



# **TAMIL NADU STATE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

**CHENNAI 600 005**

## **Report of the Workshop on 'Economics Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'**

**December 2005**

## **Introduction**

Economics will not remain healthy if it becomes static or if it gets into set routine, unrelated to the sweeping changes all around as a consequence of the emerging dynamics of the Indian situation.

In view of the rapidly emerging socio-economic environment fresh issues arise continually at the national and global levels that require newer methods of analysis. So course curriculum should be constantly reviewed in the light of the changes.

Over the recent past, the subject of Economics has undergone significant changes on account of the vast explosion of knowledge. Therefore constant endeavour should be made to re-assess the extent to which the syllabus needs modifications and improvements, not only in the light of experience but also in the light of latest developments in thought, technique, analysis and the rapidly changing socio-economic environment in the country.

While there exist a potential demand for economists it has to go largely unsatisfied because the economics graduates produced in our country are unsuited for the job. To overcome this obstacle in the employability of economics students, teaching of economics should be linked with the needs of business and industry. If it is done, then not only the teaching of economics made job oriented, but also will satisfy a need which has very real social importance.

In order to achieve this objective the Council organized a two days workshop in Economics Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. As per the provisions of the Act, Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education considered the issue of revising curriculum for undergraduate course in all the subjects by pooling the professors who teach economics at the undergraduate level.

Teaching faculty from universities and Autonomous colleges in Tamil Nadu were invited for the workshop. The participation of one teacher from one college

provided the contribution of all teachers in their department, university representative, old students of the institution, industry and subject experts as they form the Board of Studies of each autonomous college. When nearly 40 institutions deputed their staff, it was a real pool of knowledge from different sources and places. The curriculum and syllabus prepared by such participants was given a final form by the co-ordinators of the workshop.

The final curriculum and syllabus prepared through the workshop was considered by the Council for further recommendation. The finally approved curriculum and syllabus is now circulated among the autonomous colleges and universities for further use and consideration. It is hoped that this curriculum and syllabi will serve as a model to all colleges and universities.

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## **PROPOSED MODEL CURRICULUM**

Prepared in the workshop organized at Chennai on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005 and discussed in the meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2006

Recommended to the Universities and all Autonomous Colleges in Tamilnadu offering B.A. Economics Degree programmes for consideration in their Academic Bodies and consequent implementation from the next academic year.

### **Co-ordinators**

- Core Papers : Dr. V. Mohanasundaram,  
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- Allied Papers : Dr. Ponnammal K. Pandian,  
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## **Introduction**

There has been an increasing trend for ideas and methods from economics to be applied in wider contexts. Since economic analysis focuses on decision making, it can be applied, with varying degrees of success, to any field where people are faced with alternatives -, production, consumption, saving, investment and rate of returns. Economic Theories like Consumer Choice and Public Choice are fundamental to understand the functioning of an economy. The recent developments in economic analysis go beyond the traditional boundaries of Economics. The areas of investigation in economics, therefore, overlap with other social sciences, including political science and sociology.

The starting point for any meaningful analysis requires a thorough understanding of fundamental concepts and techniques of economic analysis. It is also essential to the understanding of development dynamics and to the formulation of good economic policy. At the later stage, one gains a working knowledge of these concepts and techniques only by applying them to real-life situations. The curriculum, therefore, emphasizes the application of the analytical techniques of economics in micro and macro economic situations.

Economics studies how human beings allocate scarce resources to produce various commodities and distribute them optimally, so as to maximize their utilities. The essence of economics lies in the fact that resources are scarce, or at least limited, and that not all human needs and desires can be met. The distribution of these resources in the most efficient and equitable way is the principal concern of economists.

The field of economics has undergone a remarkable expansion in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the world economy has grown increasingly large and complex. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, greater challenges have to be faced with increased integration of domestic economy with the global economy.

Today, economists are employed in large numbers in industries, government (private and public sector) departments and higher education. Apart from this, financial institutions and international bodies largely absorb persons with training in Economics. This has been made possible because of the modifications in the subjects coming under Economics – traditional, analytical and specialized papers. The modification of the curriculum should be

a continuous process, and the rapid strides made in the fields of economics, business and commerce should be considered while revising the curriculum.

### **Scope**

Economists are employed in large numbers in industries, institutions and different departments of the Government. Financial institutions – both national and international absorb Economists with some training. With globalization the need for economists in business and industry is growing. Hence constant effort should be made to improve the skill and knowledge of the students of economics and make them employable.

### **Aims and Goals**

1. To take cognizance of the different economic systems that are prevailing,
2. To make the students know about the basic functions of an economy,
3. To enable the learners understand the various markets and their roles in an economic set-up,
4. To hone one's skill in analysis and interpretation of economic principles,
5. To equip enough knowledge to start an enterprise.
6. To develop self-confidence among student community.
7. To cater to the present day need of the society.

**Methodology:**

Interactive method of teaching in the classroom will be appreciated. It should be more of a two way communication rather than the teacher dominant lecture alone method. Apart from lectures, case studies are recommended as it improves the analytical and interpretative skill of the students. Lecture method, use of visual media, case study, field visit, Assignment, Peer learning etc. can be adopted.

The participants felt the need for uniformity in the core subjects taught to students who study economics as their main subject. They also suggested case studies and field visits as it adds to the theoretical knowledge of the students.

**Materials:**

The following are the learning materials suggested:-

- Text books
- Reference books
- Journals
- Records and
- CDs
- Articles from Internet

**Media:**

The following are the media of learning suggested:

- Chalk Board
- Printed Sheets
- Computer
- OHP
- PP
- LCD
- Oral

**Outcome:**

After completion of three years, the program should be able to demonstrate the following abilities among the students:-

- To supply young economists.
- Employability.
- Develop the opportunities in analyzing the problems of society and finding a solution.
- To develop self-confidence.

- To meet the challenges of the ever changing economic environment.
- To develop skills and ethics
- To develop value orientation.
- To make them good citizens and to discharge their social responsibility.
- To prepare them for higher studies.

- **COURSES OF STUDY**

- A. Core Papers**

1. Micro Economics - I
2. Micro Economics - II
3. Macro Economics
4. Monetary Economics
5. Public Finance
6. Indian Economic Development
7. Economics of Development and Planning
8. History of Economic Thought
9. International Economics
10. Industrial Economics

- B. Allied Core Papers**

1. Mathematical Methods – I
2. Mathematical Methods – II
3. Computer Applications
4. Statistical Methods – I
5. Statistical Methods – II
6. Environmental Economics

- C. Allied Papers**

1. Agricultural Economics
2. Financial Accounting
3. Industrial Organization
4. Economics of Infrastructure
5. Operation Research
6. Rural Economics
7. Urban Economics

**D. Optional Papers**

1. Organization and Management of NGOs
2. Women and the Economy
3. Trade Documentation

**E. Self Study Papers**

1. Economic Issues of Tamil Nadu
2. Public Administration
3. Organizational Behaviour
4. Economics of Insurance
5. Economics of Amartya K Sen

Papers to be chosen for each semester may be done suitably, keeping in mind the learning and teaching objectives.

## **Evaluation Pattern**

The Evaluation pattern comprises of Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) and External Examination (EE).

(1) For Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) 25 marks may be allotted. The components may be as follows:

- (a) Test (for one hour) = 15 marks  
(3 tests may be conducted, the average of the best 2 may be taken into account)
- (b) Assignment – Individual or Group = 5 marks
- (c) Presentations = 5 marks

(2) External Evaluation

The total marks may be 75

Question paper pattern for all subjects:

### **Section A (25 x 1 = 25 marks)**

- a. Choose the Correct Answer = 15 marks
- b. Fill in the Blanks = 5 marks
- c. Match the Following = 5 marks

### **Section B (3 x 10 = 30 marks)**

Three questions may be answered out of five, with open choice. Each answer shall not exceed 4 pages.

