



ST ALOYSIUS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
MANGALURU

Re-accredited by NAAC “A” Grade
Course structure and syllabus of
OF

M.A. ECONOMICS
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
(2020 –21 BATCH ONWARDS)

ಸಂತ ಅಲೋಶಿಯಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
(ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ)
ಮಂಗಳೂರು- 575 003



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Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade - CGPA 3.62
Recognised by UGC as "College with Potential for Excellence"
College with 'STAR STATUS' conferred by DBT, Government of India
3rd Rank in "Swacch Campus" Scheme, by MHRD, Govt of India

Date: 25-06-2020

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Syllabus of **M.A. ECONOMICS** under Choice Based Credit System.

Ref: 1. Decision of the Academic Council meeting held on 09-06-2020 vide
Agenda No: 3(2020-21)
2. Office Notification dated 25-06-2020

Pursuant to the above, the Syllabus of **M.A. Economics** under Choice Based Credit System which was approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 09-06-2020 is hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year **2020-21**.

PRINCIPAL

REGISTRAR

To:

1. The Chairman/Dean/HOD.
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STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS FOR M.A IN ECONOMICS

I Semester (3 Hard core and 2 soft core paper) 2020						
Code	Papers	Duration of Exam	Marks		Total	Credits
			IA	End Semester		
PH 111.1	Micro Economic Analysis	3	30	70	100	5
PH 112.1	Development Economics	3	30	70	100	5
PH 113.1	Statistical Techniques for Economic Analysis	3	30	70	100	5
PS 114.1	Environmental Economics	3	30	70	100	4+4
PS 115.1	Principles of Banking	3	30	70	100	
PS 116.1	Economics of Demography	3	30	70	100	
PS 117.1	Industrial Economics	3	30	70	100	
Total					500	23
II Semester (3 Hard core and 2 Soft core and open elective 1 paper)						
PH 111.2	Macro Economic Analysis	3	30	70	100	5
PH 112.2	Mathematical Techniques for Economic Analysis	3	30	70	100	5
PH 113.2	International Economics	3	30	70	100	5
PS 114.2	Financial Institutions and Markets	3	30	70	100	4+4
PS 115.2	Research Methodology	3	30	70	100	
PS 116.2	Agricultural Economics	3	30	70	100	
PS 117.2	Economics of Human Resource Development	3	30	70	100	
PO 118.2	Banking and Finance	3	30	70	100	3
Total					500	26
III Semester (2 Hard core and 2 Soft core and open elective 1 paper)						
PH 111.3	Monetary Economics	3	30	70	100	5
PH 112.3	Econometrics	3	30	70	100	5
PS 113.3	Health Economics	3	30	70	100	4+4
PS 114.3	Labour Economics	3	30	70	100	
PS 115.3	Development Banking	3	30	70	100	
PS 116.3	Energy Economics	3	30	70	100	
PO 117.3	Contemporary Indian Economy	3	30	70	100	3
Total					500	21
IV semester (2 Hard core and 2 Soft core papers)						
PH 111.4	Public Economics	3	30	70	100	5
PH 112.4	Indian Economy	3	30	70	100	5
PH 113.4	Project				100	4
PS 114.4	Economics of Insurance	3	30	70	100	4+4
PS 115.4	Operations Research for Economic Analysis	3	30	70	100	
PS 116.4	International Finance	3	30	70	100	
PS 117.4	Rural Banking	3	30	70	100	
Total						22
Grand Total						92

I SEMESTER

PH 111.1: MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- To equip the students with a rigorous and comprehensive understanding of the fundamentals of microeconomics.
- To understand various aspects of consumer behaviour and demand analysis, production theory and behaviour of costs, the theory of traditional markets and equilibrium of firm
- The course aims to acquaint the students in decision making in the context of market interdependence, complexity, uncertainty and informational asymmetry.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ The student gets equipped with the knowledge and skill in effective decision making under uncertain market situations.
- ✓ The student acquires skills in allocating scarce resources among alternative uses.

MODULE I: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR (15 hours)

Measurement of Utility - Preference Ordering: Axioms and Utility Violation of the premises of the indifference curves analysis: Recent Developments in the Theory of Market Demand: Marshallian Demand Function and Hicksian Demand Function –Dynamic version of demand function. Revealed Preference Theory - Measurement of Consumer's Welfare - Compensating Variation and Equivalent Variation Techniques.

MODULE II: THEORY OF COST AND REVENUE (10 hours)

Traditional theory of Costs – Short Run and Long Run Cost Curves- Modern theory of Costs - Empirical Evidences. Derivation of Cost Functions from Production Functions, Revenue curves under perfect and imperfect competition -Equilibrium of the firm.

MODULE III: THEORY OF FIRM (10 hours)

Production Function: Isoquant, Ridge Line, Isocostline, Producer's equilibrium, Concepts of Elasticity of Production - Elasticity of Substitution -CES, VES -, Translog production function- Cobb Douglas production function. Recent theories in firm's behaviour.

MODULE IV: THEORY OF MARKET (10 hours)

Theory of Perfect Competition – short run and long run. Supply curve. Monopoly- short run and long run price discrimination. Monopolistic Competition - short run and long run, excess capacity. Collusive and Non- Collusive Models: Kinked demand curve, Cournot's and Bertrand model, Price Leadership and Cartels.

MODULE V: UNCERTAINTY AND BEHAVIOURAL ECONOMICS (15 hours)

Individual behaviour towards risk, expected utility and uncertainty equivalence approaches, N-M utility index - Prospect theory- Risk and risk aversion – sensitivity analysis, gambling and insurance, cost and risk, risk pooling and risk spreading - Asymmetric information: Market for

Lemons, Moral Hazard and Adverse Selection, Signaling and screening - Spence's labour market signaling model -the efficient market hypothesis. Role of time and emotions in economic decisions: role of constraints and information, satisficing and bounded rationality.

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11. Green, H.A.J. (1978). Consumer Theory, MacMillan, London.
12. Henderson, J. and Quandt, R.A. (1984). Microeconomic Theory, McGrawhill, Tokyo.
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14. Kreps, David M. (1992). A Course in Microeconomic Theory, Princeton University Press New Jersey.
15. Lancaster, K. (1972). Consumer Demand: A New Approach, Columbia University Press, New York.
16. Mankiw, Gregory (2019). Principles of Microeconomics, Cengage Learning Limited, New Delhi.
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18. Robert Pindyck & Daniel Rubinfeld (2017). Microeconomics (8th Edition), Pearson Series, New Delhi.
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20. Varian, H. (2014). Intermediate Microeconomics with Calculus: A Modern Approach 1st Edn. W. W. Norton & Company.
21. Walter Nicholson and Christopher Snyder. (2017). Microeconomic Theory: Basic Principles and Extensions, Cengage Publications, New Delhi.

PH 112.1 DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- This course is structured to cover all major theories and models dealing with the issues pertaining to both growth and development.
- This will help the learners to realize the nature of the deficiencies of developing nations and to suggest policy measures to rectify them and also to explore new avenues of growth.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Students will be able to understand the use of economic analysis in addressing important issues of developing countries.
- ✓ To understand how the presence of externalities could influence the growth process let us focus on learning by doing externality. There are a number of firms in the economy and each uses the same production technology with diminishing returns.
- ✓ Understand the role of agriculture, industry, and trade in the development process of the less developed countries.
- ✓ Understand the extent to which economic theories may be helpful in the design of development policies in the less developed countries.
- ✓ Learners should understand the need for sustainable growth, reconstruction and development. As the inequalities of the past and present - especially the extremes of poverty and wealth - cannot be adequately addressed by conventional socio-economic policies alone, other innovations can also be explored.
- ✓ Use theories (models) to analyse real and hypothetical economic circumstances and to derive policy solutions to the problems posed in these circumstances.

MODULE I: GROWTH AND INEQUALITY (15 hours)

Economic growth and development — Concepts and approaches, Characteristics of underdevelopment, Constraints of economic development- Kuznet's concept of economic growth. Concept of inequality—economic inequality—inequality and income— inverted-U-shape hypothesis. Measurement of economic growth and development — Income, welfare and social indicators (PQLI and HDI). Human resource development; Population growth and subsistence: The Malthusian hypothesis. Population, poverty and environment.

MODULE II: GROWTH MODELS (15 hours)

Harrod-Domar model — Solow's model of long-run growth, Joan Robinson's Model of capital accumulation - Neutral and non-neutral technical change — Hicks and Harrod, Embodied and disembodied technical progress. Production function approach to economic growth, Growth models of Kaldor, Feldman.

MODULE-III: THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT (10 hours)

Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth - Dualism — Social, technical and financial dualism, Lewis model of economic development, Ranis and Fei model, Jorgenson's model. Balanced and unbalanced growth, Linkage effect – Big-Push theory.

MODULE IV: SECTORAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT**(10 hours)**

Role of agriculture in economic development; Efficiency and productivity in agriculture, New technology and sustainable agriculture; Globalisation and agricultural growth; Rationale and pattern of industrialisation in developing countries; The choice of techniques and appropriate technology and employment; Terms of trade between agriculture and non agricultural sectors.

MODULE V: STRUCTURAL APPROACH OF DEVELOPMENT**(10 hours)**

Structural changes – Service sector and its importance. Composition of rural and urban economy –formal and informal sectors –Rural-Urban migration –Todaro's model. Labour markets and their functioning in developing countries. Infrastructure and its importance. Economic development and institutions — markets and market failure, state and state failure, issues of good governance.

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2. Aksan, Anna-Maria and Shankha Chakraborty (2013). Twin Transitions, mimeo, University of Oregon.
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6. Chenery, H. and T.N. Srinivasan (Eds.) (1989). Handbook of Development Economics, Vols. 1 & 2, Elsevier, Amsterdam.
7. Deepak Nayyar (2019). Asian Transformations: An Inquiry In to the Development of Nations, Oxford University Press.
8. Ghosh R N and Siddique M A B (2015). Corruption, Good Governance and Economic Development, World Sientifi Publishers.
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13. Thirwall, A.P (2011). Growth and Development, (9th Edition). Macmillan, U.K.
14. Todaro, M.P (2017). Economic Development, (12th Edition). The Pearson Series in Economics, Trans-Atlantic Publication.

