Vikram University, Ujjain

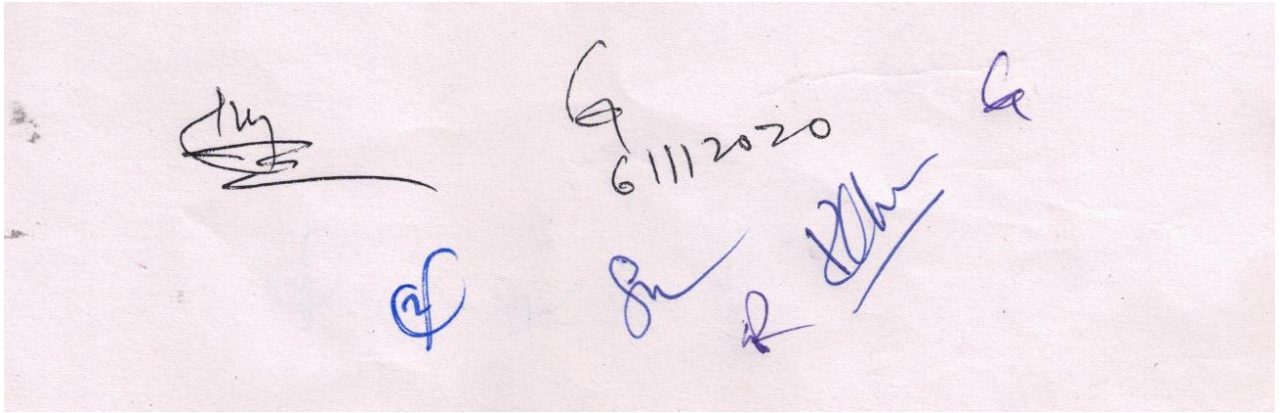M.A.

Economics

(CBCS Semester System)

Scheme and Syllabus

(2018)

School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
MA Ist Semester (Eco.)CBCS

MICRO ECONOMICS (Eco 101C)

Course Objective

This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory. The emphasis will be on thinking like an economist and the course will illustrate how microeconomic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations.

Course Learning Outcomes

The course introduces the students to the first course in economics from the perspective of individual decision making as consumers and producers. The students learn some basic principles of microeconomics, interactions of supply and demand, and characteristics of perfect and imperfect markets.

Unit –I

Microeconomics:Definition, scope and importance; Economic models: Role and significance of assumption in economic models, Empirical testing of economic models. Theory of Demand and Elasticity of Demand, Demand analysis: Cardinal, ordinal and Behaviouristic approaches of Utility analysis; Indifference curves theory; Income and substitution effects; Compensated demand curves; The revealed preference theory, Modern development in Utility Analysis.

Unit-II

Theory of Production: Iso-quant curve, Production function, Stages of production function; Returns to factor proportions; Return to scale; Elasticity of substitution; Technical progress and production function; Cost and Revenue Analysis (traditional and modern theories of cost). Equilibrium of the firm-marginal analysis: Optimum factor combination and product combination.

Unit-III

Market Structures and Pricing Process: Equilibrium of firm and industry under perfect competition; Monopoly; bilateral monopoly; and Monopolistic competition; Excess capacity and imperfect competition: Pricing and output behaviour under oligopoly: Collusive and non-collusive models: Extensions of the oligopoly:models: Models of Bamuol, Morris and Williamson.

Unit-IV

Theory of Distribution: The Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution; The adding up Problem and Euler's theorem. Modern theory of distribution. Theory of Rent: Ricardian and Modern. Theories of Interest: Classical, Neo-classical, Keynesian and IS-LM curve theories, Theories of Wages: Wage determination under perfect and imperfect competition; wage determination under trade unionism. Theories of profits. Classical, Marxian and Kaleski's theories.
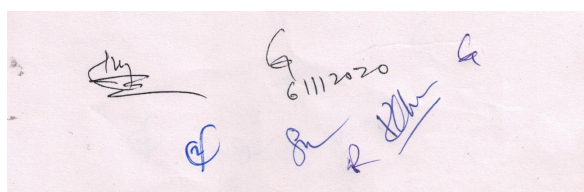
Unit-V

Welfare Economics Pigovian welfare economics-Pareto optimal conditions; Value judgement; Social welfare function; Compensation principle; Inability to obtain optimum welfare – Imperfections, market failure, decreasing costs; Uncertainty and non–existent and incomplete markets; Theory of second best – Arrow's impossibility theorem, Rawl's theory of Justice; Equity efficiency trade off.

SUGGESTED READING:

Kreps, David M., A Course in Microeconomic Theory, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

Koutsoyiannis, A., Modern Microeconomics, (2nd Edition), Macmillan Press, London.

Layard, P.R.G. and A.W. Walters, Microeconomic Theory, McGraw Hill, New York.

Lipsey, R.G. and Chrysal, K. Alec "An Introduction to Positive Economics " (OUP).

Salvatore, D. "Microeconomic Theory" (Shaum's Outline series, Tata McGraw Hill).

Sen, A., Microeconomics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Varian, H., Microeconomic Analysis.

Baumol, W.J., Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
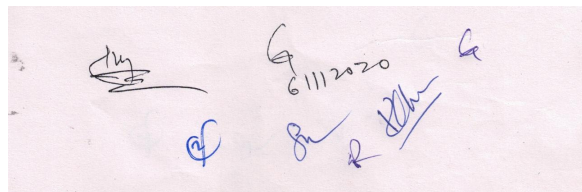
School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
MA Ist Semester (Eco.)CBCS

M.A. Economics Semester-I

Paper – II Macro Economics **(Eco 102 C)**

Time: 3 Hrs. **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective: This course introduces the students to formal modeling of a macro-economy. It discusses various alternative theories of output and employment determination in a closed economy in the short run as well as medium run, and the role of policy in this context. It introduces the students on various theoretical issues related to an open economy. It also introduces students to various micro-founded theories of macro behaviour, e.g., consumption and investment behaviour of households and the demand for money generated in the household sector.

Course Learning Outcomes: This course enables students to analyse the macroeconomic performance of various countries using formal analytical tools. It also allows them to evaluate important macroeconomic policies and their implications.The student will be able to understand conceptual framework and working of modern economic system .A student of macroeconomics has distinct vision of looking to different economic happenings with different economic perspective .

Unit -1

Nature of Macro Economics, Basic Concepts Stock and Flow Variables, Functional relationships, National Income and its measurement, GDP and GNP, Importance of NI Estimation, Nl and Economic Welfare, Nl Estimation in India.