When Case Study Analysis is included, the evaluation pattern will remain the same for Sections A & B.

However, the Section C:

- a. Two questions out of four (2 x 10 = 20 marks)
- b. Case Analysis (without choice) ( 1 x 10 = 10 marks)

### **Passing Minimum**

For passing, put together an aggregate of (both internal and external) 40 marks in each paper is mandatory. However, for External Examination, the passing minimum is 27 marks.

### **For Awarding Classes:**

40% to 49%	-	Third Class
50% to 59%	-	Second Class
60% to 74%	-	First Class
75% and above	-	Pass with Distinction

## Proposed Model Syllabi for Core Papers

## List of Participants who prepared the Proposed model syllabi for Core Papers

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## **LIST OF PROPOSED CORE SUBJECTS**

### **A. Core Papers**

1. Micro Economics - I
2. Micro Economics - II
3. Macro Economics
4. Monetary Economics
5. Public Finance
6. Indian Economic Development
7. Economics of Development and Planning
8. History of Economic Thought
9. International Economics
10. Industrial Economics

### **B. Allied Core Papers**

11. Mathematical Methods – I
12. Mathematical Methods – II
13. Computer Applications
14. Statistical Methods – I
15. Statistical Methods – II
16. Environmental Economics

## **MICRO ECONOMICS – I**

### **Objectives**

1. To acquaint students with the fundamental concepts, methods and principles of consumption and production branches of economics.
2. To enable students to understand the economic motives and behaviour patterns of individual consumer.
3. To help the students to relate their day to day experience to the principles of economics.

### **Unit – I Scope and Methodology of Micro Economics**

Definition of Economics – Adam Smith – Marshall – Robbins – Samuelson – Modern – Micro Economics – Its importance and limitations - Methodology of Economics – Deductive method and Inductive method – Static and Dynamics - Economic Laws

### **Unit – II Theory of Consumer Behaviour – Cardinal Utility Analysis**

Concept of Utility – Cardinal Utility – Ordinal Utility - Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility – Law of Equi-marginal utility – Concepts of Demand and Supply – Law of Demand – Law of Supply.

Elasticity of Demand – Price Elasticity of Demand – Income Elasticity of Demand – Cross Elasticity of Demand – Measurement of Elasticity of Demand – Factors influencing Elasticity of Demand – Concept of Demand Forecasting - Consumer's Surplus – Importance and Weakness.

### **Unit – III Theory of Consumer Behaviour – Ordinal Utility Analysis**

Indifference Curve Technique– Features of Indifference Curve – Consumer's Equilibrium – Price Effect – Income Effect – Substitution Effect – The Principles of DMRs – Hicks Revealed Preference Theory.

### **Unit – IV Theory of Production**

Factors of Production – Features – Production Function – Cobb Douglas Production Function – Law of Diminishing Returns – Law of Increasing Returns – Law of constant Returns – Law of Variable Proportions – Returns to Scale – Equal Product Curves – The Principle of DMRTS – Producer's Equilibrium Internal and External Economies and Diseconomies of scale of production.

## **Unit – V Cost and Revenue Curves**

Concepts of Cost – Fixed Cost – Variable Cost – Total Cost – Average Cost – Marginal Cost – Average Cost Curves – Nature of Short Run and Long Run Average Cost Curves – Derivation of LAC Curve – Revenue Concepts – Total Revenue – Average Revenue – Marginal Revenue – Relationship between Average Revenue & Marginal Revenue – Break-even Analysis.

### **CASE STUDY**

#### **Text Books**

1. Salvatore – Micro Economics, 4/e, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.
2. Dewett.K.K – Micro Economics

#### **Reference Books**

1. Ahuja H.L. (1996) – Principles of Micro Economics, A New look at Economic Theory, S.Chand & Company Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Jhingan M.L., - Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.

## MICRO ECONOMICS - II

### Objectives

1. To impart an understanding about the behaviour of the producer in different types of market and pricing of factors of production.
2. To study the pattern of resource allocation for the well being of the society.

### Unit – I Theory of Product Pricing

Market structure – Meaning – Types – Perfect competition – Price and Output determination – Equilibrium of the firm and industry in short and long run – Role of time element.

### Unit – II Monopoly

Simple Monopoly – Discriminating Monopoly – Price and Output determination under simple and discriminating Monopoly – Concept of Bilateral Monopoly – Monopsony – Duopoly.

### Unit – III Monopolistic Competition & Oligopoly

Features of Monopolistic Competition – Equilibrium of firm and Industry under short run and long run (Group Equilibrium) – Selling cost – Oligopoly: Features – Price determination – Kinked demand curve model – Price leadership.

### Unit – IV Theory of Factor Pricing

Marginal productivity theory of distribution – Rent – Ricardian theory of Rent – Modern theory of rent – Wages – Real and Nominal Wage – Demand and supply theory – Causes for wage difference – Trade Unions and Wages – Interest – Classical – Neoclassical – Keynes' Modern theory of Interest – Profit – Gross and Net Profit – Theories of Profit – Risk and uncertainty theory – Innovation theory.

### Unit – V Welfare Economics

Meaning of Social Welfare – Different concepts of Social Welfare – Pareto criteria – Amartya Sen's views on Welfare Economics.

## CASE STUDY

### Reference

1. Stonier and Hague, A Text Book of Economic Theory, Long Mans Green & Co, London, 1958.
2. Seth M.L., Principles of Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 1991.
3. Ahuja H.L. Principles of Micro Economics, S.Chand & Co, New Delhi, 2001.
4. Price, M.C, Welfare Economics, Macmillan, London, 1977.
5. Samuelson Paul. A, Price Theory.

## MACRO ECONOMICS

### **Objective:**

To make the students understand the functional relationship between macro aggregates and various macro economic aspects of Keynesian Economics

### **Unit – I Introduction to Macro Economics and National Income**

Definition – Nature and Scope of Macro Economics – Significance and Limitations – Difference between Micro and Macro Economics – Stock and flow variables – National Income: Definition – Methods of Measurement of National Income – Difficulties in Measurement of National income – Uses of National Income estimates.

### **Unit – II Theories of Employment**

Concept of employment - J.B.Says' Law of Market – Classical theory of Employment – Keynesian theory of employment: Determination of effective demand – Comparison and contrast between Classical and Keynesian contribution.

### **Unit – III Consumption Function**

Average and Marginal propensity to consume – Keynes Psychological Law of Consumption – Determinants of Consumption Function – Absolute Income Hypothesis – Duesenberrys Relative Income Hypothesis – Friedman's Permanent Income Hypothesis – Franco Modiglian's Life Cycle Income Hypothesis.

### **Unit – IV Investment Function**

Concept of Investment – Autonomous and Induced Investment – Factors determining Investment: Rate of interest – MEC – rate of discount – NPV – Prospective yield, supply price, Post Keynesian theory of investment demand – ISLM Function.

### **Unit – V Multiplier and Accelerator**

Multiplier – Its working and leakages – Importance and criticisms – Acceleration Principle – Samuelson's and Hicks theories of accelerator – Super-multiplier.

## **CASE STUDY**

### **Books for Study:**

1. Vaish, M.C, Macro Economic Theory, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1973.
2. Seth, M.L, Macro Economics, Agarwal Publications, Agra, 1978.
3. Edward Shapiro, Macro Economics.