PH 113.1 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- To provide students with adequate knowledge of Statistical techniques and operations to analyze economic problems.
- To initiate students into various economic concepts which are amenable to statistical treatment.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Provide a description of the method used for analysis, including a discussion of advantages, disadvantages, and necessary assumptions.
- ✓ Provide a discussion of the results of the statistical analysis and interpretation of results.
- ✓ Provide a discussion on estimation along with the basics of statistical inference.
- ✓ Helps to develop research skills including Formulating testable hypotheses, select correct statistical tests, locate appropriate data for testing hypotheses, reject/accept hypotheses correctly, analyze results, and write up the research findings.

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS (12 hours)

Introduction to Statistics; Basic concepts of Statistics, Sources of Data – Primary and Secondary; Sampling -Simple Random, Stratified and Systematic Random Sampling Methods, Importance and limitation of statistics. Measures of Central Tendency; Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric Mean and Harmonic Mean.

MODULE II: DISPERSION AND SKEWNESS (12 hours)

Dispersion – Mean Deviation - Quartile Deviation, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation, Lorenz Curve. Skewness - Karl Pearson's Coefficient.

MODULE III: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION (12 hours)

Simple Correlation Analysis; Pearson's Product Moment Formula and Spearman's Rank Correlation, Partial and Multiple Correlation, Coefficient of determination. Regression Analysis; Concept of Least Squares and Lines of Regression; Standard Error of estimate, Association of attribute—meaning, scope. Time series-components of time series- methods of estimation- Index Numbers -Cost of living index, Fisher's Ideal Index .

MODULE IV: PROBABILITY THEORY (12 hours)

Different Concepts and Approaches- Laws and Axioms of Probability- Conditional Probability and Concept of Interdependence- Baye's Theorem and Its Application- Concept of Random Variable: - Probability Distribution Functions: Binomial, Poisson and Normal.

MODULE V: THEORY OF ESTIMATION AND HYPOTHESIS TESTING (12 hours)

Concept of an estimator and Its Sampling Distributions- Properties of a Good Estimator- Formulation of Statistical Hypotheses- Null and Alternative - Goodness of Fit, Confidence Interval And Level of Significance- Hypothesis Testing Based Z, T, F And Chi-Square Tests- Errors of Types II And I.

Introduction to Statistical Packages.

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12. Veerachamy, R. (2010): Quantitative methods for Economists, New Age International Publications. New Delhi.

PS 114.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To present theoretical orientation to the environmental concerns of the economy. The course intends to develop a vision to achieve a mission of attaining a sustainable society by studying the subject of environmental economics.
- Theoretical and empirical analysis of sources of and solutions to environmental problems, with application to local pollution challenges and global environmental issues such as climate change.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Understand the relationship between environment and economic growth; how economic growth affects environment; how environment development programmes affects economic growth; the trade off.
- ✓ Explain how something can be both “environmentally destructive” and “economically optimal”; and how something can be environmentally beneficial and economically suboptimal.
- ✓ Identify factors to find solutions to environment problems that are relevant to protect the welfare of the people.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION (10 hours)

Meaning- Definition and Scope of Environmental Economics- Economy- Environment – Ecology Interlinkages – Economic Functions of the Environment – Market Failure – Economics of Pollution- Types of Environmental Problems– Globalization and Environment.

MODULE II: ENVIRONMENT ACCOUNTING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (15 hours)

Economics of Natural Resources: Resource Taxonomy; Natural Resources-uses and Types - Managing Exhaustible and Renewable Resources, Theories of Optimal use of Exhaustible and Renewable Resources. The Theory of Collective Choices: Hardin’s Thesis of the Tragedy of Commons; Prisoner’s Dilemma Game - Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting and the Measurement of Environmentally Corrected GDP - Concept of Sustainable Development- Indicators, Measurement and Strategies for Sustainable Development.

MODULE III: ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND MEASUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES (15 hours)

Resource Scarcity-Optimum Use-Criteria. Use Values; Option Values and Non-Use Values; Valuation Methods —Hedonic Property Values, Travel Cost Method and Household Production Models. Methods Based on Response to Hypothetical Markets, Contingent Valuation Methods.

MODULE IV: ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND POLICY MEASURES

(10 hours)

Global Environmental Externalities and Climatic Change - Pigouvian Taxes, Coase's Bargaining Solution and Collective Action. Environmental Institutions and Grass Root Movements - Tradable Pollution Permits and International Carbon Tax. Environment Regulation in India; Environmental Laws and their Implementation; Policy Instruments for Controlling Water and air Pollution and Forestry Policy; People's Participation, Social forestry — Rationale and Benefits.

REFERENCES

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15. Roger Fouquet (2019). Handbook on Green Growth, Edward Elgar Publishing.
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PS 115.1 PRINCIPLES OF BANKING (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To provide a detailed analysis of the banking sector and its latest developments in term of both theory and practice.
- To develop skills in students in understanding the functioning of various banking activities and touch with banking terminologies.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ A detailed knowledge of the structure and role of banking in an economy.
- ✓ To develop skills in students in understanding the functioning of various banking activities and touch with banking terminologies.
- ✓ Understand the facilities available and utilisation of the same at different circumstances.

MODULE 1: NATURE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

(15 hours)

Pattern of Ownership-Functions of commercial banks- agency services-general utility services- credit creation and limitations of credit creation –structure of assets and liabilities of commercial bank- investment policy - unit and branch banking-universal banking - growth of retail banking –growth of interest and non interest income sources.

MODULE II: BANKER- CUSTOMER RELATIONS AND ACCOUNTS WITH THE BANKER

(10 hours)

Practice of banking-banker-customer relationship-special relationship-law of limitation-banker as a trustee and an agent-appropriation of payment-right of lien and setoff-obligation to maintain secrecy-garnishee order. Types of deposit accounts-risks in opening accounts without proper introduction-NRI accounts, Pass book: legal aspects of entries in the pass book, - Special types of banker's customers, Minor-women-illiterate persons-trustees-executors and administrators-customer's attorney-joint account-joint Hindu family-partnership firm –joint stock companies-clubs, societies and charitable institutions

MODULE III: NEW AGE BANKING

(15 hours)

Nature - Electronic Fund Transfer system-FINTECH and Financial Inclusion-electronic wallets-SWIFT-CHIPS-CHAPS-FEDWIRE- RTGS-Facets of electronic banking-bank to bank-E-banking-Electronic Core banking - E- banking transactions-Internet banking-security considerations.

MODULE IV: LENDING and NPAs.

(10 hours)

Style of credit-factors limiting bank advances-secured and unsecured advances-modes of creating charge-types of securities – Non- fund base business – Asset – Liability Management Introduction-Identification of NPAs- effect of NPA on profitability-assessment systems for existing and likely NPA's –rehabilitation of sick NP units-recovery of NPAs- Bank mergers.

compromise and negotiated settlements-securitization of debts-credit derivatives-credit portfolio management (concentration risks).

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PS 116.1 ECONOMICS OF DEMOGRAPHY (50 hours)

Objectives

- To make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and the various theories that explain the growth of population in a country.
- To analyse the quantitative and the qualitative aspects and characteristics of the population through various demographic techniques.
- To acquire a basic literacy of the leading ideas and research directions in the field of population studies.
- To familiarise with basic concepts and sources of data in Demography and also will be able to comprehend the processes and events in Demography and their interactions.

Learning outcomes

- ✓ Students are able to explore population changes over time; elements of demography; child survival and mortality; family and households and demographic change; the demography of social and economic inequality, role of women, urbanization, migration and fertility. Finally, students examine world demographic patterns, synthesizing the data and issues surrounding the importance of population to public health.
- ✓ Comprehend the basic concepts and definitions in Demography and identify the various sources of data in Demography.
- ✓ Prepare the students for variety of challenging careers through innovation in teaching and research.

MODULE I: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (10 hours)

Demography: Origin, meaning and scope-Definitions. Demography and other sciences – Mathematics, Economics, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Public health and Biological Sciences. Population growth: components and their interdependence.

MODULE II: SOURCES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (15 hours)

Sources of Demographic Data: Censuses, Vital Statistics, and Surveys. Population composition- Age and Sex structure trends, determinants and effects. Problems of Coverage, Errors, and Uncertainty in Demographic Data. Population growth: causes and effects. Primitive Society, Pre-Industrial Society, Developing and Developed Societies, World Population. Population Scenario of India-Theories of Population: Malthus; Optimum theory of population; theory of demographic transition.

MODULE III: FERTILITY AND MORTALITY (10 hours)

Socio-economic factors of fertility: economic status, health, education, nutrition, caste, religion, and region. Bio-social Models of Fertility. Causes and consequences of change. Mortality:

mortality at birth and infant mortality - Factors for declining in mortality. Health and Mortality Patterns in Developing Countries.

MODULE IV: EMERGING ISSUES IN DEMOGRAPHY(15 hours)

Marriage and Family – Concepts and definitions, changes in household size, trends and differentials in age at marriage. Marriage and Family Change in Industrial Societies. The Impact of Family Planning and Public Policy on Fertility. Aging: individual and population aging. Migration and Urbanisation – Types of migration, factors affecting migration, causes and consequences of urbanisation.

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15. Srinivasan, Krishnamurthy. (2017). Population Concerns in India: Shifting Trends, Policies and Programs, Sage Publications, Delhi.

PS 117.1 INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To provide a thorough knowledge about the economics of industry in a cogent and analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context.
- To familiarize the students with the process of entrepreneurship.

Learning Outcome

- ✓ The student gets the skill of efficient and economic use of scarce resources
- ✓ The student gets equipped with the knowledge and skill in effective decision making under uncertain market situations.
- ✓ The student acquires skills in allocating scarce resources among alternative uses.