Unit – 2

Macro Economic Equilibrium, Income Determination in Closed and Open Economy, Consumption and Investment Function, Concept of Simple Multiplier, Public Expenditure, Export, Tax, Balanced Budget and Dynamic Multiplier.

Unit – 3

The Component of Money Supply. Interest Rate, Theory of Liquidity Preference, IS-LM Analysis and Interest Rate Determination . Monetary Policy and its Instruments.

Unit – 4

Theories of Employment, Classical Theory, Say's Law of Market, Classical

Model with and without saving and Investment, Criticism of the Model. Keynesian Model with Demand and Supply of Money.. Keynes Vs the Classics. Measurement and Trend of Unemployment in Indian Economy.

Unit – 5

Theories of Consumption and Investment- APC and MPC. Factors affecting consumption. Income - Consumption Hypothesis, Saving Function, Paradox of Thrift Investment Function, Determinants of Investments MEC and MEI Theories of Investment, C, S, I measurement in Indian Economy
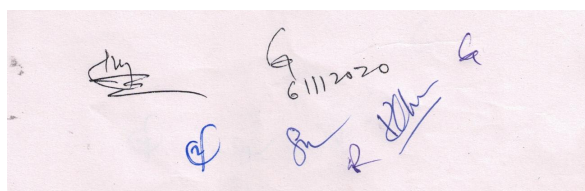
Books Recommended:

1. E.J. Shapiro   Macro Economic Analysis
2. W.H. Bransin: Macro Economic Theory and Policy
3. M.L. Jhingan: Macro Economic Theory
4. M.C. Vaishya: Macro Economic Theory
5. SunilBhaduri Macro Economic Analysis'

Macro Economics, Sethi T T.

Rao VKRV (1983), India's National Income, Sage Publication, New Delhi.

Ackley G (1978) Macro Economics: Theory and Policy, Mac'Millan, New York.
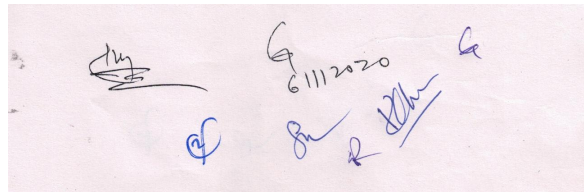
School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
MA Ist Semester (Eco.)CBCS

Semester-I
MM – 50

Paper – III Public Economics (**Eco 103 C**)

Time: 3 Hrs.   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective: Public economics is the study of government policy from the points of view of economic efficiency and equity. The paper deals with the nature of government intervention and its implications for allocation, distribution and stabilization. Inherently, this study involves a formal analysis of government taxation and expenditures. The subject encompasses a host of topics including public goods, market failures and externalities. The paper is divided into two sections, one dealing with the theory of public economics and the other with the Indian public finances.

Course Learning Outcomes: The module aims to introduce students to the main theortical and empirical concepts in public economics, equip students with a thorough analytical grasp of implications of government intervention for allocation, distribution and stabilization, and familiarise students with the main issues in government revenues and expenditure. At the end of the module the students should be able to demonstrate their understanding of the public economics. In some models, the student will be required to deal with simple algebra problems that will help them to better understand these concepts, use diagrammatic analysis to demonstrate and compare the economic welfare effects of various environmental policy options, demonstrate their understanding of the usefulness and problems related to taxation and government expenditure, and demonstrate their critical understanding of public policies

Unit-1

Public Choice Voting and Resource Allocation, Public Choice analysis, The Growth of Government Significance Failure.

Unit – 2

Role of Govt, in Organized Society - Govt, as an agent for Economic Planning & Development Concept of Public Goods, Private Goods and Merit Goods. Theory of Maximum Social Advantage, Theory - Dalton, Pigou's& Musgrav.

Unit – 3

Public Expenditure - Wagner's Law of Increasing State Activities, Wiesman, Peacock hypothesis. Effects of Public Expenditure, Efficiency Effect, Incentive Effect, A locative Effect on Distribution, Employment, Economic Stability & Economic Development. Dalton's Norm of Public Expenditure, Fiscal policy and its objectives.

Unit-4

Economics of Taxation - Canons of Taxation, Taxable Capacity, Factors Determining Taxable Capacity, and Its Significance. Theories of Taxation Benefit Theory, The Cost Service Theory and Ability to Pay Theory, Incidence of Taxes. Effects of Taxation Efficiency Effect, Incentive Effect, A locative Effect. Effect on Distribution, On Employment, On Economic Stability.

Unit- 5

Debt- Public Debt & Economic Growth, Public Debt and Inflation, Public Debt as a means of regulating economy. Debt Burden, Debt redemption, Deficit financing.
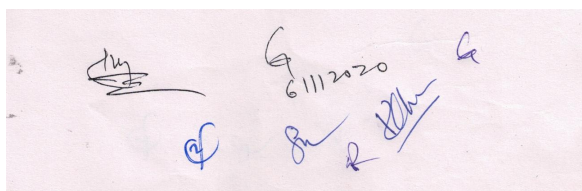
Books Recommemded:
1. R.A.Musgrave   Theory of Public Finance
2. Allan Brownlee   Economics of Public Finance
3. A.C.Pigou   Public Finance
4. R.N.Bhargava   Theory of Working Union of Finance in India
5. N.R. Bhargava   Indian Public Finance
6. A.E.A.   Reading in Fpscal policy
7. A.P. Lerner   Economics of Employment (Relevant Chapters)
8. B.R. Mishra   Indian Federal Finance
9. Andley & Sundharam   Public Economics and Public Finance (Also Hindi Edition)
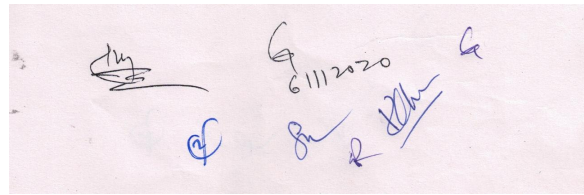
Paper – IV Quantitative Techniques and Statistics (Eco 104 C)

Time: 3 Hrs. **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective: The course teaches students the basics of probability theory and statistical inference. It sets a necessary foundation for the econometrics courses within the Honours programme. The familiarity with probability theory will also be valuable for courses in advanced microeconomic theory. The objective of this course is to provide an understanding for the graduate student on statistical concepts to include probability, probability distributions, sampling, estimation, hypothesis testing and regression for economic forecasting.

Course Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student should understand the concept of random variables and be familiar with some commonly used discrete and continuous distributions of random variables. They will be able to estimate population parameters based on random samples and test hypotheses about these parameters. An important learning outcome of the course will be the capacity to analyse statistics in everyday life to distinguish systematic differences among populations from those that result from random sampling.