## **MONETARY ECONOMICS**

### **Objectives:**

1. To appreciate the evolution of money and its functions.
2. To understand the banking system and its importance in an economy.

### **Unit – I - Functions of Money and Quantity Theory**

Money – Functions and Classifications of Money – Role of Money in Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economies – Value of Money – Quantity Theory of Money – Cambridge Version – Keynesian Critique.

### **Unit – II - Money Supply and Demand**

Components of Money Supply and Demand – Neutrality of Money – Classical Dichotomy – Keynesian Approach – Real balance effect – Friedman's Restatement of quantity theory – System of note issue.

### **Unit – III - Inflation and Deflation**

Inflation: Meaning, Causes, Types – Theories of Inflation – Inflationary Gap - Effects and remedies – Philip's Curve – Deflation - Stagflation.

### **Unit – IV – Banking System and Monetary Policy**

Banking – Types – Central Banking – Functions – Methods of Credit Control: Quantitative and Qualitative – Commercial Banking: Balance sheet – Process of Credit Creation – Purpose and limitations – Indian Currency System – Role and Functions of RBI – Monetary Policy – Reforms in Banking Sector of India.

### **Unit – Business Cycles**

Concept of Business Cycle – Four Phases of Business Cycle – Theories: Hawtreys monetary approach – Von Hayek's Approach – Schumpeter's Innovation Theory – Kaldors Savings – Investment approach – Samuelson's Acceleration approach to the theory of Business cycle – Measures to control Business cycle.

### **Case Study**

### **Reference Books:**

1. Crowther (Ed) – Monetary Theory
2. Crowther. G. – An Outline of Money, Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York, 1948.
3. Milton Friedman – Studies in quantity theory of money.
4. Kurihara K. – Monetary Theory and Public Policy, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1956.
5. Shapiro Edward, Macro Economic Analysis
6. Chandler L.V, Economics of Money and Banking
7. Gupta S.B. – Central Banking in a Planned Economy
8. Basu C.R. – Central Banking in a Planned Economy
9. Vaish M.C. – Monetary Theory, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1979.
10. Sen S.N. – Central Banking in Under Developed Countries
11. Mithani D.M. – Monetary Economics
12. Sundaram K.P.M. – Money, Banking and Trade
13. Gupta R.D. – Keynes and Post-Keynesian Economics
14. Sankaran S. – Monetary Economics
15. Seth M.L. – Monetary Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 1978.

## **PUBLIC FINANCE**

### **Objectives**

To enable the students to be acquainted with sources of revenue of Government and its method of Financial Management.

### **Unit - I Nature and Scope of Public Finance**

Nature and Scope of Public Finance – Difference between Public and Private Finance – Principle of Maximum Social Advantage – Fiscal Functions – Allocation, Distribution and Stabilization.

### **Unit – II Taxation**

Principles of Taxation – Canons of Taxation – Characteristics of a Sound Tax System – Types of Taxation – Proportional, Progressive, Regressive, Direct and Indirect Taxes – Tax and Non-Tax Revenue – Theories of Taxation – Ability-To-Pay and Benefit Principle. Taxable capacity – Impact, Incidence & Shifting – Specific Taxes: Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Excise Duty, Customs Duty, Service Tax.

### **Unit – III Public Expenditure**

Meaning, Classification, Canons of Public Expenditure – Theories of Public Expenditure – Wagner's Law of State Activity – Pigou – Samuelson – Growth of Public Expenditure – Trends – Causes for Increasing Public Expenditure – Effects of Public Expenditure – Growth.

### **Unit – IV Public Debt and Budget**

Need for Public Debt – Types of Public Debt – Effects of Public Debt – Methods of Debt Redemption – Burden of Public Debt – Budget – Techniques – Canons – Types of Budget – Balanced, Unbalanced, PBB, Zero Based Budgeting.

### **Unit – V Federal Finance and Fiscal Policy**

Fiscal Federalism – Meaning – Principles of Federal Finance – Centre – State Financial Relationship – Finance Commissions – Recommendations of the latest Finance Commission – Local Bodies: Sources of Revenue and Functions of Panchayats – Municipalities – Corporations – Public Policy: Income and Wage Policies.

### **Case Study**

## References

1. Dalton Hugh – Principles of Public Finance, Routledge and Keygan Paul, London, 1954.
2. K. Vasudevan – Public Finance
3. Rajah J. Chelliah – Fiscal Policy in Underdeveloped Countries, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1980.
4. Tripathy R.N. – Fiscal Policy in Underdeveloped Countries
5. Tyagi, B.P. – Public Finance, Jai Prakash Nath & Co, Merrut, 2000.
6. Taylor O.H. – Public Finance
7. Musgrave R.A. – Theory of Public Finance.

## **INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **Objectives:**

1. To understand the nature and characteristic feature of Indian Economy.
2. To familiarize the students on sector wise development issues.

### **Unit – I Characteristic Features of Indian Economy**

Pre Independence Era: British Regime – Drain Theory – Underdeveloped Country – Post Independence Scenario: Socialistic Pattern of Society – Planning – Nationalization – Meaning of Development and Growth – Indicators of Development – Major issues of Development – Determinants of Development – Developing Economy: Reforms – Towards Development – Vision 2020.

### **Unit – II Population and Human Resource**

Size and Growth of Population in India – Demographic indicators – Population Policy in India – Occupational Structure – Work Participation Rate – Literacy – Higher Education – Health Infrastructure – HDI – India's Rank and Position.

### **Unit – III Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development**

Natural Resources – Land – Minerals – Fresh Water – Fisheries – Role of Agricultural Sector in Indian Economy – Agricultural Growth since 1951 – Cropping Pattern – Productivity – Green Revolution – National Agriculture Policy – Infrastructure and Rural Development – PURA Model.

### **Unit – IV Infrastructure and Industrial Sector**

Infrastructure and Economic Development – Energy – Power – Transport – Science and Technology – Industrial Policy – 1948, 1956, 1991 – Role of Public Sector Undertakings – Shortcomings – Disinvestment – Its critique – SSIs – Ancillary Industries – Modern Sectors: Engineering, Electrical and IT Sectors.

### **Unit – V Emergence of Service Sector**

Service Sector – Performance and Growth – Banking – Insurance – Telecommunications – Reforms and Foreign Participation in Service Sector.

### **Case study**

**Reference Books:**

1. Rudder Dutt. and K.P.M. Sundaram, Indian Economy, Sultan Chand, New Delhi, 2000.
2. Dhingara I.C, The Indian Economy, Environment and Policy, Sultan Chand, New Delhi,1992.
3. Misra S.K. and V.R.Puri – Indian Economy: Its Development Experience, Himalaya Publications, Bombay, 1983.

## **ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

### **Objectives:**

1. to familiarize the students with the models in economic development.
2. to provide the knowledge of various issues in economic development.
3. to impart the knowledge regarding planning techniques and role of Government.

### **Unit – I Economic Development and Growth – Concepts and factors**

Meaning of Economic Development and Economic Growth – Difference between growth and development – Indicators of development: economic indicators (GNP, GNP per capita and welfare) and social indicators – obstacles of development – Concept of underdevelopment, General characteristics of an underdeveloped country – Characteristics of modern economic growth – Gross National Happiness (GNH).

### **Unit – II Strategies of Economic Development**

The Classical theory – The Marxian theory – Rostow's stages of Economic Growth – Nurkse Theory – The Doctrines of Balanced Growth and Unbalanced growth.

### **Unit – III Growth Models**

The Harrod-Domar Models – Joan Robinson's Model of Capital Accumulation – Meade's Growth Model – The Mahalanobis Model.