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION AND FIRM'S BEHAVIOUR (10 hours)

Introduction and scope of Industrial Economics, Types and choice of organizational firm – ownership and control. Passive and active behaviour of firm. The firm and its objectives - Non profit maximizing models, Cost theory and optimum size of a firm.

MODULE II: MARKET AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY (15 hours)

Market structure and market conduct, Product differentiation and Advertisement Market concentration, its measurement and effects on market Performance, Diversification, Integration and Merger, Industrial Efficiency: concept, determinants, measurement and decision making process. Investment decisions: Time profile and project evaluation, Social cost benefit analysis, balancing private and social returns,

MODULE III: PRICING DECISIONS AND LOCATION (15 hours)

Industrial finance and accounting: owned, external and other components of funds, financial statements – Balance sheet; Profit & Loss Account, Analysis of financial ratios and their relationships: assessment of financial soundness. Determinants of profitability and pricing decisions- Product pricing, Research & Development and Innovation, Theories of growth of firm: Constrained on growth. , Industrial location Analysis: determinants of Industrial location, Theories of Industrial location factors affecting location.

MODULE IV: ENTREPRENEUR AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (10 hours)

Concept of Entrepreneurship – Definitions – Kinds of Entrepreneur, types, qualities, and functions of Entrepreneurs. Entrepreneur v/s manager. Nature and importance of Entrepreneurship – Theories of Entrepreneurship - Problem of Rural Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Development Programmes in India.

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II SEMESTER

PH 111.2: MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- To equip the students to understand systematic facts and latest theoretical developments for empirical analysis.
- Demonstrate a good understanding of macroeconomic principles, concepts, and theories.
- Examine the modern developments in labour market.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Demonstrate an understanding of the macroeconomic implications of decisions made by diverse economic entities.
- ✓ Integrate theoretical knowledge to evaluate policy measures and analyse trade-off in the deployment of resources to alternative ends.

MODULE I: NATIONAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

(15 hours)

National income concepts and accounting methods; Circular flow models – two sector, three sector and four sector; GDP deflator- Determination of the equilibrium level of income and employment- Demand and supply of labour – classical view and Keynesian view- 45 degree cross.

MODULE II: THEORIES OF CONSUMPTION

(10 hours)

The Absolute income hypothesis- Kuznet's Consumption Puzzle –Drift hypothesis of Smithies- Relative income hypothesis;-Permanent income hypothesis- Life cycle hypothesis -FRB-MIT (Federal Reserve Bank and Massachusetts Institute of Technology) model - Modern approach of consumption and uncertainty.

MODULE III: INVESTMENT DECISION AND THEORIES

(15 hours)

Criteria of investment decisions - present value, internal rate of return, payback period; Keynesian formulation – long and short-run relationships; Neo-classical approach to fixed investment; Kalecki's theory- The reinterpretation of Keynes by Clower and Leijonhufvud - Dual Decision Hypothesis by Clower- Accelerator theory-Capital Stock Adjustment Principles – Financial theory of investment-Tobin's q-ratio.

MODULE IV: NEW CLASSICAL MACROECONOMICS

(10 hours)

Main propositions of New Classical macroeconomics – Continuous market clearing- Monetarist surprise model by Lucas – Rational Expectations theory –New classical economics and the business cycles- Ineffectiveness of government intervention- Barro Ricardian equivalence theorem-The real business cycle theory - Supply side economics – Laffer curve.

MODULE V: NEW KEYNESIAN MACRO ECONOMICS AND POLICIES (15 hours)

Features of New Keynesian Economics–Small Menu Cost Model – Efficiency Wages Theory – Implicit Contract Model - Insider – Outsider Model - Hysteresis – Search and match models. Models that combine elements of New Classical and New Keynesian Macroeconomics: Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE). A consistency framework for analysing policy issues:

Some key identities – Sectoral and economy wide budget constraints. Monetary policy -Fiscal policy - effectiveness and lags.

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PH 112.2 MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- To train the students to use the techniques of mathematical analysis, which are commonly applied to understand and analyze economic problems.
- To develop economic research skills, to locate and retrieve economic data and information and to critically interpret and evaluate this information.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Able to apply economic theory and methods to selected real world economic problems.
- ✓ Demonstrate analytical and critical thinking skills.
- ✓ Apply and interpret quantitative, qualitative and graphical information in a problem-solving context
- ✓ Equip students with the flexibility and skills necessary to succeed in a constantly changing environment.

MODULE I: NATURE AND SCOPE OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS (12 hours)

Introduction to Mathematical Economics- Advantages and Disadvantages of Mathematical Economics – Variables- Constants – Parameters – Functions – Mathematical Models

MODULE II: LINEAR FUNCTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. (12 hours)

Linear Functions - Demand Function – Supply Function – Market Equilibrium – Taxation – Subsidy – Break-even Analysis - National Income Determination.

MODULE III: NON- LINEAR FUNCTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. (12 hours)

Quadratic Function - Market Equilibrium – Production Possibility Curves – Power Function – Pareto's Distribution of Income –Logarithm and Anti- Logarithms- Exponential Function – Interest Compounding Discounting – Depreciation.

MODULE IV: DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS (12 hours)

Rules of Differentiation – Limits – Continuity – Derivative - Higher Order Derivatives – Partial Differentiation - Optimisation – Minimisation and Maximisation - Application of Derivatives in Economics – Cost – Average and Marginal Costs – Revenue – Average and Marginal Revenues – Average and Marginal Product - Equilibrium of the Firm Under Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Price Discrimination – Integral Calculus – Indefinite and Definite Integration – Application to Economics –Consumers Surplus – Producers Surplus.

MODULE V: MATRICES AND LINEAR PROGRAMMING: OPERATIONS AND APPLICATIONS (12 hours)

Elementary Mathematical Operation with Matrices – Meaning, Types of Matrix - the Algebra of Matrices – Vectors- Transpose and Inverse- Basic Properties of Determinants- Solution of Simultaneous Equations, Cramer’s Rule. Basic Concept; Formulation of a LP problem; Nature of feasible, basic and optimal solutions; Solution of a LP problem through Graphical Method, Application to Economic Analysis.

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PH 113.2 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- Globalisation is rapidly changing the scope and nature of international business and trade. Organizational success is highly dependent on the ability to understand and respond to economic issues and forces.
- To prepare the students to evaluate the broad principles and theories, which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital — both short-term and long-term — at national and international levels.
- This course advances understanding of economics across business and the public sector with critical skills and competencies.

Learning Outcome:

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- ✓ Identify and analyse different theoretical models of international economics in light of 'real world' situations.
- ✓ Understand major issues in international finance, be able to deal with them analytically, and identify possible resolutions for those issues.
- ✓ Analyse the determinants, patterns and effects of international trade within a general equilibrium framework, where the interrelationships amongst product and factor markets in an economy are explicitly taken into consideration.
- ✓ Distinguish between the efficiency implications and distributional consequences of trade and trade policy.
- ✓ Discuss and explain specific policy issues such as 'environmentalism as protectionism'; international dumping; the choice of exchange rate regime; the desirability of free capital flows.

MODULE 1: PURE THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (15 hours)

Important issues in international trade. Factor Endowment theory of Heckscher-Ohlin. Empirical testing of Heckscher-Ohlin model- The Leontief Paradox, The Rybzynski Theorem, Stolper - Samuelson Theorem, Linder's demand hypothesis - Factor Intensity Reversal. Factor Price equalization theorem. Border trade, Periodic trade, Entrepot trade.

MODULE II: INTRA INDUSTRY TRADE THEORIES (10 hours)

Imperfect competition and international trade – Intra-industry trade – The Neo-Heckscher-Ohlin model, Neo-Chamberlinian models, Neo-Hotelling models, Oligopolistic models - Reciprocal-dumping model- Models of international trade based on technological change - Imitation-gap theories of trade, Product cycle hypothesis.

MODULE III: TRADE, GROWTH AND FACTOR MOBILITY (10 hours)

Offer curves- Concepts of terms of trade – Prebisch-Singer hypothesis. Immiserizing growth, Metzler Paradox. Trade and Technical Progress - Neutral, Capital-saving, and Labour-saving Technical Progress. The effect of Growth on Trade - Growth and Nation's terms of trade and welfare.

MODULE IV: THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND THE EXCHANGE RATE (10 hours)

The Balance of Payments Account - Disequilibrium in Balance of Payment - Adjustment Mechanism in the Balance of Payments. Foreign Exchange Market – Purchasing Power Parity Theory. Determination of the equilibrium national income in an open economy. Foreign trade multiplier - The import function.

MODULE V: THE TRADE INTERVENTIONS (15 hours)

Instruments of trade policy – Tariffs and quantitative trade restrictions; Tariffs and Non-Tariff Barriers, Tariffs and export promotion – Tariff structure and effective rate of protection, Effect of tariff under partial and general equilibrium- the optimum tariff. Quotas and Quantitative Restrictions. Types of Economic Integration. Theory of Customs Unions- EU, EFTA, NAFTA, SAFTA, SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, APEC, G-8, G-20- WTO.

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PS 114.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS (50 hours)

Objectives:

- This course aims at providing students with an understanding of the structure, organisation and working of financial markets and institutions in India.
- To demonstrate an awareness of variety of financial institutions.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Analyze and evaluate financial markets, how securities are traded, mutual funds, investment companies, and investor behaviour.
- ✓ Explain financial institutions and how firms obtain funds in the financial markets.
- ✓ Explain how the financial services component industries (insurance, banking, securities, real estate and financial planning) interact.
- ✓ Understand the importance of the financial sector in directing the use of scarce capital.