Unit-1

Definition, Importance & Scope of statistics, Measures of Central tendency Measures of dispersion and skewness: Correlation Analysis: Correlation Coefficient, Methods of Computing simple correlation, concept of probable Error. Spearman's coefficient of Rank correlation.

Unit – 2

Linear and Simultaneous Equations up to Three Variables and Its Application in Economics, e.g., Calculation of equilibrium Prices, Impact of Tax and Subsidy etc.
Demand and Supply Model, Calculations of Factor Prices. Calculations of Macro Economic Variables.

Unit – 3

Simple Differentiation and its Application in Economics i.e., Calculation of Elasticity of Demand and its Coefficient. Marginal Cost and Revenue. Productivity, Price determination Conditions under different Markets.

Unit – 4

Regression Analysis: Concept, Regression lines, finding regression coefficients and equations. Interpolation and Extrapolation; Concept, significance, assumptions, methods of Interpolation and Extrapolation.

Unit – 5

Index Numbers: A Conceptual frame work, uses, types, problems in construction of Index numbers, The chain index numbers, Base Shifting and deflating the index numbers, cost of living index numbers.
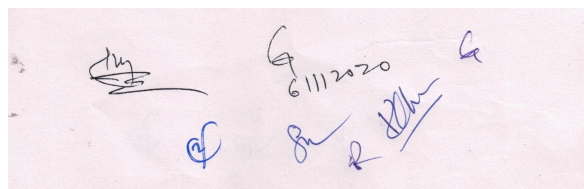
Books Recomended :

1. Gupta & Gupta – Statistics
2. R.G.D.Allen – Statistics for Economics
3. Metha and Madnani – Mathematics For Economics
4. A.L.Bowliy – Elements of Statistics
5. Croxton & Cowden – Applied General Statistics
6. JITs Chandan – Staistics for Business & Economics
7. S.R.Gupta – Statistical methods
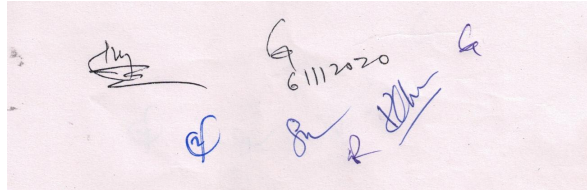
School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-I
M.A. Economics
MM – 50
Paper – V Labour Economics (Eco 105 ED-1)

Time: 3 Hrs. **(M.M.10+40=50)**

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The importance of education and health in improving well-being is reflected in their inclusion among the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations member states, which include among other goals, achieving universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating diseases. This course provides a microeconomic framework to analyze, among other things, individual choice in the demand for health and education, government intervention and aspects of inequity and discrimination in both sectors. It also gives an overview of health and education in India.

Course Learning Outcomes
The students will learn the role of health and education OF Labours. They will be able to apply economic theory to understand the demand for health care, market failure in labour market economic evaluation of labour welfare programmes and the role of labour policy in the Indian Economy.

इकाई–1 **Unit. 1**
श्रम अर्थ, विषेपताऍ, प्रकार एवं महत्व भारत जैसे विकासषील देष के आर्थिक विकास मे श्रम की भूमिका लक्षण भारत में श्रम बाजार के लक्षण एवं विकास ।

Labour - Meaning. Pecularities, Types and Significance Role of Labour in Economic Development of a
Developing Country like India. Chracterics and Growth of Labour market in India.

इकाई–2 **Unit. 2**
मजदूरी का मॉग एवं पूर्ति सिद्धांत मजदूरी की विभिन्न अवधारणाऍ
˙ उचित मजदूरी ।
इ० जीवन निर्वाह मजदूरी
ब० न्यूनतम मजदूरी ।
  राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति , भारत में बोनस की समस्या ।

Demand and Supply Theory of Wages
Various Concepts of Wages :
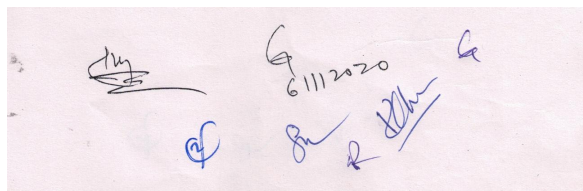**(a) Fair Wages .**
(b) Living Wages.
(c) Minimum Wages
Minimum Wages Act. 1948.
Wages, Efficiency of Labour and Productivity in India .
Wages Policy Under the Five year Plans.
Problem of Bonus in India .

इकाई–3Unit- 3

सामाजिक सुरक्षा – अर्थ उद्गम, विकास उद्देष्य एवं विधियॉ । भारत में सामाजिक सुरक्षा की विभिन्न योजनाऍ श्रम – कल्याण – अर्थ, उद्देष्य, विकास, क्षेत्र, एवं वर्गीकरण

भारत में विभिन्न अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित श्रम कल्याण गतिविधियॉ ।सरकार द्वारा

इ नियोक्ता द्वारा   **ब** श्रम–संगठनो द्वारा ।

Social Security – Meaning Origin, Growth, Aims and Methods .

Defferent Schemes of Social Security in India .

Labour Welfare - Meaning, Aims, Growth, Scope and Classification .

Labour Welfare Activities done by different Agenceies in India.

(a) By Government.

(b) By Employers.

(c) By Trade Unions .

इकाई–4Unit- 4

औद्योगिक विवाद–अर्थ, प्रकार, कारण, दुप्परिणाम, बचाव एवं समझोते प्रबंध में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी ।सामुहिक सौदेबाजी ।

भारत में श्रमिक संघ आन्दोलन का विकास, कठिनाइयॉ, कमियॉ, एवं भारत में श्रमिक संघ आन्दोलन को सषक्त बनाने के उपाय A

Industrial Disputes – Meaning Types , Causes Consequence Prevention and Settlement. Industrial

Disputes in India – Main Causes and Remedies .

Industrial Dispute Act. 1947.

Worker's Participation in management.

Collective Bargaining .

Trade Union Definition, Need Growth, Approaches and Functions.

Trade Union Movement in India – Growth, Difficulties, Draw backs and Measures to strengthen the

Trade union Movement in India .

इकाई–5Unit- 5

भारत मे ौद्योगिक श्रमिको की आवासीय समस्याऍ

भारत में श्रम अधिनियम

भारत में बाल एवं महिला श्रम ।

बाल श्रम को रोकने के उपाय ।

भारत एवं अंतर्राप्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ।

Unit V Problem of Housing of industrial workers in India.