### **Unit – IV Role of State in Economic Development**

Role of Public Sector – Self-Sufficiency and Self-reliance – Importance of infrastructure in economic development – Types and role of foreign capital in economic development – Role of Price Policy in economic development – Role of Technology in economic development – Growth Vs. Equity: Intervention of State in poverty eradication and reduction of inequality.

### **Unit – V Economic Planning**

Meaning and Objectives of Economic Planning – Types of Planning – Planning techniques – Input-Output ratio – Investment Criteria and Choice of techniques – Review of Planning Exercise of India.

### **Case Study**

**Text Book:**

M.L. Jhingan – The Economics of Development and Planning, Konark Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.

**Reference Books:**

A.N. Agarwal – Indian Economy – Problems of Development and Planning New Age International (P) Ltd, Chennai 2000.

Ruddar Dutt and K.P.M. Sundaram – Indian Economy, S.Chand and Sons, New Delhi, 2004.

Ishwar C. Dhingra – Indian Economy, Sultan Chand and Sons, NewDelhi 2003.

S.K. Misra and V.K.Puri – Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2004.

K.K. Dewett and Satish Madhawan – Economics of Growth and Development.

## **HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT**

### **Objective:**

Economic ideas did not evolve in isolation. A student graduating in Economics should get familiarized with at least the significant contributions made by great Economists from time to time, so that she/he is able to understand and appreciate the controversial questions in the development of the subject. The course is also essential for a student who aspires for an advanced study in the field of Economics.

### **UNIT – I Evolution of Early Economic Ideas**

Nature and significance of the subject – Mercantilism – Physiocracy - Adam Smith: Division of Labour – Theory of value-capital accumulation – Distribution – Views on Government – Economic progress - David Ricardo – Value – Theory of rent – Distribution – Ideas on Economic Development – International Trade - Thomas Robert Malthus – Theory of Population – Theory of Gluts - J.S.Mill – Stationary State – Value – Production – Distribution.

### **Unit – II Alternative to Classical Economics**

Karl Marx – Marxian Philosophy – Surplus theory of value - Nationalist School – Fredrick List - Institutional School – Thorstein Veblen.

### **Unit – III The Marginal Revolution**

Marginalist School – Features - Economic Doctrines of Gossen, Menger and Jevons - Pigou's Welfare Economics - Schumpeter – Role of Entrepreneur and Innovations.

### **Unit – IV Modern Developments in Economics**

Neo-Classical Economics – Theory of Rational Expectations – Market clearing mechanism – Supply side economics – Neo-Keynesian Economics – Features – Micro foundations to Macro Economics – Alternative approach to market clearing mechanism – Applied welfare economics – Amartya Sen

### **Unit – V Indian Economic Thought**

Evolution – Ancient Texts – Arthasasthra – Thirukural – Naoroji – Ranade – Gokhale - Economic ideas of Gandhiji – Village and Swadeshi – Place of

Machinery and Labour – Cottage Industries – Trusteeship – Approaches to planning (Nehru and Mahalanobis): Gajendra Gadgil – Co-operation as a strategy of development – V.K.R.V. Rao and National Income Analysis - J.K.Mehta: Ideal on the ideal of wastelessness – J.C. Kumarappa – Economy of Permanance – C.N. Vakil – B.R. Bramananda: Wage Goods Model.

## **Case study**

### **Reference Books:**

1. Blackhouse, R (1985), A history of Modern Economic Analysis, Basil Blackwell, Oxford
2. Ganguli, B.D.(1977), Indian Economic Thought; A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Perspective, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Gide, A. and A.E. Thomson (1980), The Development of Economic doctrine, (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), Longman Group, London.
4. Gandhi, M.K. (1947), India of my dream, Navajivan publishing house, Ahmedabad
5. Schumpeter, J.A. (1957), Ten Great Economists, Oxford University Press, New York.
6. Roll, Erick, History of Economic Thought, Faber & Faber, London, 1973.
7. Balasubramanyam, V.N, Conversation with Indian Economists, Macmillan, Delhi, 2001.

## **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

### **Objective:**

This paper helps the students to familiarize with the theories, policies on international economic relations and payment system.

### **Unit – I Concept of International Trade and Classical Theories**

Nature of International Trade – Internal and International Trade – Classical theory of International Trade – Adam Smith's Absolute Advantage Theory – Ricardo's Comparative Cost Theory – Application of Comparative Cost of Less Developed Countries – J.S.Mill's Theory of Reciprocal Demand.

### **Unit – II Modern version of Theories of International Trade**

Hecksher Ohlin theory of International Trade – Haberler's opportunity cost version of comparative cost theory – Marshall Edgeworth offer curves – Gains from international trade – The terms of trade.

### **Unit – III Theories of International Trade**

Exchange Rate: Definition – Theories of Foreign Exchange: The Mint Parity Theory – The Purchasing Power Parity Theory – Fixed Vs Flexible Exchange Rate Policy.

### **Unit – IV Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments**

BOT – BOP – Current Account, Capital Account – Visibles and Invisibles – Causes for disequilibrium in Balance of Payments – Methods of correcting the disequilibrium – Devaluation of Currency – Convertibility of Currency: Current Account and Capital Account.

### **Unit – V Commercial Policies and International Economic Relations**

Free Trade – Protection – Tariffs – Quotas – International Economic Institutions: IMF, IBRD, WTO, UNCTAD – Trade Blocs: EEC, OPEC, SAARC, ASEAN.

### **Case Study**

### **Reference Books:**

1. Mithani, D, International Economics, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai, 1993
2. Soderston, Bo, International Economics, Macmillan, London, 2002.
3. Jhingan M.L, International Economics, Vrindha Publications, New Delhi, 2003.
4. Rana & Verma, International Economics

## **INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS**

### **Objective**

To expose the students to understand the relationship between industry and economic development, and its dynamics.

### **Unit – I Introduction**

Rationale of industrialization – Concepts of industrialization – Innovation – Entrepreneurship – Technology – Industrial Organization: Proprietorship – Partnership – Joint Sector – Co-operative Sector – Public Sector Enterprises – Multinational Corporations.

### **Unit – II Industrial Location**

Industrial Location – Theories of Industrial Location – Alfred Weber – Bosch – Sergeant Florence – Methods of Induction and Deduction – Factors determining Industrial Location – Industrial Location and Performance – Industrial Size – Large – Small – Tiny and Cottage Industries – Micro Enterprises.

### **Unit – III Industrial Productivity**

Industrial Productivity – Scope and Significance – Measurement – Factors influencing productivity – Productivity Movement in India – National Productivity Council – Principles of Industrial Management.

### **Unit – IV Industrial Finance**

Industrial Finance – Term Finance: Short Term, Long Term – Lease Financing – Sources: Capital Market – Financial Institutions – Indian Capital Market – Specialized Financial Institutions: IFCI – IDBI – SIDBI – SFCs.

### **Unit – V India's Industrial Performance**

Contribution of Industries to GNP – Major Indian Industries – Traditional: Cotton Textile – Sugar – Paper – Cement – Coal – Iron & Steel – Modern: Electronics – Engineering Goods – Food processing – Industrial Entrepreneurship: Need for EDPs – Development of Women Entrepreneurship.

### **Case Study**

Visiting and making a report of the Status of an industrial unit of local importance.