MODULE I: NATURE AND ROLE OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM (12 hours)

Nature and role of financial system- Financial system and markets-The structure of the financial system-functions of the financial sector-financial intermediation and financial intermediaries- Levels of interest rates-long period and short period rates-spread between lending and deposit rates- equilibrium in financial markets-financial system and economic development

MODULE II: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (12 hours)

Instruments with their features including treasury bills, commercial bills, commercial papers, certificate of deposits and gilt edged securities. Money market mutual funds, bills discounting, factoring, forfaiting, consumer finance, credit cards, vehicle financing and consumer durable financing

MODULE III: SECONDARY MARKET (14 hours)

Capital market- primary and secondary markets, depository system, Government securities market, Role of SEBI, recent developments. - Role, importance, organisation of stock exchanges. Listing of securities in stock exchanges – Trading mechanism – screen based trading- insider trading- Take overs- Internet based trading.- BSE – NSE –Their role, organisation- Listing rules and procedures – Share price Indices – compiling of index numbers and interpretation.

MODULE IV: FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORMS (12 hours)

Nature, organisation and participants - Exchange rates devaluation, and depreciation - Working of Floating exchange rates since 1973 - Narasimham Committee Report – reforms in international monetary system-convertibility in current account - Concept of capital account

convertibility-Indian preparedness to full convertibility - Bank mergers and consolidation-Basel norms and Indian banks.

REFERENCES

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PS 115.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (50 hours)

Objectives:

- Generate the capacity of critical thinking and engage the students in the process of research itself.
- Enable the students to conceptualize a research problem and develop a number of complementary designs, measurement, and data collection approaches to bring evidence to bear on the problem.
- Capacitate the student to prepare a research proposal, and evaluate the quality of evidence in published research.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Students can develop testable hypotheses, differentiate research design and/or statistics, evaluate aptness of research conclusions, and generalize them appropriately.
- ✓ Students can design and conduct quantitative or qualitative research studies in laboratory or field settings. Students use research data to formulate or evaluate new research questions, using reason and persuasion in a logical argument.
- ✓ Students can summarize and evaluate a body of research including primary literature, and can compare psychology's methods with other disciplines' methods.
- ✓ Students are able to analyze phenomena at multiple levels of analysis including the biological, individual, family, community, & society.
- ✓ Collect and integrate information from a variety of sources, assessing its meaning, accuracy, and timeliness; discuss the bias and variance of possible measurement and estimation procedures; and recognize the agendas of points of view of various purveyors of data and analysis.
- ✓ Demonstrate a logical argument, analyse and interpret data and evaluate alternative perspectives on the basis of objective reasoning. Communicate and present complex arguments in oral and written form with clarity and succinctness.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(10 hours)

The Meaning, Definition, Nature and Need of 'Research' –Types of Research- Research in Social Sciences and Natural Sciences – Objectivity in Research - Deductive and Inductive Reasoning - Scientific method -Basic Categories in Scientific Method – Facts – Concepts – Construct - Theory. Research Process.

MODULE II: RESEARCH DESIGN, MEASUREMENT AND SCALING (15 hours)

Formulation of Research Design - Guiding principles in the choice of a Research topic –Research problem and Formulation– Role of Review of Literature– Hypothesis; Concept, Definition, Formulation, Concepts in testing of Hypothesis. Sampling - Various Sampling Methods – Importance of Proper Sampling Design. Measurement in Research-Measurement Scales: -

nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio scales - Sources of Errors and Tests of Sound Measurement: - Test of Validity, Test of Reliability, Test of Practicality. Scaling – Meaning - Important Scaling Techniques. Scale Construction Techniques. Scales for Measuring Attitudes of People.

MODULE III: DATA COLLECTION (15 hours)

Primary Data Collection - Tools – Observation, Interview, Schedule and Questionnaire. Secondary Data- Sources of Secondary Data- Collection of Secondary Data. Questionnaire Designing – Criteria, Types of Questions, Questionnaire Structure- Processing and Analysis of Data. Qualitative Research – Methods – Observation, Content Analysis, Focus Group, Personal Interview and Projective Techniques. Case Study.

MODULE IV: INTERPRETATION AND REPORT WRITING (10 hours)

Meaning of Interpretation – Meaning, Importance of Interpretation – Technique of Interpretation- Reporting Writing – Structure and General Format – Style – Use of Footnotes – Citations – Presentation of Tables, Diagrams, Charts and Maps – Bibliography. Types of Research Reports.

Introduction to hypothesis testing statistical packages.

REFERENCES

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PS 116.2 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (50 hours)

Objectives

- To expose the students to the concept, significance and uses of agricultural economics.
- To impart adequate knowledge and analytical skills in the field of agricultural marketing issues, and enhance expertise in improving the performance of the marketing institutions and the players in marketing of agricultural commodities.

Learning outcome

- ✓ Write texts in various forms, with an identified purpose, that respond to specific audience needs, incorporate research or existing knowledge, and use applicable documentation and appropriate conventions of format and structure.
- ✓ Capable of using mathematical, computational, statistical or formal reasoning (including reasoning based on principles of logic) to solve problems, draw inferences and determine reasonableness.
- ✓ Students will be able to identify an appropriate theoretical framework, a suitable analytical method, and undertake an informed empirical analysis.
- ✓ Students will have a good general understanding of agricultural production functions, cost and profit functions, math programming models, and non-optimizing simulation models.

MODULE I: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICIES (15 hours)

Role of agriculture in economic development - determinants of agricultural growth and their measurements. Characterizing agricultural growth -capital formation, agricultural information system. Agricultural policy analysis and reforms - energy, water, fertilizer, land, seed, labour, technology, rural infrastructure, marketing, pricing, trade etc. Concepts of food security - production oriented policies, food price policies, food subsidies, food safety net and food quality.

MODULE II: ECONOMICS OF FARM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT (10 hours)

Basic principles of farm management - marginal returns, opportunity cost, cost substitution, equi-marginal returns, time comparison and comparative advantage. Cost concepts and analysis - measurement and management of risk and uncertainty in agriculture (including livestock, horticulture, fisheries, forestry, etc.).

MODULE III: ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS (15 hours)

Forms and applications of production functions - linear quadratic, square root, spillover, cubic, semi-log, Cobb-Douglas, constant elasticity of substitution, variable elasticity of substitution. Dualities between production, cost and profit functions - derivation of supply and factor demand functions from production and profit functions - resource-use efficiency and returns to scale - frontier production function - total factor productivity - rainbow (green, white, yellow, blue, etc.) revolution.

MODULE IV: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND PRICE ANALYSIS (10 hours)

Marketing in a developing economy; marketing functions; problems in marketing agricultural produce; government interventions including regulated markets, procurement, buffer stock

operations, co-operative marketing etc.; demand and supply models- formulation, estimation and projections; marketed surplus models: market integration.

REFERENCES

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PS 117.2 ECONOMICS OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To facilitate an understanding of the concepts, methods and strategies for HRD.
- This course aims to improve students understanding of human behavior in organization and the ability to lead people to achieve more effectively toward increased organizational performance.
- To familiarize students with the basic concepts of HRM.
- To understand the process of OD and nature of planned change.

Learning outcome:

- ✓ Knowledge of Industrial Organizational Behavior, Development, & Change Strategies: Given an organization's target for development or change, analyze organizational and work behavior in relation to the target, evaluate the need for and influences of change on the organization and organizational members, and apply appropriate models, theories, and principles to facilitate healthy change and development.
- ✓ Competency in Diversity as it Applies to Industrial Organizational Practices: Analyze and evaluate how diversity influences industrial organizational issues, and develop change strategies that demonstrate an appreciation of how diversity influences individuals and groups within the organization.
- ✓ Students may obtain frameworks and tools to effectively analyze and approach various organizational situations.

MODULE I: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (15 hours)

Human Resource Management - Meaning - Objectives, Nature and Scope - Role of HRM - Qualities of HR Manager - Concept Human Resource Development - Need for HRD - Functions of HRD Department - HRD Mechanisms - Need and Process of HR Planning - Factors Affecting HR Planning - Benefits of HR Planning - Job Analysis - Job Evaluation- Job Evaluation Methods - Job Description-- Job Enrichment - Career Planning - Meaning and Need - Career Development Cycle.

MODULE II : INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP BEHAVIOUR (10 hours)

Personality - Definition- Factors - Attitude - Concept - Formation - Measurement - Perception - Meaning - Perpetual Process and Factors - Power - Characteristics and Sources - Groups - Meaning ,types and formation of groups - Group Decision Making Techniques .

MODULE III: MOTIVATION AND LEADERSHIP (10 hours)

Motivation- Concept -Mechanism of Motivation - Theories of Motivation - Maslow's, Herzberg's, and McGregor. Nature of Leadership Behaviour - Functions of a Leader - Leadership styles - Theories - Trait Theory - Fielder's Contingency theory - Harsey and Blanchard's Situational Theory - Likert's Four Systems of Leadership - Managerial of Grid Black- Mouton - Leadership issues in the present Century.

MODULE IV: LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT (15 hours)

Learning- Meaning and Process of Learning – Modification of Learning Behaviour- Need for Training - On the Job Training and Off the Job Training Methods – Quality Work Life Programmes – Quality Circles – Kaizen- TQM -Team Building – Management by Objectives - Talent Management – Knowledge Management . Organisational Change and Organisational Development -- Psychological Contract.

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PO 118.2 BANKING AND FINANCE (40 hours)

Objectives:

- To equip students with the practical knowledge about the functioning of development banking institutions and financial services in India.
- To enable students to learn the dynamics of capital market, money market.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Understanding the working of development financial institutions in the development of rural sector, farmers, industries and financial market.

MODULE I: BANKING (10 hours)

Types of Banks-Concept of Development Banking as distinguished from Commercial Banking – Evolution of Development Banking – Growth and Structure of Development Banking Institutions in India – Role of Development Banks in the achievement of national Objectives – Concept of Universal Banking. NABARD – NHB – EXIM Bank – SIDBI – New Developmental Financial Institutions in India

MODULE II: LEASING, HIRE PURCHASING AND MERCHANT BANKING (15 hours)

Leasing- meaning and types– Concept and characteristics, hire purchase v/s Lease, condition and warranties in hire purchasing and their implications, tax implications of hire purchasing, evaluation of hire purchasing from hirer and hire's angle. Forfeiting – meaning and characteristics, advantages, Factoring -types and mechanism of factoring, functions of a factor-legal aspects and problems -- advantages – Bills discounting- creation of a bill of exchange, types and advantages- Bill market schemes. Merchant banking- Nature of services, structure of merchant banking firms. Mutual Funds- Concepts - advantages-evolution-role-types of mutual funds

MODULE III: RURAL BANKING AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION (15 hours)

Rural Indebtedness – Incidence -factors, analysis and implications. Role of Commercial banks in rural credit -Regional Rural Banks –Lead Bank Scheme – Service Area Approach - Problems and Issues in Rural banking - Credit Cooperatives - Financial Inclusion and Deepening– Role of RBI and Other Banks in Promoting Financial Inclusion - Micro Finance - Concept – progress in India- Problems – Self – Help Groups- Formation – Functioning – and Performance .