Labour Act. 1948.
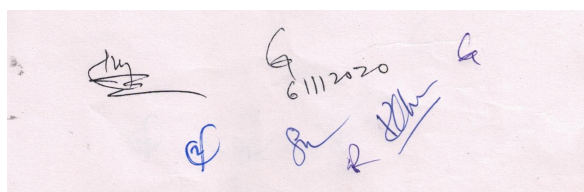
Child and Women Labour in India .

Measures to Prevents Child Labour .

India and International Labour Organisation.

Books Recommended:

1. Labour Economics: Issue and Policy , M S Chauhan, Omega Publication, Delhi

2. Labour Welfare, Amit Saxena, Centrum Publication, Delhi

Paper – VI Agriculture Economics (Eco 106 ED-1)

Time: 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

COURSE OBJECTIVES: students will be able to explain economic development with dualistic Economy also understand basic knowledge of agriculture sector. Students will be familiar with labour issues and able to explain significance of agriculture. Students will be familiar with credit system in agriculture sector Agriculture and economic development; Agriculture – Industry Linkage, Interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy; Agriculture and rural poverty.

Course Learning Outcomes

The students will learn the role of agriculture in economic development rs. They will be able to apply economic theory to understand the agriculture and economic development, land reforms, agriculture credit, farming pattern. It will help to understand role of agro policy in the Indian Economy.

इकाई—1 Unit. 1

1. कृषि अर्थशास्त्र—अर्थ प्रकृति और क्षेत्र
2. ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था में कृषि की भूमिका
3. कृषि विकास की अवस्थाऐं
4. लीविस का निदर्श और रेने व फे के द्वारा उसमें सुधार।

1- Agricultural Economics - Meaning ,Nature and Scope

2- Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy

3- Stages of Agriculture Development

4- Lewis Model and Rene- Fe contribution.

इकाई—2 Unit. 2

1. कृषि में आगतों के अनुकूलतम संयोग की समस्या (भूमि श्रम व पूंजी के सन्दर्भ में)
2. कृषि पद्धतियॉ एवं उनके प्रकार—सहकारी बनाम निजी
3. कृषि जोत
4. भारत एवं मध्यप्रदेश में भूमि सुधार

1- Optimum Combination problems in Agriculture input (in reference to Land, Labour and Capital)

2- Agriculture System and their types co operative v/s private

3- Agriculture Holdings

4- Land Reforms in India and M.P.

इकाई—3 Unit- 3

1. कृषि ऋणग्रस्तता
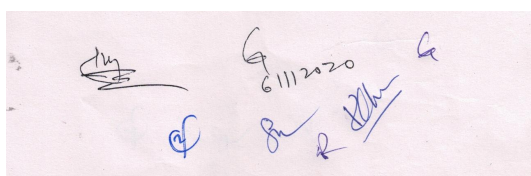
2. कृषि वित्त–स्त्रोत प्रकार एवं समस्याऐं

3. कृषि विपणन– प्रकार एवं समस्याऐं

4. कृषि कीमतों में उच्चावचन, कृषि मूल्य नीति, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य

1- Agricultural indebtedness

2- Agricultural Finance- source , types and problems

3- Agricultural Marketing- types and problems

4- Fluctuations in Agricultural Prices, Agriculture Price Policy , Minimum
Support Price

इकाई–4 Unit- 4

1. योजना काल में कृषि विकास
2. कृषि में तकनीकी विकास, सूखी खेती, हरित क्रांति
3. फार्म प्रबंधन
4. कृषि करारोपण

1- Agriculture Development in Planned Periods

2- Technological Development in Agriculture, Dry Farming, Green Revolution.

3- Farm Management

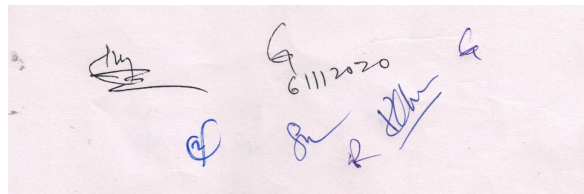4- Agriculture Taxation.

इकाई–5 Unit- 5

1. वैश्विक सन्दर्भ में भारतीय कृषि के मुद्दें
2. विश्वव्यापार संगठन में कृषि सम्बंधित प्रावधान
3. मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विकास
4. मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि सम्बंधित समस्याऐं एवं समाधान

1- Issue of Indian Agriculture in Global Perspective

2- Provisions regarding Agriculture in W.T.O.
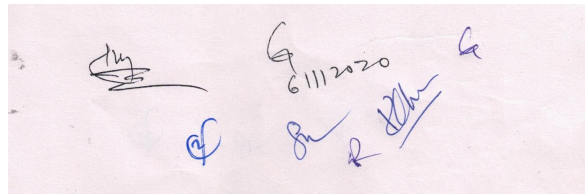
3- Agriculture Development in Madhya Pradesh

4- Agriculture related problems and suggestions in Madhya Pradesh

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School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-I
M.A. Economics
MM – 50 (M.M.25+25)

</div>

Paper – VII Comprehensive Viva-Voce (Eco 107 SAVEA-1)

Its an oral Presentationon all theory paper by the student infront of Internal,External and Head of the Department.

Paper – I Micro Economics- II (Eco 201 C)

Time: 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective
This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory. The emphasis will be on thinking like an economist and the course will illustrate how microeconomic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations.

Course Learning Outcomes
The course introduces the students to the first course in economics from the perspective of individual decision making as consumers and producers. The students learn some basic principles of microeconomics, interactions of supply and demand, and characteristics of perfect and imperfect markets.

Unit -1
Perfect Competition short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry, price and output determination, supply cure; Monopoly, short run and long run equilibrium, Price discrimination, welfare aspects, Monopoly control and regulation.

Unit-2
Monopolistic Competition- general and Chamberlain approaches to equilibrium, equilibrium of the firm and the group with product differentiation and selling costs, excess capacity under monopolistic and imperfect competition, criticism of monopolistic competition, Oligopoly, Chamberlain, Kinked demand curve and collusive (cartels and mergers, price leadership), Price and output determination under monopsony and bilateral monopoly

Unit -3
Distribution : neo classical approach – Marginal Productivity theory; Elasticity of technical substitution, technical progress and factor shares; Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets Macro theories of distribution – Ricardian Marxian.

Unit – 4
Wages – theories, marginal productivity, minimum wages, determination of rent – classical and modern theories qusi-rent, theory of interest – liquidity preference, IS- LM curve, theories of profit.

Unit – 5
Welfare Economics: partial and general Equilibrium, Pigovian welfare economics; Pareto optimal conditions, Value judgment ; Social welfare function; compensation principle; inability to obtain optimum welfare- Imperfections, market failure, decreasing costs, uncertainty and non- existent and incomplete markets; Theory of Second Best, Arrow's impossibility theorem. Walrasian and Marshall condition of the existence of the general Equilibrium.