**Reference Books:**

1. Ahluwalia I.J. Industrial Growth in India – Oxford University Press, New Delhi (1995)
2. Barthawal R.R. Industrial Economics – An introductory text book, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi (1992)
3. Singh A. and A. N.Sadhu, Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay (1988)
4. Devine P.J. An introduction to Industrial Economics, George Allen and Unwin, London (1978)
5. Dhingra. I.C, - Indian Industrial Economy, Sultan Chand & Co, New Delhi (1972).
6. Dutt Ruddar and Sundaram K.P.M., Indian Economy, S.Chand and Co, New Delhi (2004)
7. Kuchal S.C. Industrial Economy of India – Chitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
8. Mahajan V.S. Studies in Industrial Economy and India, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.

## Proposed Model Syllabi for Allied Core Papers

## MATHEMATICAL METHODS - I

### Objective:

To familiarize the students with elementary mathematical methods applied in economic analysis.

### Unit – I Mathematical Economics and Equations

Meaning – Origin – Importance of Mathematical Economics – Merits and Demerits – Simultaneous equations – Linear equations – Quadratic Equations – Applications in Partial Equilibrium Analysis – Analytical Geometry – Straight Line – Parabola – Hyperbola – Applications in Economics.

### Unit – II Progression, Relations and Functions

Ratio – Proportions – Progression – Arithmetic Progression – Geometric Progression – Harmonic Progression – Binomial Progression – Applications in Economics – Functions – Types of Functions – Applications in Economics.

### Unit – III Set Theory

Notations of Set – Types of Sets – Venn diagram – Laws of Set Operations – Applications in Economics.

### Unit – IV Matrix I

Matrix Addition and Subtraction – Special forms of Matrices – Determinants – Properties of Determinants – Transpose of a Matrix.

### Unit – V Matrix II

Rank of a Matrix – Matrix Inversion – Cramer's Rule – Applications in Economics.

### Text Books

Mehta and Madnani – Mathematics for Economists

### Reference Books

Allen RGD – Mathematical Analysis for Economics, Macmillan, New York, 1962.

Chiang A.C, Fundamentals of Mathematical Economics, Macmillan, New York, 1967.

Stafford, Elementary Mathematics for Economics

## MATHEMATICAL METHODS – II

### **Objective**

To provide the students with an understanding of Mathematical tools to be used in Economic Analysis.

### **Unit – I Differentiation**

Differential Calculus – Relation to marginal Analysis – Process of Differentiation – Order condition of Maximum and Minimum Values – Relation between average and marginal cost curves.

### **Unit – II Application for Differentiation**

Total, average and Marginal Revenues – Maximum Total Revenue – Conditions for Profit Maximization – Partial Differentiation – Partial Derivatives of Second Order – Cross Partial Derivatives of Second Order – Application in demand and Utility Analysis – Total differential.

### **Unit – III Integral Calculus**

Integration – Simple Integration – Rules of Integration – Methods of Integration – Integration by Parts – Definite and Indefinite Integrals – Properties of Definite Integrals – Applications in Marginal and Total Analysis.

### **Unit – IV Linear Programming**

Meaning – Graphical Solution to Linear Programming problem – Concept of Duality – Uses of Linear Programming Problem – Game theory – Classification and Description of Games – Saddle point solution – Mixed Strategy.

### **Unit – V Input-Output Analysis**

Technological Co-efficient Table – Closed and Open Models – Comparison of Open and Closed Models – Hawkins and Simon conditions – Applications in Economics.

### **Text Books**

Mehta and Madnani, Mathematics for Economics

### **Reference Books**

Allen RGD, Mathematical Analysis for Economics, Macmillan, New York, 1962.

Chiang, Fundamentals of Mathematical Economics, Macmillan, New York, 1967.

Stafford, Elementary Mathematics for Economics

## **COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

### **Unit – I**

Brief History of Computer – Application of Computer in Business – Parts of Computer – Steps in Programming – Algorithms – Flow Charts – Overview of Operating Systems – Computer Languages.

### **Unit – II**

MS Office – MS Word – MS Excel – MS Powerpoint – MS Outlook – MS Access

### **Unit – III**

Introduction of E-Commerce – Electronic data Interchange B to C transaction – B to B transaction – Electronic Payment – Protocol – SET Secured Electronic Transaction – Certification of Authentication – Electronic cash payment.

### **Unit – IV**

Introduction – Internet – Intranet – Security issues and solutions – Antivirus programmes – E-mail – Chat – Secured mails.

### **Unit - V**

Business related packages like Tally, SPSS, Video Conferencing – Tele meeting, Tele fax, Net meeting, Voice mail.

### **Practical**

Based on MS Office – MS Word – MS Excel – MS Powerpoint – MS Outlook – MS Access, Business related packages like Tally, SPSS.

## STATISTICAL METHODS – I

### **Objective:**

To understand the importance of essential concepts of Statistics.

### **Unit – I Importance of Statistics and Presentation of Data**

Statistics, Definition – Relationship with other subjects – Functions, Objects, Importance and Limitations; Classification, Tabulation and Editing of Data – Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation of Data.

### **Unit – II Sources and Methods of Data Collection**

Primary and Secondary Data – Methods of Collecting Primary data: Census Method– Planning a Statistical Investigation – Questionnaire – Interview Schedule – Sampling Error – Sources of Secondary Data: Published and Unpublished – Sourcing through Online searches.

### **Unit – III Measures of Central Tendency**

Measures of Central Tendency – Types of Averages – Mean, Median, Mode, Harmonic Mean, Geometric Mean.

### **Unit – IV Measures of Dispersion**

Measures of Dispersion – Meaning – Properties of Dispersion – Range, Quartile Deviation – Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation – Coefficient of Variation – Lorenz curve – Gini Co-efficient.

### **Unit – V Skewness and Kurtosis**

Skewness – Meaning – Difference Between Dispersion and Skewness, Karl Pearson's and Bowley's Measures of Skewness – Co-efficients Based on Moments – Kurtosis – Meaning – Patterns of Kurtosis.

## PRACTICALS

Preparation of Interview schedule

### **Reference Books:**

1. Gupta, S.P. – Statistical Methods, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Pillai, R.S.N. and V.Bhagavathi – Statistics Theory and Practice, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1993.
3. Croxton, F.E., D.J.Cowden and S.Klein – Applied General Statistics
4. Gupta, S.C. and V.K. Kapoor Speigal, M.R. – Theory and Problems of Statistics

## STATISTICAL METHODS – II

### **Objective:**

To understand the significance of advanced concepts of Statistics.

### **Unit – I Correlation**

Correlation – Meaning, Types, Importance – Correlation and Causation – Methods of Studying Correlation – Scatter Diagram – Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation – Spearman's Coefficient of Correlation – Rank Correlation.

### **Unit – II Regression**

Regression Analysis: Definition, Uses – Methods of Studying Regression – Method of Least Squares – Correlation and Regression.

### **Unit – III Index Number**

Index Numbers: Meaning and Need – Construction of Index Numbers – Procedure of Construction – Methods of Measuring Price Index Numbers – Laspeyre's, Paasche's, Fisher's Index Numbers – Problems in the Construction of Index Number – Construction of Cost of Living Index Number and its use.

### **Unit – IV Time Series**

Analysis of Time Series – Components – Measurement of Secular Trend – Uses of Time Series Analysis, Meaning and Importance – Types of Probability – Probability Theorems.

### **Unit – V Test of Significance**

Test of Significance – Large Sample and Small Sample Tests – t Test – F Test – analysis of Variance – Association of Attributes – Chi-Square Test.

### **Practicals**

Fitting a Trend Line for India's National Income

### **Reference Books:**

1. Gupta, S.P. – Statistical Methods, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Pillai, R.S.N. and V.Bhagavathi, Statistics Theory and Practice, S Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1993.
3. Croxton, F.E., D.J.Cowden and S.Klein – Applied General Statistics
4. Gupta, S.C. and V.K.Kapoor Speigal, M.R. – Theory and Problems of Statistics

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

### **Objectives:**

1. To know the impact of Economics on the Environment
2. To understand the use of Economic Tools in the analysis of environmental issues and policy making.