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III SEMESTER

PH 111.3: MONETARY ECONOMICS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- This course helps students to understand the conceptual framework of monetary economics.
- The Course seeks to cover various theoretical approaches to the determinants and measures of money supply, demand for money and rates of interest.
- To generate awareness of the monetary policy formulations, its targets and objectives

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Develops the skill to understand the interdependence and complexity of the economic system.
- ✓ Skill is developed to understand the monetary policy and its working in the system as a stabiliser.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION (10 hours)

The existence of money – Money and near money –Value of money - Money in the utility function – Overlapping generations – Money in dynamic general equilibrium models – Bubbles and sunspots, Exogenous and endogenous money.

MODULE II: SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR MONEY (15 hours)

The supply of money – Measures of money supply – RBI's measure of money supply, High powered money- money multiplier theory - determinants of money supply, money in classical and Keynesian theory. The demand for money – approach of classical -Keynes Liquidity Preference and liquidity trap- Baumol's square root rule - Tobin's portfolio theory, Friedman-monetarist view.

MODULE III: MONEY AND THE THEORY OF INTEREST RATES (10 hours)

Real and monetary theories of the interest rate – The term structure and the yield curve – Determination of equilibrium interest rates- Real and nominal interest rate - Wicksell's monetary growth: Inflation, interest and exchange rates - credit transmission mechanism.

MODULE IV: INFLATION AND MACROECONOMICS OF AN OPEN ECONOMY (10 hours)

Inflation - Nature, Theories and Types; Inflation and Unemployment - Philips Curve Analysis in the short run and long run-Friedman Phelps expectations – augmented Philips curve –Natural rate of unemployment hypothesis- Acceleration hypothesis and NAIRU. Factor and Goods Markets equilibrium- IS-LM Analysis; Mundell - Fleming model – open economy – policy effectiveness.

MODULE V: CYCLICAL FLUCTUATIONS IN THE ECONOMY (10 hours)

Characteristics of change and movements; The Accelerator and Multiplier Principles and their Interactions - Business Cycle Models; The Samuelson model; the Hicksian model; The Goodwin, Kaldor, Schumpeter and Cob-Web models.

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PH 112.3 ECONOMETRICS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- To equip the students with basic theory of econometrics and relevant applications of the methods.
- To facilitate an understanding of the methods in econometrics

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Skills developed to analyse economic problems using econometric tools.
- ✓ Analyse the problems associated with econometric models.
- ✓ Formulate econometric models in problem solving.

MODULE I: BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(15 hours)

Nature, meaning and scope of Econometrics, Relationship between Statistics and Econometrics; Mathematical Economics and Econometrics, Economic theory and Econometrics- Methodology of Econometrics. Simple Linear Regression Model- Assumptions- Estimation through OLS - Significance of the error term - Properties of Estimates- Gauss Markov Theorem- Measure of goodness of fit.

MODULE II: PROBLEMS IN REGRESSION ANALYSIS

(15 hours)

Violation of the assumptions of regression model - Problems of heteroscedasticity- Nature, test, consequences and remedial measures, Autocorrelation - Nature, consequences, test, and remedial measures. Meaning of multiple regression model and its assumptions - Multicollinearity - Nature, consequences, test, and remedial measures - errors of measurement.

MODULE III: REGRESSION WITH QUALITATIVE VARIABLES

(10 hours)

Dummy variable -Dummy variable trap- Regression with dummy independent variables - ANOVA and ANCOVA. Testing structural stability of regression models- Chow test.

MODULE IV: DYNAMIC ECONOMETRIC MODEL

(10 hours)

Autoregressive and distributed lag models -Koyck's approach, Partial adjustment and Adaptive expectations model, Instrumental variables , Detecting autocorrelation in autoregressive models - Almon approach to distributed-lag models- Introduction to time series analysis.

MODULE V: SIMULTANEOUS EQUATION MODELS (10 hours)

Nature of simultaneous equation- simultaneous equation bias and inconsistencies of OLS estimation – the identification problem - rules of identification - Generalised least square (GLS)- Indirect Least Square Methods(ILS) - Method of Two stage least squares(2SLS).

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PS 113.3 HEALTH ECONOMICS (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To introduce basic issues of health economics. This course will make the students familiar with the demand for and supply of health care and health transition in India.
- To devise feasible policies to solve health care system problems using economic analysis.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Helps to analyse the importance of health as a major determinant of economic growth.
- ✓ Gain a deeper understanding of evaluating and creating dynamic and flexible strategies for healthcare delivery.
- ✓ Have competence to apply economic concepts and models to the fields of demand for health, demand for health services, demand for health insurance, provision of health insurance and provision of health care.

MODULE I: NATURE OF HEALTH ECONOMICS (15 hours)

Health- Meaning- Nature - Determinants of Health - Factors Affecting Health Status – Nature of Health Economics – Structure of Health Economics - Scope of Health Economics - Economic Issues in the Health Sector –The Relevance of Economics to the Health Sector.Demand for Health Care – Determinants- indifference curve for health and other goods - Supply of Health Care –Managed care. Structure of Markets for Health – perfect competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic and Oligopoly.

MODULE II: HEALTH INDICATORS (10 hours)

Health Status indicators – Birth Rate – Death Rate – Life Expectancy – Density of Population - Mortality – Neonatal, Postnatal, Under Five Mortality – Infant Mortality – Maternal Mortality – Incidence of Morbidity- Chronic Illness and Acute Illness - Fertility- Measurement, Trends, Fertility Transition in India- Urbanization – Trends - Impactof Urbanization on Health - Problem Aging. Nutrition and Productivity - Malnutrition – Causes and Consequences - The Nutritional Challenges to Health and Development. Food Problem of India - Food Security; Accessibility, availability and food use.

MODULE III: FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES (10 hours)

Health Related Millennium Development Goals - Health care Financing - Health care Rationale for Public Investment in Health - The Need for a General Health Insurance – Various Health Insurance Schemes - Social insurance - Special Health Insurance Schemes for the Poor, Disabled and the Aged - A Comparative Analysis of Alternative Payment System Such as Health Insurance System, Pre-Payment Scheme – Saving Linked Insurance System, etc.

MODULE IV: HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN INDIA (15 hours)

Health Care in India –Emerging Models of Health Care - Urban and Rural Health Care in India. Current Issues of Health and Economic Development. Utilization of Health Care Services in India. Public and Private Roles in Health -Challenges to Public Health in India – Gender Discrimination in Health Care – Increased Cost in Health and Outcomes.Role of Government in the Provision of Health Care - Government Schemes of Public Health – NGO's and Health Care. Reforms in Health Sector in India.Challenges - Impact of Development Policies on Health.

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PS 114.3 LABOUR ECONOMICS (50 hours)

Objectives

- To have an understanding of important social issues and public policies involving employment, wages, working conditions, and unemployment.
- To understand the functioning of labour markets and labour market policies.
- To understand models that describe the labour market and policy effects.
- To understand empirical microeconomic research on issues related to labour markets.

Learning outcomes

- ✓ By the end of this course, students will be able to understand the basic theories of labour markets and analyze labour market policy outcomes.
- ✓ Able to analyse how theoretical understanding of the labour market and empirical approaches to the labour markets are related.
- ✓ Show understanding of commonly used data and methods in applied labor market research.
- ✓ Demonstrate the ability to acquire and convey content in international scientific literature in the field of research.

MODULE-1: INTRODUCTION TO LABOUR ECONOMICS (10 hours)

Meaning- Concept, Significance and Peculiarities of Labour. Nature, Scope and Importance of Labour Economics-The supply and demand framework - Demand and Unemployment-Capital shortage and Unemployment- Immigration and Unemployment- Labour Supply- Income effects on labour supply.

MODULE-II: EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS (15 hours)

Optimal employment decisions and the role of adjustment costs- irreversibility and the role of fixed and sunk costs- cost reversibility and net present value. Labour supply discrimination - Female Workers - Child Labour -the effects of anti-discrimination policy- Household family models; theory of time allocation. . Role of education in labour market. Labour turnover - Trends in Labour turn over in India -Labour welfare measures.

MODULE-III: WAGE DETERMINATION (15 hours)

Bargaining and efficient contracts theory: Marginal Productivity Theory, Theory of Collective Bargaining, Modern Theory of Wages -Wage Determination in – Organised- Unorganised Sector. Minimum wages and Fair wages - employment effects of minimum wages- Wage gaps - Review of monopsony- Union relative wage effects -Evolution and Features of Wage Policy in India.

MODULE-IV: LABOUR MARKET POLICY (10 hours)

Labour Migration - trends & effects of Migration. Absenteeism to Industrial Labour in India, causes, effects and remedies. The Labour Market Assimilation of Immigrants - Subsidising Employment- Active Labour Market Policy: The Effects of Training Programs-Empirical studies of immigration effects.

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PS 115.3 DEVELOPMENT BANKING (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To equip students with the practical knowledge about the functioning of development banking institutions and financial services in India.
- To enable students to learn the dynamics of capital market, money market.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Learns the dynamics of capital market, money market.
- ✓ Understanding the working of development financial institutions in the development of rural sector, farmers, industries and financial market.