Basic ReadingList :
1. Kreps. David M.(1990), A Course in Microeconomic Theory Princeton university Press, Princeton.
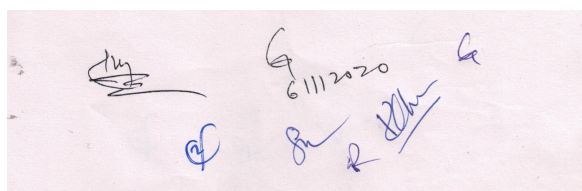
Paper – II Statistical Inferences and Research Methods   (Eco 202 C)

Time : 3 Hrs.
(M.M.10+40=50)

COURSE DESCRIPTION: This course provides an introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques. It covers statistical concepts of hypothesis testing, estimation and diagnostic testing of simple regression models.
COURSE LEARING OUTCOME :It helps in data analysis ,learn the process of research and scrutinize the primary and secondary data ,It helps to perfectly present broader economic fact in numbers for further policy decisions and economic planning. The subject helps in hypothesis testing on various business exercise and entrepreneurship

Unit -1
Meaning and concepts of Research, Types of Research, Steps in Scientific Research, Research Design, Sampling Techniques of data collection, Research Report Writings.
Unit-2
Analysis of Time Series – Introduction, Utility and Components of Time Series, Measurement of Trend by Graphic Method, Semi- Average & Moving Average Method and Least Squares Method.
Unit – 3
 Probability and Theorems: Concepts and Definition, Calculation of Probability, Theorems Addition Theorem and Multiplication Theorem. Theoretical Probability, Distribution :Normal, Binomial & Poison Distribution.
**Unit – 4**
Hypothesis, Test of Hypothesis, Standard Error and Sampling Distribution, Estimation, Significance of Attributes Large Samples and Small Sample, t- test, R^2.

Unit-5
Chi Square Test & Goodness of Fit and Analysis of Variance, F & Z test.

Books Recommended :
1. Gupta & Gupta – Statistics
2. D. N. Elhance – Fundamentals of Statistics (Hindi and English Edition)
3. Couner – Statistics in Theory & Practice
4. R.G.D.Allen – Statistics for Economics
5. A.L.Bowliy – Elements of Statistics
6. Croxton & Cowden – Applied General Statistics
7. JITs Chandan – Staistics for Business & Economics
8. S.R.Gupta – Statistical Methods
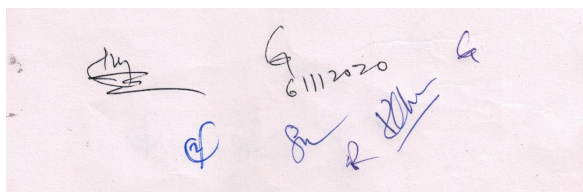
Paper – III International Economics (Eco 203 C)

Time : 3 Hrs.
(M.M.10+40=50)

Course Objective: This course develops a systematic exposition of theories that try to explain the composition, direction, and consequences of international trade, and the determinants and effects of trade policy and focusing on national policies as well as international monetary systems. It concludes with an analytical account of the causes and consequences of the rapid expansion of international financial flows in recent years.

Course Learning Outcome: . 1. Internal economics helps students to get acquinted with different theories of international trade and use in judging the degree and direction of world trade 2. The concept of terms of trade helps student to judge the balance to trade between developed and developing nations. 3.The subject helps to judge the theories of exchange rate ,imbalance in BOT and BOP 4.It helps student to understand the concept of full convertibility of currency and role of various international financial institution in development 5. A student of international economics can set up fresh Start–Up in export and import of goods and services.

Unit – 1
Distinguishing features of Interregional and International Trade; Differences and Similarities between Inter-Regional and International Trade; Importance and Scope of International Trade, International division of labour and specialization; Smith's theory of Absolute Difference in Costs; Richardo's Theory of comparative differences in costs and its application in underdeveloped countries.

Unit – 2
Mill's Thoery of Reciprocal Demand; Concept of Offer Curves; Explanation of Mill's Concept of Reciprocal Demand with the help of Marshall's Offer Curves. International Trade Equilibrium; Some analytical tools – offer curves, Production Possibility Curves; the Community Indifference Curves; Equilibrium in Community Consumption and Output.

Unit – 3
Haberler's Theory of Opportunity Costs ; International Trade under constant, increasing and decreasing opportunity costs. The Modem Theory of Factor Endowments; its explanation under price criterion and physical criterion; Theory relevance today. Its superiorty over the Classical theory; Leontief Paradox

Unit – 4
International Trade and Factor prices, Samuelson's Factor Price Equalization Theorem. The Terms of Trade – Meaning and various concepts of Terms of Trade; Factors affecting the Terms of Trade; Terms of Trade and underdeveloped countries.

Unit-5
Tariffs meanings and types – Effects of Tariff under Partial and General Equilibrium; Optimum Tariff and Welfare; Effects of Tariff on Income distribution. The Stopler – Samuelson Theorem, Dumping: Types, Objectives and Effects of dumping; Current Incidence of dumping in India and its impact on our economy; Anti-Dumping measures.
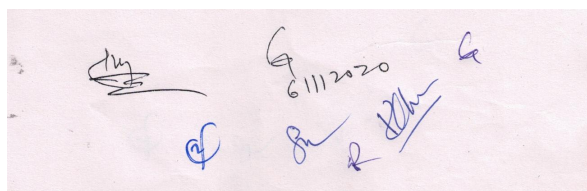
Books Recommended:

1. Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) – International Trade Selected Readings, CambrigeUniversity Press, Massachusetts.
2. Carbough – R.J.International Economics, International Thompson Publishing, New York.
3. Kenen, P.B. – The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London
4. Kindleberger,C.P.- International Economics, R.D.Irwin, Homewood
5. Soderston, B.- International Economics, The Macmillian Press Ltd., London.
6. Francis Cherunilam - International Economics
7. Francis Cherunilam - International Business
8. D.M.Mithani - International Economics
9. H.G.Mannur- International Economics
10. Peter B. Kenen – The International Economy
11. P. Subba Rao - International Busine
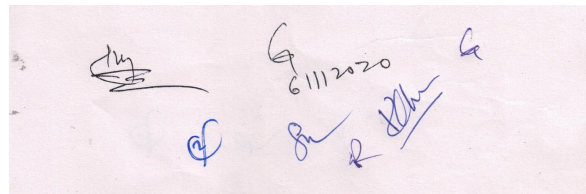
Paper – IV Monetary Economics and Banking (Eco 204 C)

Time : 3 Hrs.   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective: This course exposes students to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of economy. It highlights the organization, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also discusses interest rates, monetary management and instruments of monetary control. Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India are also covered.