### **Unit – I Definition and Scope of Environmental Economics**

Introduction – Economics and Environment – Definition of Environmental Economics – Scope and Significance of Environmental Economics: Environment Inter-linkages – Market failure and Externality – Accounting for the Environment – Pareto Optimality – Individual Choice Vs Social Choice.

### **Unit – II Resource Economics**

Natural Resources: Types and Classification – Economics of Natural Resources Exploitation – Market Structure and the exploitation of Non-Renewable Resources – Conservation of Resources: Definition and Meaning– Methods of Conservation – Material Substitution – Product Life Extension – Recycling – Optimum Recycling – Waste Management.

### **Unit – III Environment and Sustainable Development**

The Environmental Costs of Economic Growth – Limits to Growth – Sustainable Development – Brundtland Commission - Sustainable Industrialization – Pollution abatement and Control.

### **Unit – IV Cost Benefit Analysis**

Cost Benefit Analysis: Definition – Advantages & Limitations of Cost Benefit Analysis – Methods for Valuing Environmental Costs and Benefits: Environmental Impact Assessment: Meaning & Measurement.

### **Unit – V Policy Measures**

Basic Approach to Environmental Policy – Problem of Pollution Control – Moralsuasion – Direct Control – Regulation – Prohibition – Fiscal techniques – Effluent Charges and Subsidies – Common Effluent Treatment Plant.

### **Case study**

Investigating the economic aspects of a local environmental issue.

**Reference Books:**

1. Kolstad, Charles, Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi – 2001.
2. Sankar, U, Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.
3. Sengupta, Ramprasad, Ecology and Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.
4. Bhattacharya, Rabindra, N. Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.

## Proposed Model Syllabi for Allied Papers

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### Objectives

1. To enrich the knowledge of the students.
2. To give knowledge about the impact of WTO and Globalisation on Indian Agriculture
3. To enable the students to succeed in the competitive examinations.

### Unit I: **Theories of Agriculture**

Supply of Agriculture Products: Factors influencing supply – Measures to increase supply – Elasticity of supply – Supply response – Factors limiting the supply. Demand for Agricultural Products: Market demand – Elasticity of demand – Demand for agricultural goods. Theory of Production: Law of variable proportion – Factors – Factor relationship – Product – Product relationship.

### Unit II: **Farm size and Profitability**

The size of operating unit – Advantages of large farms – Advantages of small farms – Variations in the optimum size – Technological hindrance to expansion – The meaning of economic holding – Factors determining farm size – Farm size and profitability – Problems of subdivision and fragmentation.

### Unit III: **Food Security**

Concept of food security – Food self sufficiency and food security in India – Food Policy of India, Growth of food products in India – PDS – Sustainable agriculture and food security in India.

### Unit IV: **Liberalisation & WTO**

Implications for agriculture – Genesis of GATT & WTO – Major departures in WTO – Subsidy discipline – Patenting of seeds – Imports – Food subsidy – New Economic Policy – Limitations under liberalization/WTO – Protecting Indian Products – Effective steps to ensure quality of farm products – EXIM Policy and Agricultural development.

### Unit V: **Agricultural Finance and Marketing**

Institutional finance for agriculture – Commercial Banks Co-operatives, RRB's, NABARD, LDB's - Importance of Agricultural Marketing – Marketing of Agricultural Products – Marketable surplus and Marketed surplus – Factors influencing marketable surplus – Recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture – Regulated markets and co-operative marketing, Storage & Warehousing in India – Buffer stock operation.

## **Reference Books**

1. R.E. Benjamin, S.V. Hariharan, M. Karunakaran - The Economics of Agriculture
2. R.L. Cohen - The Economics of Agriculture
3. Dutt & Sundaram - Indian Economy
4. K. Venkata Reddy - Agriculture & Rural Development
5. I.C. Dhingra - Indian Economy

## FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

### Objectives

- To make the students understand the basic concepts of accounting procedures.
- To motivate the students to pursue higher studies like C.A., ICWA etc.
- To create the awareness to study the different accounting oriented computer programming
- To encourage the students to learn modern techniques in the accounting field

### SYLLABUS

- Unit I:** Introduction – Accounting concepts and conventions – Preparation of final accounts of a sole-trader with advanced adjustments – Bank reconciliation statement
- Unit II:** Bills of Exchange – Trade and Accommodation – Average due date – Account current
- Unit III:** Final accounts of Non-trading concerns – Receipts and payments A/C – Income and Expenditure A/C – Balance sheet
- Unit IV:** Single Entry System – Statement of Affairs Method – Conversion Method
- Unit V:** Depreciation Accounting Methods – Straight Line Method – Diminishing Balance Method – Change in Methods – Sinking Fund Method – Annuity Method

### Books for study

1. R.L. Gupta & V.K. Gupta – Financial Accounting – Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi

### Books for Reference

1. S.P. Jain & K.L. Narang -Financial Accounting Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana
2. Reddy & Murthy - Financial Accounting –Margam publications, Chennai - 17
3. Santhana Gopalan & Parthasarathy - Financial Accounting – Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi

## **INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION – I**

- Unit I:** Industrial Management – Planning – Organisation Process – Delegation and Decentralization – Forms of Internal Organisation – Industrial Productivity and Efficiency.
- Unit II:** Scientific Management – Standardisation – Nationalisation – Automation.
- Unit III:** Theories of Location – Factors – Government Policies – Layout.
- Unit IV:** Production Management – Planning Control – Quality Control – Inspection.
- Unit V:** Material Management – Storing – Inventory – Inventory Control.

## **Industrial Organisation – II**

- Unit I:** Capital Structure – Over Capitalisation, Under Capitalisation – Trading on Equity.
- Unit II:** Personnel Management – Personnel Planning and Selection – Human Resource Development – Personnel Problem – Compensation to Employee – Workers’ Participation in Management.
- Unit III:** Labour Legislation – Union and Management – Leadership – Morale, Motivation – Communication – Methods of Wage Fixation.
- Unit IV:** Sales Management – Sales Policy, Planning, Price Fixation, Advertising – Salesmanship.
- Unit V:** Controlling – Budgetary Control – Reporting – Statistical Reports.

### **Reference Books**

1. Kimball & Kimball : Fundamentals of Industrial Organisation.
2. Elbourne : Fundamentals of Industrial Organisation.
3. J. Batty : Industrial Administration and Management.
4. Naw Nihal Singh : Scientific Management of Small Scale Industries.
5. D. Needham : Readings in the Economics of Industrial Organisation
6. Joan Woodward : Industrial Organisation: Theory and Practice.

## ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

### Objectives

1. To enable the students understand the importance of infrastructure.
2. To understand the policy and pricing system involved in public utilities.

### Unit I: Infrastructure and Public Utilities

Meaning, Importance, Role in Economic Development – Special characteristics of Public Utilities – Principles and Policies of Pricing in Public Utilities.

### Unit II: Transport Economics

Demand for transport – Models of freight and passenger demand – Cost functions in the transport sectors – Pricing – Principles – Special problems of individual modes of transport.

### Unit III: Communication

Rate making in telephone utilities – Decreasing cost principle in the telephone industry – Characteristics of postal services.

### Unit IV: Energy Sources

Energy and economic development – Factors determining demand for energy – Effects of energy shortage - Conservation of energy – India's energy policy - Energy use efficiencies - Power Systems in India – The Relative Economics of Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear Power Plants – The case for National Power Grid – Urban and Rural Water Supply – The exploitation of Natural Gas – Pricing Problems.

