of Social Issues*, McGraw-Hill Irwin, Boston, USA.
5. Srivastava C.P., *Corruption -India's Enemy Within*, Macmillan India Limited, New Delhi.
Transparency International, (Various Reports), *Global Corruption Report*, Pluto Press,