Course Learning Outcomes: The subject helps students in financial awareness,working of money and capital market,provide knowledge of day to day functioning of banking system .It highlights organization ,structure and role of financial mkts .It helps to understand various dimensions of Indian central bank monetary policy.It helps to understand various banking reforms undertaken by the goverment for smooth functioning of banking system.

Unit – 1
Theories of Value of Money-Fischer, Cambridge equations, the cash balances approach Keynesian Theory of Money and Prices, the Real balance Effect, Modern – Quantity Theory of Money

Unit – 2
Measures of Money stock, Creation of Credit Money Multiplier, Instruments of Monetary Controls, Monetary Policy its role and effectiveness.

Unit -3
Inflation measurement and types of inflation, demand and Supply Side inflation, Excess Demand and Inflation, effects of Inflation, Methods to Check Inflation, stagflation and Anti-Inflation Policy, Inflation and Indian Economy. Inflation and Unemployment, Phillips Curve, the Relationship between Inflation and Unemployment.

Unit – 4
Banking Systems in India, Types of Banks, Banks as Depositaries, Demand Deposits, bank as Financial Intermediaries, Commercial Banking origin & Growth, Functions of Commercial Banks. Role of Commercial Banks in a Developing Economy, New Trends in Commercial Banking, RBI.

Unit – 5
Business Cycles, Meaning and Nature, theories of Trade Cycle, Monetary Theory Schumpeter, Keynesian, Samulson and Hicks Non Monetary Theories of Business cycles

Books Recommended:
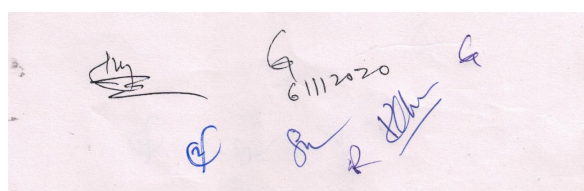|	
E.J. Shapiro W.H. Bransin	Macro Economic Analysis
M.L. Jhingan	Macro Economic Theory and Policy
M.C. Vaishya Sunil Bhaduri	Economic Theory : Macro Economics
K.K. Kurihara	Monetary Theory and Public Policy

Paper – V Industrial Economics (Eco 205 ED-2)

Time : 3 Hrs.   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Objective: This paper provides the conceptual frame work of Industrial Economic Theories and Policies.

CLO students should be able to explain approaches of Industrial development, and also be able for explain to Industrial Issues, students should be familiar with various Institution to strengthen the Industrial development students should be familiar with conceptual frame work of Industrial system

इकाई–1 **Unit- 1**

औद्योगिकरण की अवधारणा , स्वरूप एवं प्रभाव भारत में तीव्र औद्योगिक विकास के अनुकूल एवं प्रतिकूल घटक । भारत की नई औद्योगिक नीति – 1991 से अब तक । भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास की वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियॉ ।

Meaning, Rational, pattern and impact of industrialization. Factors favburing and Hampering Rapid Industria! Development of India. New Industrial Policy in India, from 1991 to till date. Recent trends in Indian Industrial growth.

इकाई–2Unit- 2

फर्म की अवधारणा एवं संगठन, फर्म का व्यावसायिकवर्गीकरण , गतिविधियों के आधार पर क्षेत्रिक आधार पर स्वामित्व के आधार पर सरंचना। (सार्वजनिक, निजि, संयुक्त, सहकारी , क्षेत्र) ।

Concept and organization of a firm, Business classification of firm on the basis of, its activities, Sector, and Ownership structure.(Public, Private, Joint and Cooperative Sectors)

इकाई–3 **Unit- 3**

औद्योगिक संयोजन एवं इसका फर्म की कार्य कुषलता एवं आर्थिक षक्ति पर प्रभाव । औद्योगिक स्थानीयकरण के सिद्धांत – वेबर एवं सार्जेण्ट फ्लोरेंस, स्थानीयकरण को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्व, औद्योगिक रूग्णता ।

Industrial combination and its impact on efficiency of the firm and economic power. Theories of Industrial location - Weber and Sargent Florence; Factors affecting location, Industrial Sickness:

इकाई–4 **Unit- 4**

भारत के प्रमुख बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों का विकास एवं वर्तमान समस्याएँ – लोहा एवं इस्पात उद्योग सूती वस्त्र उद्योग, जूट उद्योग, सीमेन्ट उद्योग, चीनी उद्योग एवं इंजीनिरियंग वस्तुएँ (संगठित निर्माण क्षेत्र) भारत में लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योग का विकास ।

Growth and current problems of selected large scale industries in India Iron & steel, Cotton textiles, Jute, Cement, Sugar and engineering goods. (Organized in Manufacturing Sector), Development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in India.

इकाई–5 **Unit- 5**

औद्योगिक वित्त के स्त्रोत – स्व पूंजी, उधार पूंजी , औद्योगिक वित्त संस्थाएँ जैसे – आई.डी.बी.आई, आई.एफ.सी. आई. , एस.एफ.सी. , एस.आईडी. सी. व्यापारिक बैंक ।

Sources of Industrial finance owned capital , borrowed capital, industrial finance institutions – IDBI, , IFCI, SFC , SIDC, Commercial Banks .

Books Recommended:

1.Industrial Development,M L Narasaiah, Discovary Publication, Mumbai-Delhi

2.Industrial Economics:

3.Industrial Relation and Labour Law,Shiv Kumar Singh, Centrum, Delhi

4. Industrial Relation in India, S. Usmani, Sonali Publication, Delhi
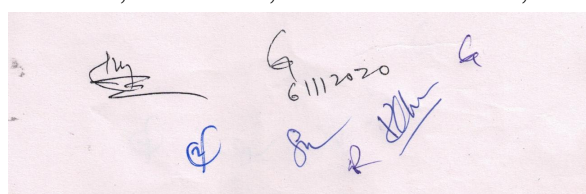
Paper – VI Economics of Insurance (Eco 206 ED-2)

Time : 3 Hrs
(M.M.10+40=50)

Objective: This paper provides the conceptual frame work of Economic Theories of Insurance and Policies.

CLO : Paper helps to gain knowledge of various means and methods of Insurance, types of Insurance, different institution and regulation in insurance sector.

इकाई–1 **Unit- 1**

बीमा की अवधारणा, बीमा का वर्गीकरण, जीवन बीमा के प्रकार, सामान्य बीमा के प्रकार, जोखिम का विचार, जोखिम के प्रकार एवं वर्गीकरण ।

Concept of Insurance, Classification of Insurance, Types of Life Insurance, Types of General Insurance , concept of risk, kinds and classification of risk.