### Unit V: Education and Health

Education and Economic Growth - The case of Universal, Free, Primary Education – Structure of Higher Education and Problems of its financing in India – Human Resources and Human Capital development. Health – Dimensions of development – Determinants of health – Poverty malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of health information.

### Reference Books

1. Ashok V. Desai : Energy demand, Analysis, Management and Conservation, Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1990
2. Choudhuri, R.K. : Economics of Public Utility, Himalaya Publishing House, 1986
3. Raghuram G. & Rekha Jain : Infrastructure Development and Financing, Macmillan India Ltd., 1999

4. Reddy K.C. : Economic and Public Policy, Himalaya Publishing House, 2000
5. Roma Mukherjee : Environmental Economics in the Third Millenium, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 2001

## OPERATIONS RESEARCH

**Unit I: Basics of Operations Research**

Operations Research – Development, Decisions Characteristics, Scope – Limitations – Role of computers Operational Research.

**Unit II: Linear Programming**

Meaning, Importance and formulation of L.P problems –Graphical solutions - Unique Optimal Solution Method -Simplex Method and economic interpretation of the optimal solution - Duality in LP and Solution of primal via the dual - Economic Interpretation of the dual.

**Unit III: Transportation and Assignment Models**

Formulations – Finding an initial basic solution – NWC – Least cost and Vogel Approximation method – Finding optimum solution - Modified distribution method - Assignment models – Assignment problems (Minimisation case) Special cases in Assignment problems – Maximisation case – Multiple optimum solution – Assignment problem - Prohibited Assignments.

**Unit IV: Game Theory**

Two person Zero sum game - Maximisation - Minimisation principle – Saddle Point solution – Games without – Saddle point – Mixed Strategies – Graphical Solution – Reducing the games problem to an LPP – Limitations.

**Unit V: Inventory Models**

ABC Inventory System - Generalised Inventory Model - Deterministic Models and Probabilistic Models. Simulation: Advantages – Limitations – Elements of Simulation Process Event – Types of simulation - Generalisation of random numbers - Monte Carlo simulation – Applications.

**Reference Books**

1. V.K. Kapur : Operations Research
2. S.D. Sharma : Operations Research
3. Kanti Swamp P.K. Gupta & Manmohan : Introduction to Operations Research
4. W.J. Bauma : Economic Theory & Operations Analysis
5. Hilier and Liferman : Introduction to Operations Research
6. N.D. Vohra : Quantitative techniques in Management

## RURAL ECONOMICS

### Objective:

To have an understanding about the nature of India's rural economy.

### Unit – I Introduction of Rural Economy

Social Aspects of India's Rural Areas – Barter System – Non-monetized Sector – Economic Characteristics – Land and Asset Distribution – Caste Based Occupational Structure.

### Unit – II Rural Income

Agricultural Income – Vagaries of Monsoon – Agricultural Marketing – Agricultural Price Policy – Farm and Non-farm Income – Farm Sector – marketed and Marketable Surplus – Terms of Trade – Non-farm Sector: Nature, Functions and Income.

### Unit – III Unemployment and Poverty

Rural Unemployment: Types and Magnitude – Agricultural Labour – Marginal Productivity – Agricultural Wages – Wage Fixation – Minimum Wages Act – Rural employment Programmes – Employment Guarantee Act.

### Unit – IV Rural Indebtedness

Meaning of Rural Indebtedness – Rural Finance – Causes and Magnitude of Rural Indebtedness – Sources of Rural Credit – Organized and Unorganized – Money Lenders – Usury – Indegenious Bankers – Co-operatives – Commercial Banks – RRBs – NABARD.

### Unit – V Infrastructure and Rural Marketing

Infrastructure – Rural Industrialization – PURA – Agro-based Industries – Rural Marketing – Demand and Supply – Functions – Co-operative Marketing – Regulated Markets.

### Case Study

Visiting and reporting of *Uzhavar Sandhai* in the region

### Books for Reference

1. Agarwal A.N. Kundan Lal, Rural Economy of India, Vikas Publications, Delhi, 1990
2. Patel, K.V, Shan A.C, and Mello L.D, Rural Economics, Himalaya Publications, Bombay, 1984.
3. Dingara I.C, Rural Banking
4. Grewal, Rural Banking
5. All India Rural Credit Committee Reports

## **URBAN ECONOMICS**

### **Objective**

To understand the causes and consequences of urban growth and economic issues in the provision of urban amenities.

### **Unit – I**

Structure of Human settlement – Spatial economic organization – Urban system – Functional dependencies between human settlements of different sizes.

### **Unit – II**

Economics of city size – Agglomeration economics – Economics of location – City size distribution.

### **Unit – III**

Urban infrastructure and Urban planning – Land use pattern – Urban housing and problems of slum renewal, upgradation – Urban crimes.

### **Unit – IV**

Urban environmental planning – Transport, Industrial Complex – Energy use.

### **Unit – V**

Financing Urban Infrastructure – Different Methods – Federal Finance - Local Public Finance – Municipal Administration – Urban Planning and Policy – Private Sector Participation – PPP.

### **Case study**

Undertaking a survey of BOT/ PPP Project in the region.

### **References**

Diamon, Tolley (1982) - The Economics of urban amenities, Academic Press, New York.  
Richardson, (1971) Urban Economics, Penguin, Harmondsworth  
Sivarmakrishnan & Green (1986) Metropolitan Management, The Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, Oxford University Press

## Proposed Model Syllabi for Optional Papers

## **ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NGOs**

### **Objective:**

To enable the students to understand the concept of NGO and its role and functions.

### **Unit – I**

Commercial Enterprise vs NGO – Need, Role of NGOs in the Economy – Origin and Growth of NGOs in India – Reach and Performance.

### **Unit – II**

Procedure for starting an NGO – Registration – Management of an NGO – Staffing and Recruitment – Training of Field Staff – Possible avenues of functioning of an NGO – The Adjustment Mechanism.

### **Unit – III**

Funding of NGOs – Eligibility – Procedure for Applications – Conditions – Rules and Regulations – Foreign Funds – Accounting – Auditing – Compliance with State/ Central Government Regulations.

### **Unit – IV**

Role of NGOs in Self employment – Capital Formation – Women Development – Education and services activities – Abolition of Child Labour – Trading – Skill Formation – assistance to SHGs – Health – AIDS, HIV, Immunization.

### **Unit – V**

Designing and Evaluation of Programmes – Feedback Analysis – Preparation of Reports – Co-ordination between other agencies and the Government Departments.

### **Case study**

Study of an NGO

### **Reference**

1. Dharmarajan, Shivanik, NGO Development Initiative and Public Policy, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 1998.

## **WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY**

- Unit I:** Women as human Resources - Investment in women Human Capital Theory - Economic Role of Women in India before and after Independence - Contribution of women to GNP - Household Economy and its contribution.
- Unit II:** Demographic issues - Sex ratio - Age Composition - Average expectation of life at birth - Female IMR Fertility Rate - Rural and urban regional differences population policy pertaining to women - Crimes against women - Female infanticide feticide laws protecting violence against women.
- Unit III:** Health status and educational status of women in India - Five years plan and women development women Empowerment - Women in Development – Women and Development – Gender and Development.
- Unit IV:** Labour Market Decision - Segmented labour Market - Labour force participation in organised and unorganised sector - invisibility of women labour in household sector.
- Unit V:** Structure of female employment in India problems of unorganised sector - wage discrimination, job security - equal pay - Employment policy. Determinants of women employment - occupational pattern of women in India - Exploitation - other problems faced by women in work place - various Laws pertaining to women.