MODULE I: DEVELOPMENT BANKING (10 hours)

Concept of Development Banking as distinguished from Commercial Banking – Evolution of Development Banking – Growth and Structure of Development Banking Institutions in India – Role of Development Banks in the achievement of national Objectives – Concept of Universal Banking. NABARD – NHB – EXIM Bank – SIDBI – New Developmental Financial Institutions in India

MODULE II: FINANCIAL SERVICES (15 hours)

Leasing- meaning and types, procedure, evaluation. Hire Purchasing – Concept and characteristics, evaluation of hire purchasing from hirer and hire's angle. Forfeiting – meaning and characteristics, advantages, types and mechanism. Factoring – meaning, advantages – Bills discounting- creation of a bill of exchange, types and advantages- bill market schemes.

MODULE III: MERCHANT BANKING (10 hours)

Nature of services, structure of merchant banking firms-financial markets: capital markets-money market-forex markets-linkages between the markets- Mutual Funds- Concepts - advantages-evolution-role-types of MF – Fund structure and constituents: legal structure-market constituents-registrars-bankers-custodians-depositories-fund mergers and take over – Legal and regulatory environment: role of regulators – SEBI – RBI - MF, stock exchanges, registrars of companies-rights of obligations of the investors.

MODULE IV: RURAL BANKING (15 hours)

Role of Commercial banks in rural credit – Village Adoption – Strategies and Objectives–Priority Sector Lending- Agricultural Development branches - Regional Rural Banks- –Lead Bank Scheme – Service Area Approach - Credit Cooperatives - Agricultural and Rural Development Banks- Financial Inclusion and Deepening –Role of RBI and Other Banks in Promoting Financial Inclusion - Micro Finance - Self – Help Groups.

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PS 116.3 ENERGY ECONOMICS (50 hours)

Objectives

- This course examines environmental and energy issues from an intermediate microeconomics perspective. It discusses aspects of local, national, and global markets for oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear power, and renewable energy; and examines public policies affecting energy markets
- Develop and use tools of economic analysis to understand the main contemporary policy issues related to energy.

Learning outcomes

- ✓ Understand basic economic concepts that underlay energy production and end use.
- ✓ Understand how local, regional, and global institutions affect energy markets and prices.
- ✓ Become familiar with historical and contemporary public policy issues related to energy globally.
- ✓ Be able to apply this knowledge to analysis of specific energy industries and policy questions.

MODULE-I: ENERGY, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT (10 hours)

Introduction and Background-Basic Concepts: Definition of Energy, Measuring Energy, Energy Conversion and Efficiency. Energy end uses, history of energy use, energy intensity of GDP. Energy Consumption & Economic Growth & Human Development. Impact on Environment.

MODULE-II: DEMAND FOR AND SUPPLY OF ENERGY (15 hours)

Energy Demand- Demand and Price Formation in Competitive Markets. Short run and long run price and income elasticities- Introduction to multivariate regression analysis. Review of the Basics of Supply -Energy supply and the economics of depletable resources. Energy efficiency policies -renewable energy policies. Energy sources, cost of production. Discounting, "levelized" costs of renewable resources, depletion of non-renewable resources.

MODULE- III: REGULATION AND COMPETITION IN ENERGY MARKETS (10 hours)

World oil markets and energy security- Types of Markets: Spot Markets, Futures Markets, Forward Markets -World energy consumption and trade. Natural gas price regulation, deregulation, competition and markets. Energy transportation and storage.

MODULE – IV: ENERGY EXTERNALITIES, POLLUTION AND POLICIES (15 hours)

Energy and climate change- electricity – coal- nuclear power- natural gas- oil- pollution. Internalizing environmental externalities with a focus on CO₂ emissions cap and trade mechanisms. Energy, resources and economic rent- leasing and taxation of energy resources, government revenues.

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PO 117.3 CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ECONOMY (40 hours)

Objectives:

- Have a general understanding of the corporate, geo-political, cultural and social factors that define the Indian economic, cultural and technological landscape at the present time.
- To provide an insight into the past, present and future functioning of the Indian economy and strengthen their analytical capability.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ To provide the students with a critical understanding of the Indian economy so that they may be able to engage meaningfully in debates regarding the country's economy
- ✓ To familiarize the students on Indian Economics as it is a compulsory paper / section in most of the competitive and entrance examinations.

MODULE I: STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY AND HUMAN RESOURCES (15 hours)

Changing Structural Characteristics of Indian Economy - Concept of Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth. Broad features of Indian population; demographic Dividend- Rural-urban migration; Urbanization and civic amenities; National Population Policy, Poverty and Inequality, Trends in Employment and Unemployment in the post-reform period, Recent Employment Guarantee Schemes.

MODULE II: AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY (15 hours)

Nature of Indian Agriculture — Land Reforms in India; Technological change in agriculture — Agricultural Pricing Policy, Agricultural Finance and Policy; Agricultural Marketing; Issues in Food Security- Industrial Policy - Problem of Sick Units in India; Privatisation and Disinvestment Debate; MNC's, MSMEs, Labour Unrest and Exit Policy.

MODULE III: GLOBALISATION OF INDIAN ECONOMY (10 hours)

W.T.O and the Indian Economy- FDI ,Trade Sector Reforms, Finances of Central and State Governments; Parallel Economy; Fiscal Sector Reforms in India – Goods and Services Tax - India's Balance of Payments Problem- Need for and issues in good governance.

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Also RBI Annual Report; Economic Surveys; EX-IM Policy; Important Committee Reports, Journals like Economic and Political Weekly, Yojana, Industrial economics, & business dailies like Business line , Economic Times etc.

IV SEMESTER
PH 111.4 PUBLIC ECONOMICS (60 hours)

Objectives:

- This course contains a comprehensive economic analysis of the public sector which enables the student to understand and analyse public policies and problems.
- This course will provide a perceptive vision of fiscal institutions with a careful study of the issues which underline budgetary policies in general and Indian experience in particular.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Perform economic policy analysis by applying microeconomic principles and theories
- ✓ Theoretical and practical expertise on a selected field of Public Economics and competence in applying advanced economic theory and methods in investigating issues concerning Public Economics.
- ✓ Use models to describe economic phenomena; analyze and make predictions about the impact of government intervention and changing market conditions on consumer and producer behavior and well-being.
- ✓ Employ economic theory, broadly defined, to provide an original analysis of current or historical events, to analyze social problems, and evaluate alternative public policy choices.
- ✓ Be aware of the complex nature of public finance reform – the political dimension, change management, capacity development, the constraining dimension of functional linkage.
- ✓ Be able to question the nature of relevance of some popularly promoted public finance reforms – such as performance budgeting, budgeting by objectives, activity based budgeting.
- ✓ Understand the idea of sequencing in public finance reform and improvement, and that any sequencing must be adapted to the situation in any country; identify why sequencing is important because "things" take time and "things" should take time.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION

(15 hours)

Role of Government in Organised Society- Behavioural analysis and the growth of government- Efficiency and social justice- the choice between efficiency and equity. Allocation function, distribution function and stabilization function -Wiseman-Peacock hypothesis - An Efficient Economy with Private and Public Goods - Local Public Goods, Voting Models of Public Goods: Black Theorem- Down's Theory- Arrows Theorem- Logrolling.

MODULE II: MARKET POSSIBILITIES AND EVALUATION OF PUBLIC ECONOMIC POLICIES

(10 hours)

Models for Public Sector Analysis: General Equilibrium Model, Pareto Optimality and Perfect Competition, Second Best Theory and Public Goods. Market Failures, Externalities and Public Policies: Market Failures, Externalities and Efficiency, Public Policies to Internalize the Externalities. Global Externalities and International Agreements.

MODULE III: CHOICE OF TAXATION (10 hours)

Theories of Taxation: Tax Neutrality, Direct versus Indirect Taxes and Equity, Buoyancy and Elasticity Estimates of Taxation, Tax Efforts. Theory of Optimal Taxation -The Ramsey Rule – LafferCurve. Taxable Capacity. Shifting and Incidence of Taxation- Musgrave's Approach- Measure of Incidence- Dynamic Incidence. Tax Cascading – Multiplicity of Taxes -GST in India- Requirements of a Good Tax System.

MODULE IV: FISCAL POLICIES AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION (10 hours)

Budgeting Policies - Zero-Based Budgeting, Program Budgeting. Theory of Fiscal Policy: Fiscal Policy with Special Reference to Under-developed Countries, Federal-Fiscal Relation in India. The Welfare Gains from Multiple Fiscal Units; the Decentralization Theorem. Income (re) Distribution: Overview of Income Distribution, Redistributive Impact of the Budget, Fiscal Measures and the 'less well off', Limits to redistribution. Sustainability of Intergenerational Equilibrium.

MODULE V: EVALUATION OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECTS (15 HOURS)

Project Evaluation – Criteria for Choice of Public Investment Projects - Cost-Benefit Analysis, Measuring Costs, Measuring Benefits, Market Price, Shadow Prices, Social Discounting and Cost of Capital. Cost benefit analysis and externalities- Real versus pecuniary impact. Marginal Cost of Public Funds and Policy Decisions.

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PH 112.4: INDIAN ECONOMY (60 hours)

Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the performance of different sectors of the Indian economy and the policy framework governing them.
- To provide them an insight into the past, present and future functioning of the Indian economy and strengthen their analytical capability.
- To familiarize the students on Indian Economics as it is a compulsory paper / section in most of the competitive and entrance examinations.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Students are able to have a critical understanding of the Indian economy so that they may be able to engage meaningfully in debates regarding the country's economy
- ✓ Understand the formulation of economic policies and its analysis.
- ✓ To introduce the students to broad contours like the status, issues and policies of the Indian economy at the aggregate as well as sectoral levels.
- ✓ To help to understand the experiences in the pre as well as post reform years, keeping the colonial experience at the background.
- ✓ Have a general understanding of the corporate, geo-political, cultural and social factors that define the Indian economic, cultural and technological landscape at the present time.

MODULE I: STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY (10 hours)

Changing Structural Characteristics of Indian Economy - Measurement of growth of National Income and per capita income. Broad features of Indian population - National Population Policy. Poverty and Inequality, Trends in Employment in the post-reform period, recent Employment Guarantee Schemes and programmes to enhance employment.