इकाई–2 **Unit- 2**

बीमा के आधारभूत सिद्धांत, बीमा के वैधानिक सिद्धांत, भारतीय अनुबंध अधिनियम, ।

Basic Principles of Insurance, Legal Principles of Insurance , Indian contract Act.

इकाई–3 **Unit- 3**

बीमा के वित्तिय सिद्धांत, प्रब्याजि, विनियोग, अतिरेक, प्रतीक्षा सिद्धांत, जोखिम मुल्यांकन, अभिगोपन ।

Financial Principle , Premium, Investment, Surplus, Theory of Rating, Risk Appraisal, Underwriting .

इकाई–4 **Unit- 4**

भारत में बीमा का इतिहास, बीमा व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीय करण, जीवन बीमा निगम तथा जी.आई.सी. का संगठनात्मक ढांचा, बीमा कंपनी की विनियोग नीति ।

History of Insurance in India, Nationalisation of Insurance Business, organizational set up of LIC and GIC, Investment Policy of Insurance Companies

इकाई–5 **Unit- 5**

बीमा व्यवसाय का निजिकरण, बीमा नियामक मंडल, नवीन बीमा उत्पाद, तथा सेवाऍ । भारत में बीमा का भविष्य, बीमा व्यवसाय में विदेषी कंपनीज ।

Privatization of Insurance Business, Insurance Regulatory Authority, New Insurance Products and Services, Future of Insurance in India, Foreign Companies in Insurance.

Books Recommended:

1. Inssurance:Principals and Practices, P K Khanna, Wisdom Publication
2. Insurrance Management, Harish Sood, Amol Publication.
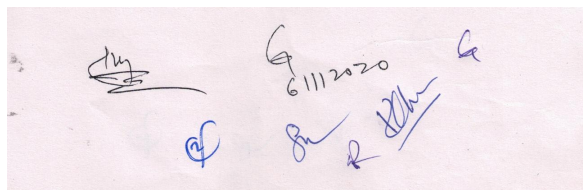
Paper – VII –Communication & Personality Development (ECO 207 SAVEA-2)

Time: 3 Hor.   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Objective: This paper provides the Communication skills & Personality Development **of the students.**
CLO : It helps sensitize students to their communicative behavior . It helps enable them to reflect and improve on their communicative behavior/performance • It helps build capacities for self criticism and facilitate growth . It helps lead students to effective performances in communication Introduction to the course (warm up activities)

Unit 1
Listening Skills
Types of Listening (Theory /Definition) .Tips for Effective Listening . Academic Listening- (lecturing). Listening to Talks and Presentations. Listening to Announcements- (Railway/ Bus stations/ Airport / stadium announcement etc.).
Unit 2
Telephone Skills
Basics of Telephone communication. How to handle calls- telephone manners . Leaving a message . Making requests . Greeting and Leave Taking over phone (etiquette) . Asking for and giving information. Giving Instructions.
Unit 3
Writing Skills & Career Skills
Standard Business letter. Email drafting and Etiquettes . Preparing Agenda and writing minutes for meetings . Making notes on Business conversations.
Applying for job. Cover letters. Resume and Effective Profiling. Interviews •.Group discussions.
Unit 4
Introduction to Personality:: a) Basic of Personality .b) Human Growth and Behavior. C) Theories of Personality. D) Motivation.
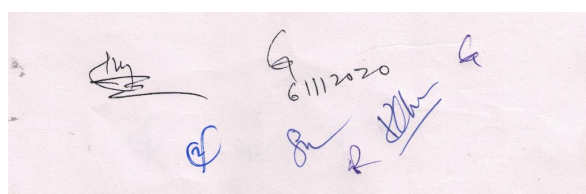**Unit 5**
Techniques in Personality Development
Self Confidence, Goal Setting, Time Management, Stress Management, Meditation, self acceptance and self Growth.

Books Recommonded:

1.Personality Development: Rajiv K Mishra, Rupa & Company, Delhi.

Paper –I Indian's Foreign trade & International Institutions (Eco 301 C)

Time : 3 Hrs **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective: This course develops a systematic exposition of theories that try to explain the composition, direction, and consequences of international trade, and the determinants and effects of trade policy and focusing on national policies as well as international monetary systems. It concludes with an analytical account of the causes and consequences of the rapid expansion of international financial flows in recent years.

Course Learning Outcome: . 1. Internal economics helps students to get acquinted with different theories of international trade and use in judging the degree and direction of world trade 2. The concept of terms of trade helps student to judge the balance to trade between developed and developing nations. 3.The subject helps to judge the theories of exchange rate ,imbalance in BOT and BOP 4.It helps student to understand the concept of full convertibility of currency and role of various international financial institution in development 5. A student of international economics can set up fresh Start–Up in export and import of goods and services.

इकाई–1 Unit- 1

विदेषी व्यापार और आर्थिक विकास – अर्थ और भुगतान संतुलन के घटक, भुगतान संतुलन में संतुलन एवं असंतुलन । भुगतान संतुलन में असमान्ता के कारण ।

Foreign Trade and Economic Development. Meaning and Components of Balance of Payments, Equilibrium anddisequilibrium of Balance of Payments. Factors causing disequilibrium balance of payments.

इकाई–2 Unit- 2

स्वर्णमान के अंतर्गत स्वतः कीमत समायोजन, लचीली विनिमय दरो के अंतर्गत स्वतः कीमत समायोजन (कीमत प्रभाव) । मार्षल, लर्नर, सिद्धांत – लोच विधि। पूंजी गतिषीलता से अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण के लिये समायोजन । विदेषी व्यापार गुणक एवं आप का निर्धारण

Adjustment mechanisms of Balance of Payments Under Gold Standards, Underflexible exchange rates (price effect), Under elasticity approach Marshall Lerner Principle, Under capital movements direct control for adjustment. Foreign Trade Multiplier and determination of Income.

इकाई–3 Unit- 3

विदेषी विनिमय दर की अवधारणा । संतुलन विनिमय दर का निर्धारण, विनिमय दर निर्धारण का क्रय षक्ति समता सिद्धांत और भुगतान षेप सिद्धांत विनिमय दर में परिवर्तन के कारण । स्थिर एवं परिवर्तनषील विनिमय दर के गुण दोप । तत्काल और अग्रिम विनिमय दर की अवधारणा । मुद्रा की परिवर्तनीयता ।
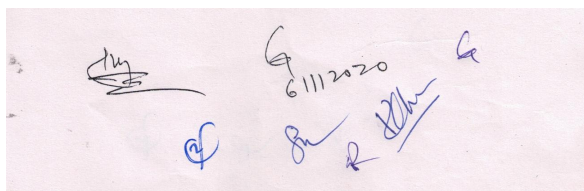
Concept of Foreign exchange rate, Determination of Equilibrium exchange rate. Theories of exchange rate determination the purchasing power parity theory and the Balance of Payment theory..Factor causing changes in exchange rates. Relatives merits and demerits of fixed andflexible exchange rates, concepts of spot and forward exchange rates, convertibility of currency.