### **Reference Books**

- Prof.M.Naganathan (Ed.) : Tamilnadu Economy  
Prof. Rajalakshmi : Tamilnadu Economy  
C.T.Kurien : Economic Change in Tamil Nadu  
Government of Tamilnadu : Plan documents  
Government of Tamilnadu : Tamilnadu Economic Appraisal
- Government of Tamilnadu : Tamil Nadu Development Report
- Government of India : Five year plan documents.  
Documents of Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation.

## **TRADE DOCUMENTATION**

### **Objective**

To familiarize the learner with the procedures of foreign trade and documentation methods.

### **Unit – I**

Avenues of International Trade – Direct exporting, joint venturing, licensing arrangement, Management contracting, foreign investment, turnkey projects, consulting.

### **Unit – II**

Role of Shipping – Liners, tramps, Bill of lading – Jettison and general average, particular average, warranties and other shipping terminologies – Containerization – Air transport – Multi model transport – Cargo insurance.

### **Unit – III**

Need, Rationale and Types of document – INCO terms: Ex-works – Free on Truck – Cost & Freight – Cost Insurance Freight – Free on Board – Document against Payment – Document against Acceptance – Invoice, Inspection Certificate – Certificate of Origin.

### **Unit – IV**

Export, Import licenses – Letter of credit mechanism – Uniform Customs and Practices for Documentary Credit (UCPDC) – Duty drawback procedure.

### **Unit – V**

Packing Methods – Packing List – Quality Control and Inspection – Clearance of Export Cargo – Valuation and Classification of goods in Customs – Warehousing under Customs Act – Post-shipment Formalities and Procedures.

### **References**

Government of India, Handbook of Import and Export Procedures. Balagopal (2000), Export management, Himalaya publishing House, Delhi Paras Ram (1998), Export - What, Where and How, Tata McGraw Hill, International Edition.

## Proposed Model Syllabi for Self Study Papers

## ECONOMIC ISSUES OF TAMILNADU

### Objectives

1. To highlight the characteristics of Tamil Nadu
2. To give a focus to the development and problems of Tamil Nadu

- Unit I: The place of Tamil Nadu in the national Economic Scene:**  
Basic characteristics - Demographic trends - Resource endowment - urbanisation.
- Unit II: Performance of Tamil Nadu economy:**  
Trends in State income - Structural growth before and after reforms - Dynamism of the economy.
- Unit III: Agriculture and allied services:**  
Green revolution - Cropping pattern - Productivity and yield - Agricultural marketing - Regulated Markets - Agricultural finance - Uzhavar Sandhai - Animal husbandry and Marine production.
- Unit IV:** Industry - Trends and patterns in industrial growth - Large scale and small-scale industries, FDI's - Industrial Estate - KVIC and DIC - Labour Welfare measures.
- Unit V: Infrastructure:**  
Transport - road, rail and sea - Energy generation - Hydro, thermal and nuclear Power systems - Banking - Housing.
- Unit VI:** Social Welfare - Programmes of the State Government - Education and health - unemployment - antipoverty strategies – Women Development.
- Unit VII: State Planning Commission**  
Targets and achievements - Financing of plans - Revenue, expenditure, debt - budget.

### Reference Books

- MIDS : Tamil Nadu Economy - Performance and Issues.  
Rajalakshmi : Tamil Nadu Economy (Business Publishers 1999)  
"Economic Development of Tamil Nadu S.Chand & Co. 1995 N.Delhi.
- Perumalsamy S. : Economic Development of Tamil Nadu, S. Chand and Co, 1995 New Delhi.
- Perumalsamy S. : "Tamil Nadu Economy Performance and Issues" - Oxford and India Book House 1988.
- C.T.Kurien : Economic Change in Tamil Nadu.
- Veeramani A.R. : Tamil Nadu Agricultural Economy (Divyasre Publications, Chennai -91, 2005)

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

- Unit I:** Meaning; Nature, Scope and importance of Public Administration - Relations with other Social Sciences - Art Science - Public and Private administration - Methodology.
- Unit II:** Organisation - Principles of organisation, Hierarchy, Span of Control - unity of command - Delegation of authority - Co-ordination - Integration vs Disintegration - Centralisation vs Decentralisation - Formal and Informal organisations.
- Unit III:** Chief Executive - Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies - Head Quarters vs Field relations - Departments - Public Corporations - Independent Regulatory Commissions - Legislative and Judicial Control – Organisation and Management - Administrative Reforms.
- Unit IV:** Personnel administration - Recruitment and Training - Classification of Services- Promotion - Retirement - Associations and Morale
- Unit V:** Financial administration - Budget and its Principles - process of Budget making - Budgetary control and Expenditure - Auditing Accounting.

### **Text Book**

- A.R.Tyagi - Principles and Practice of Public Administration  
Flex Negro - Principles of Public Administration.

### **Reference Books**

- Avasthi and S.R.Maheswari - Principles of Public Administration  
S.D.Sharma - Principles of Public Administration

## ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

- Unit I:** Introduction to Organisational Behaviour - Foundation of Organisational Behaviour in the organisation.
- Unit II:** Motivation - Theories - Theory of X and Y, Maslow's hierarchy of needs, Herzberg's, Contemporary theories, McClelland's theory of needs, Goal setting theory, Enforcement theory, Equity theory, Expectancy theory – Organisational behaviour modification - Group behaviour - formal and informal Communication - Formal and informal barriers to communication.
- Unit III:** Leadership - what is leadership - different models - Trait theories - Behavioural theories - Contingency theories. Power and Politics.
- Unit IV:** Organizational structure - Meaning - key elements in designing organizational structure. Common organizational design - simple structure - bureaucracy - Matrix structure - recent developments with respect to different designs - team structure, virtual organization, boundaryless organization, why structures differ.  
Organizational structure - employee behaviour.  
Organizational culture - meaning - how cultures evolve - process of sustaining them - globalization and culture - adaptation.
- Unit V:** Organizational change and development - meaning - resistance to change - how is it resolved - strategies.

## **ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE**

### **Unit – I Nature and Importance of Insurance**

Definition – Evolution – Primary and Secondary Functions – Characteristics – Importance to Individual, Business and Society.

### **Unit – II Insurance Contract and Risk Management**

Meaning of Contract – Insurable Interest – Utmost Good Faith – Principle of Indemnity and other Principles – Risk Management: Definition and Types – Management of Risk through Identification analysis and control.

### **Unit – III Personal Life Insurance and Industrial Life Insurance**

Features of Life Insurance – Proximate Cause – Assignment and Nomination – Rate of Premium – Endowment Policies – Accident Benefit – Disability Benefits – Industrial Life Insurance: Purpose – Group Life Insurance – Benefits.

### **Unit – IV Marine and Fire Insurance**

Marine Insurance: Nature – Procedures – Exceptions – Types – Premium Calculation – Payment of Claims – Fire Insurance: Definition – Elements in Insurance – Contract – Policy Conditions – Rate Fixation – Payment of Claims.

### **Unit – V Insurance Business in India**

Major Insurance Legislation – Growth of Industry – Agricultural Insurance – Health Insurance – Reinsurance – Entry of Private Insurance Companies.

#### **Text Book:**

1. Mishra M.N, Insurance Principles & Practice, S. Chand., New Delhi, 2005.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Srivatsava DC & Shashank Srivatava, (eds), Indian Insurance Industries Transition & Prospect, New Century Publications, Delhi, 2001.
2. Holyoake, Julia & William Weipers, Insurance, AITBS Publications, Delhi, 2002.