MODULE II: INDIAN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY (15 hours)

Nature of Indian Agriculture — Land Reforms in India; Technological change in agriculture — Agricultural Pricing Policy, Agricultural Finance and Policy; Agricultural Marketing; Agrarian crisis- Issues in Food Security- Second Green Revolution. Industrial Policy - Public Sector Enterprises and their Performance; Problem of Sick Units in India; Privatisation and Disinvestment; MSMEs, Labour Unrest and Exit Policy.

MODULE III: BANKING AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION (10 hours)

Role of RBI and other banks in promoting financial inclusion- Priority sector lending- Regional Rural Banks- Credit Cooperatives. Microfinance: concept, progress and problem. Micro finance institutions and their regulations- Self help groups: formation, functioning and performance.

MODULE IV: TRADE AND PUBLIC FINANCE (15 hours)

India's Balance of Payments – FDI ,Trade Sector Reforms, GST, Finances of Central and State Governments; Parallel Economy; Fiscal Sector Reforms in India.

MODULE V: PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS (10 hours)

Planning in India : An Overview- , NITI AYO. Need for and Issues in Good Governance - Globalisation of Indian economy; SEZs - W.T.O and the Indian Economy.

REFERENCES

1. Agarwal, M.K and A.N Agarwal. (2019). Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning, 40th Ed. Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.
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Also RBI Annual Report; Economic Surveys; EX-IM Policy; Important Committee Reports, Journals like Economic and Political Weekly, Yojana, Industrial economics, & business dailies like Business line , Economic Times etc.

PS 114.4 ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive view of the subject of Insurance sector to students of Financial Economics in order to make them understand the role of the insurance sector in mobilizing a country's savings for channelizing them into capital formation and economic development.
- Develop the analytical skills necessary to make optimal decisions relatively to insurance products and alternative strategies

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Explain key insurance terminology and contract features.
- ✓ Evaluate client insurance and risk management needs.
- ✓ Identify and explain features of private and public insurance available to meet each identified need.

MODULE 1: RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT(12 hours)

Economic security; Human quest for economic security through time; Exposure to losses; Risk-Meaning, Types, Fundamentals of uncertainty risk, Perils and Hazards. Risk Management – objectives, Process, Essentials of risk management — Risk Analysis, Risk assessment; Risk control, risk financing and risk transfer. Expected utility and decision making under uncertainty.

MODULE II: INTRODUCTION TO INSURANCE BUSINESS(12 hours)

Definition of insurance - Characteristics of insurance – Principles of contract of insurance; Demand for and supply of insurance; Economic and legal perspectives; Classification of Insurance. Social vs. private insurance; Role of insurance in economic development. ; Set-up and management of insurance companies-agents and underwriters. Reinsurance, Fundamentals, Types of reinsures.Scope and Limitation of Indian Agriculture Insurance.

MODULE III: ESSENTIALS OF GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE(12 hours)

General insurance – Meaning, Fundamentals, Types– Fire insurance ,Marine insurance , Motor insurance,Personal accident insurance,Miscellaneous insurance; Importance of general insurance. Life insurance- Fundamentals, Functions, Plans of life insurance; Legal aspects of life insurance; Provisions of policies; Principles of underwriting of life; Group insurance and superannuation (pension) schemes.

MODULE IV: PRICING OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS AND REGULATION OF INSURANCE (14 hours)

Meaning of rate/premium, Objectives of rate making. Basic methods of rate making in General Insurance – Judgment rating – Class rating – Merit rating. Basic methods of rate making – Net single premium – Net annual level premium – Premium concepts- Level premium – Basic premium – Office yearly premium – Premium tables – Tabular premium – Rebate – Extra premium – Rider premium. ; Valuation and distribution of surplus; – Regulation of insurance; Theories of regulation; Insurance regulation in India; Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (IRDA).

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PS 115. 4: OPERATIONS RESEARCH FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (50 hours)

Objectives:

- This course aims at developing an understanding of the application of operations research models and techniques in diverse fields in making effective decision making.

Learning outcome:

- ✓ Students are equipped to use the tools like transportation table, assignment to analyse and solve problems relating to cost, marketing, production etc.
- ✓ Be able to understand the characteristics of different types of decision-making environments and the appropriate decision making approaches and tools to be used in each type.
- ✓ Be able to design new simple models.

MODULE - 1: INTRODUCTION TO OPERATIONS RESEARCH (10 hours)

Operations Research: Meaning and significance of operation research – Evolution of operations research - Steps in designing operation research studies-Scope of operations research- Phases of Operations Research- Operations research models- Limitations of Operations Research.

MODULE-II: TRANSPORTATION AND ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM (10 hours)

General structure of the problem transportation tables - solution of transportation problem - Initial Basic Feasible Solution- Moving towards optimality. Assignment problems: Hungarian Method Algorithm- Routing Problem-Travelling Salesman Problem

MODULE - III: LINEAR PROGRAMMING (15 hours)

Fundamentals of LP models- Formulation of LPP - Applications, Advantages, Limitations - Solutions of LP models- Graphical Methods to Solve Linear Programming Problems - Maximisation of Objective Functions- Minimisation of Objective Functions- Simplex method with two variables.

MODULE IV: DECISION MAKING AND GAME THEORY (15 hours)

Basic concepts - decision rule - decision making under certainty, under risk, under uncertainty - Harwicz ∞ criterion, expected opportunity loss - expected value of perfect information (EVPI) Bayesian Decision Theory - Decision tree. Game Theory: Meaning - zero -sum games - two person zero sum games - pay-off matrix - maximin and minimax principle - saddle point - mixed strategies - optimal mixed strategies and the saddle point theorem - graphical solution of $2 \times n$ and $m \times 2$ games - dominance property - reducing the game problem to L. P.P.

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PS 116.4 INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To provide an understanding about the terms and concepts in the field of international finance and institutions.
- Students will be able to understand the decisions taken by economic agents and their interaction in the markets and helps to analyse economic and market indicators, when taking decisions within the organisation.

Learning outcome:

- ✓ Familiarity with financial concepts and analytical techniques and introduce their application to international transactions.
- ✓ Ability to relate concepts and knowledge in different areas which support the learner to solve problems and help to take decisions in complex as well as changing environments.
- ✓ Provide an in-depth understanding of the process and techniques used to make international investment decisions.

MODULE I: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM (10 hours)

Meaning and Scope – Significance of International Finance– Functions of international finance - Emerging Challenges - Recent changes in global financial markets - Bretton wood conference and afterwards, Managed flexibility-fixed vs. Floating exchange rate regimes.

MODULE II: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (15 hours)

Creation of euro dollar-emergence of global currency markets-size and structure of Europe and Asian Markets-transaction regulatory systems - domestic, foreign and euro currency markets for lending and investment- forex risk-interest rate parity- interest rate risk - cover deals-using global markets for hedging-arbitrage-speculation-cost comparisons.

MODULE III: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTRUMENTS (10 hours)

GDRs , ADRs, IDRs, Euro bonds, Euro loans, Repos, CPs, Derivatives, Floating rate instruments, Loan syndication and euro deposits, IMF, IBRD, Development banks, International Banking: Meaning and Functions – Interbank Communication- Account Relationships – VOSTRO, LORO, NOSTRO.

MODULE IV: FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET (15 hours)

Foreign exchange market-meaning, Characteristics and participants in foreign exchange market- Foreign exchange trading- - Foreign exchange rate – nominal, real and effective- Purchasing Power Parity Theory - Quotation of Exchange Rate- spot, forward and cross rates - Impact of change in exchange rate - TT and Bill Buying rates and selling rates. Foreign Direct Investment – Types –International capital budgeting: concepts – problems – risk evaluation – impact on value.

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PS 117.4 RURAL BANKING (50 hours)

Objectives:

- To provide a conceptual framework and understanding of financial management practices and methods for rural development agencies.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Students get the knowledge of the credit structure in the rural economy.
- ✓ Helps to understand the various problems of the rural economy without adequate credit facility.
- ✓ Students are able to grasp the importance of various sources of rural credit in the development of an economy.

MODULE I : RURAL POVERTY AND INDEBTEDNESS (10 hours)

Rural occupational structure -Poverty – Concept – poverty line – Incidence of Rural poverty - causes of poverty – Strategies for poverty eradication – Poverty alleviation programmes – Employment programmes – Area development programmes – Minimum Needs programme – Institutional Reform programme – Rural Indebtedness – Incidence -factors, analysis and Implications.

MODULE II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE (15 hours)

Rural Development – concept – Strategies - Policies – Panchayat Raj System in India-Micro level Planning- Rural Finance – Needs – objectives – sources – institutional and non-institutional- types – short term – medium term and long term – Rural Farm and non- farm credit – Problems of Overdues – causes and remedies –Problem of recoveries- reforms in Rural credit system. – Multi agency approach to Rural Credit and Agricultural Finance.

MODULE III: RURAL BANKING (10 hours)

Role of Commercial banks in rural credit – Village Adoption – strategies and objectives–Priority Sector Lending- Agricultural Development branches - Regional Rural banks- organisation – objectives – role, performance – reorganization of RRBs –Lead Bank Scheme – Service Area Approach - District and Block Credit Planning - Problems and Issues in Rural banking.

MODULE IV: RURAL CREDIT (15 hours)

NABARD and rural credit - RIDF - Micro finance: Concept – progress in India- problems – Self – Help Groups. Micro Finance Institutions and their regulations - Crop Loan Schemes. Role of Cooperatives – Credit Cooperatives - Block, District, State and Central Level cooperative institutions and agencies for rural credit – Structure – role- and performance. Agricultural and Rural Development Banks- progress – problems.

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GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF PROJECT REPORTS

1. Introduction

Project Work is compulsory and it stands for 4 credits in the IV semester according to the CBCS-PG as per the direction of Mangalore University. It is an important aspect of the curriculum wherein students are helped to do and learn on their own by going through the documents, collecting relevant materials, undertaking surveys and analysing them to arrive at their own findings and conclusions. It is a work that a student must do largely under his / her own direction, in the field of the chosen area. This guideline helps to undertake project work successfully. It describes the procedures need to follow in order to get project started. It outlines the general rules and regulations which govern the project, both in terms of conduct and that of other involved parties. It tells who those involved parties are and how to communicate with them. It contains advice on a number of issues including presentation and quality standards.

2. Project Objectives

The primary aim of the project work is to initiate and train the students in the process and the methodology of research and make them competent enough to prepare themselves to face the challenges of further research. Specifically, project work intended to help:

- To apply previously learned knowledge and techniques to investigate / solve the problem and to manage the project;
- To identify a topic area appropriate for conducting a project, taking account of the student's particular interests.
- To find out a suitable research problem on current socio –economic issues of relevance for investigation or solution within the topic area.
- To plan the project so as to accomplish its goals within the allotted time.
- To evaluate the results or outcome of the work and present its findings.
- To present a satisfactory systematic written account of the project.

3: Planning the Project Work

- The Students are advised to begin working on their project immediately after second semester. He / she should see the supervisor on a regular basis – at least once in every week in the beginning. The student in consultation with the supervisor selects a problem, and plans and controls the project.

4: The Role of Supervisor

- The role of the supervisor will be to advise the student about all aspects of the project as it unfolds.
- Suggest some general areas of research for consideration and where possible, any examples of current research relevant to the topic.
- Discuss possible directions for the study and advice on aims and objectives.
- Be available for regular meetings.
- Examine written work and provide constructive criticism. It is not the responsibility of the supervisor to correct spelling mistakes, etc. other than to point out these are

present: nor is it the duty of the supervisor to organize the presentation content of the work, although advice may be provided if enough work has been submitted.

- Make student aware of inadequate progress or any other facts which could impede the completion of a successful piece of work.

5: Responsibilities of Students

- Student should try to keep supervisor informed about progress and plans in respect of project and of ideas concerning the nature of the ensuing report.
- To make appointments with the supervisor on a regular basis. If he / she is facing difficulty in arranging appointments he /she must contact the Head of Department.
- Provide written work to the supervisor to comment on.
- Submit the written work in advance of the appointment in order that the supervisor has time to offer constructive criticism.
- Comply with the regulations as detailed by the department from time to time.

6: Format of the Report

The project work will culminate in the submission of a report. All reports should have the following structure:

- **Title Page:** Giving the title, name of the student, student register Number, date, and supervisor name.
- **Preliminary Pages:** Certificates, Declaration, Acknowledgement etc.
- **Contents Page:** Giving the section structure and page numbers. The contents page should index all sections and appendices in the report with both their section reference and physical page number.
- **Abstract:** A one page summary of the work.
- **The Body of the Report**
- **Introduction :**
- Project Definition - stating what questions are set out to answer, the project objectives, the deliverables you were going to submit, and the justification for the work you have done. Often there is a high-level statement of purpose; followed by a detailed specification of the deliverable(s) you will produce to achieve the purpose(s). It includes:
 - Name / Title of the Project
 - Statement of the Problem
 - Why is the particular topic chosen?
 - Objectives
 - Hypothesis
 - Methodology (mathematical or statistical tools for hypothesis testing if any can be included)
 - Study Area
 - Scope of the Project
 - What contribution would the project make?

- **Literature Review:**
- This should include a discussion of the relevant research already done in the area.
- **Work Undertaken:** The methods chosen, their justification and the outcome, how the project is accomplished should be documented.
- **Results.**
- Findings, analyses, results of experiments and tests. All projects produce results. Examples of results include lists, tables, other reports, test outcomes and formal experimental results. These results must be clearly identified and presented as such. All results obtained should refer clearly to the methods used to obtain them and the shortcomings must be clearly stated.
- **Analysis and Discussion:**
- The findings and its interpretation are to be analysed pointing out its strengths and weaknesses.
- **Conclusion:**
- In the conclusion the candidate has to explain how well the objectives of the study have been achieved, where things worked well and where they did not, what he /she has learned from the project work.
- **Appendices:** (if any)
- Detailed technical material is often best in an appendix so the main report can be read without a break.
- **Bibliography:**
- A list in alphabetical order by author of those items referred to in the text. The final section must be a list of references consulted with full attribution and the text must contain full cross-referencing. All appendices require citations where necessary. When done well this section becomes an important deliverable of the project.

7: Submission

- Hand in three copies of the report to the department before the final dates for submission. Late submission will only be permitted under certain special conditions and only with the permission of the HOD in consultation with the supervisor.

8: Assessment

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| • Methodology | 10% |
| • Highlights | 10% |
| • Project Report and Presentation | 50% |
| • Viva Voce | 30% |
| • Total | 100 |

9: The Viva Voce

A viva voce will only be held in respect of projects which have been completed and assessed in advance.

- **Format of the Viva Voce**
- When a viva voce is indicated, the student will be informed in time of the date, time and place of the meeting. The viva voce will be conducted by the Chairman of BOE (or his/her representative.) and the supervisor and one of the faculty members.
- During the course of the viva voce, the student may be asked;
- Questions relating to the conduct of the project;
- Questions relating to the contents of the report;
- To demonstrate any conclusions / inferences arising out of the project;
- To give a brief (about 10 minutes) presentation of the project. [Facilities for such presentation must be provided.]

10: Technical Guide lines

The following suggested guidelines must be followed in preparing the Final project Report:

- **Good quality white executive bond paper A4 size** should be used for typing and duplication. Care should be taken to avoid smudging while duplicating the copies.
- **Page Specification** : (Written paper and source code)
- Left margin - 3.0 cms
- Right margin- 2.0 cms
- Top margin 2.5 cms
- Bottom margin 2.5cms
- **Page numbers** - All text pages as well as Program source code listing should be numbered at the bottom center of the pages.
- **Normal Body Text:** Font Size: 12, Times New Roman, Double Spacing, Justified. 6 point above and below para spacing
- **Paragraph Heading Font Size:** 14, Times New Roman, Bold, Left Aligned. 12 point above & below spacing.
- **Chapter Heading Font Size:** 20, Times New Roman, Centre Aligned, 30 point above and below spacing.
- **Coding Font size** : 10, Courier New, Normal

I. Cover Page

Title of the Project Report

(Times New Roman, Italic, Font size = 24)

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

M A in Economics

(Bookman Old Style, 16 point, center)

St.Aloysius College (Autonomous)

Mangaluru -3

Supervisor

(Name with Designation)

Reg. No.:

Submitted by:

(Student's name)

Submitted To

Department of Post-Graduate Studies and

Research in Economics

St. Aloysius College (Autonomous)

Mangaluru -3

_____ - _____

(Month and Year)

Note: Cover Page is to be repeated as first Inner Page

II: Acknowledgement

- In the "Acknowledgement" page, the writer recognises his / her indebtedness for guidance and assistance of the project supervisor and other members of the faculty. Courtesy demands that he also recognize specific contributions by other persons or institutions such as libraries and research foundations. Acknowledgements should be expressed simply, tastefully, and tactfully.

III: Certificate of the project Supervisor

CERTIFICATE

Name of the Supervisor

Full Address

This is to certify that this project entitled “ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx” submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of MASTER OF ARTS (Economics) to the Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Economics St Aloysius College(Autonomous) Mangaluru, done by Mr./Ms._____, Reg. No. _____ is an authentic work carried out by him/her under my guidance. The matter embodied in this project work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree or diploma to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the student

Signature of the Supervisor

Date:

Seal of the College

Signature of the HOD with Date

IV: Self Certificate

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled “ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx” done by me is an authentic work carried out for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of M A in Applied Economics under the guidance of_____. The matter embodied in this project work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree or diploma to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the student

Name of the Student

Reg No.

Department Name

V: Bibliography

Use the following style and punctuation in references.

- **Books**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J. (1996). "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963). "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio," Ohio State University.

- **Contributions to books**

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David
- Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

- **Journal and other articles**

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

- **Conference papers**

- Chandel K.S. (2009): "Ethics in Commerce Education." Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

- **Unpublished dissertations and theses**

- Kumar S. (2006): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

- **Online resources**

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

- **Website**

- Kelkar V. (2009): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Economic and Political Weekly, Viewed on February 17, 2011, <http://epw.in/epw/user/viewabstract.jsp>

- **Regarding the single-volume reference**

- Author's name in normal order (and not beginning with the last name as in a bibliography) followed by a comma; 2. Title of work, underlined to indicate italics; 3. Place and date of publication; 4. Pagination references (The page number). Example: John Gassner, *Masters of the Drama*, New York: Dover Publications, Inc. 1954, p. 315.

- **Regarding multivolume reference**
- Author's name in the normal order; 2. Title of work, underlined to indicate italics; 3. Place and date of publication; 4. Number of volume; 5. Pagination references (The page number).
- **Regarding works arranged alphabetically**
- For works arranged alphabetically such as encyclopedias and dictionaries, no pagination reference is usually needed. In such cases the order is illustrated as under:
- **Example: "Salamanca," Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th Edition.**
- **Regarding periodicals reference**
- Name of the author in normal order; 2. Title of article, in quotation marks; 3. Name of periodical, underlined to indicate italics; 4. Volume number; 5. Date of issuance; 6. Pagination.
- **Regarding anthologies and collections reference** Quotations from anthologies or collections of literary works must be acknowledged not only by author, but also by the name of the collector.
- **Regarding second-hand quotations reference**
- In such cases the documentation should be handled as follows: 1. Original author and title; 2. "quoted or cited in,"; 3. Second author and work.
- Example: J.F. Jones, Life in Ploynesia, p. 16, quoted in History of the Pacific Ocean area, by R.B. Abel, p. 191.
- **Case of multiple authorship**
- If there are more than two authors or editors, then in the documentation the name of only the first is given and the multiple authorship is indicated by "et al." or "and others". Subsequent references to the same work need not be so detailed as stated above. If the work is cited again without any other work intervening, it may be indicated as *ibid*, followed by a comma and the page number.