इकाई–4Unit- 4

विनिमय नियंत्रण – अर्थ, विषेपताऍ, उद्देष्य और विनिमय नियतंत्रण की विधियॉ । अवमूल्यन – भारतीय रूपये का अवमूल्यन ओर उसका अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव । स्वतंत्र व्यापार बनाम संरक्षण ।

Exchange control Meaning, features, objectives and methods of exchange control. .Devaluation -Devaluation of Indian Rupee and its impact on out economy.

Free Trade versus protection.

इकाई–5 Unit- 5

विष्व व्यापार संगठन – कार्य, संरचना, उद्देष्य और कार्यप्रणाली । भारत और विष्व व्यापार संगठन । व्यापार विष्व व्यापार खण्ड ई.यू. , एन.ए.एफ.टी.ए. , ए.एस.ई.ए.एन. अंतर्राप्ट्रीय मुद्राकोप उद्भव, उद्देष्य कार्य और कार्यप्रणाली भारत और अंतर्राप्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोप विष्व बैंक कार्य, कार्यप्रणाली, भारत और विष्व बैंक —— विदेषी व्यापार और भारत का भुगतान संतुलन भारतीय निर्यात क्षेत्र की प्रमुख समस्याऍ ।

World Trade Organization -Functions, structure objectives and working of WTO India and WTO Trade Blocks EU, NAFTA, ASEAN, International Monetary Fund Origin, objectives, functions and working of the fund, India &IMF .World Bank

Functions, World Bank.and India ...Foreign Trade and BoP in India, Recent changes in the direction and composition of trade, Major problems of Indian export sector.

Suggested readings:
1. Krugmen, Paul R. and Obstfeld, Maurice: International Economics (8th ed.), Pearson Education.
2. Caves, Frankel, Jones: World Trades and Payments (9th Ed.), Pearson Education.
3. Gandolfo, G.: International Trade Theory and Policy, Springer.
4. Heller, H R.: International Trade- Theory and Empirical Evidence, Prentice Hall.
5. Salvatore, Dominick: International Economics (8th Ed.), Wiley India.
6. Kenan, P.B. (1994): The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
7. Kindlaberger, C.P. (1983): International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Homewood.
8. Aggarwal, M.R. (199): Regional Economic Cooperation in South Asia, S Chand & Co., New Delhi.
9. Bhagwati, J.(ed.) (1981): International Trade- Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
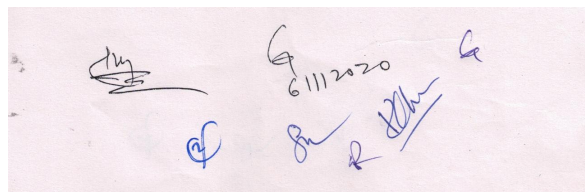
Paper –II Economics of Development and Growth (Eco 302 C)

Time : 3 Hrs
(M.M.10+40=50)

Course Objective: The course begins with a discussion of alternative conceptions of development and their justification. It then proceeds to aggregate models of growth and cross-national comparisons of the growth experience that can help evaluate these models. The axiomatic basis for inequality measurement is used to develop measures of inequality and connections between growth and inequality are explored. The course ends by linking political institutions to growth and inequality by discussing the role of the state in economic development and the informational and incentive problems that affect state governance.

Course Learning Outcomes: This course introduces students to the basics of development economics, with in-depth discussions of the concepts of development, growth, poverty, inequality, as well as the underlying political institutions.

Unit I

1. Concepts of growth and development, factors of growth and development, problems of under development and development.
2. Ricardian Theory of Growth
3. Malthusian Theory of Growth
4. Marxian Theory

Unit II
1. Schumpeter's Model
2. Keynesian Model of Employment and Income, Consumption Function
3. Multiplier, Accelerator & Investment Function.
4. Harrod- Domar Model
5. Joan Robinson's Model of Growth

Unit III
1. Theory of Balanced growth- Nurkse and Lewis model
2. Theories of Dualism- Boeke, Higgins& Myint
3. Theories of Unbalanced Growth- Hirschman
4. Leibenstien's Model

Unit IV
1. Rostow's Stages of Growth
2. Mahalanobis Model
3. Neoclassical Model of Meade
4. Solow's Neoclassical Model
5. Kaldor Model

Unit V
1. Approaches to Development; Partial Theories of Growth and Development- vicious circle of poverty, circular causation, unlimited supply of labour, big push, balanced growth, unbalanced growth, critical minimum efforts thesis, low income equilibrium trap; Dualism- technical behavioural and social.
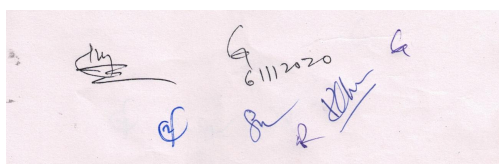
Sugested Books:-

1. Economics of Growth and Development, Singh SP, S Chand

2. Argyrous, G., Forstater, M and Mongiovi, G. (eds.) (2004) *Growth, Distribution, And Effective Demand: Essays in Honor of Edward J. Nell*. New York: M.E. Sharpe.

3. Weil, David N. (2008) *Economic Growth* 2nd ed. Addison Wesley

4. Jones, Charles I. (2002) *Introduction to Economic Growth* 2nd ed. W. W. Norton & Company: New York, N.Y.

5.Galor, O. (2005) *From Stagnation to Growth: Unified Growth Theory*. Handbook of Economic Growth, Elsevier.
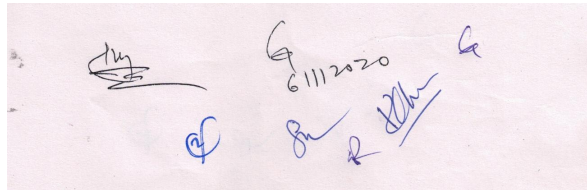
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Paper –III Mathematical Economics (Eco 303 ED-3)

Time : 3 Hrs (M.M.10+40=50)

Course Objective: The course teaches students the basics of probability theory and statistical inference. It sets a necessary foundation for the econometrics courses within the Honours programme. The familiarity with probability theory will also be valuable for courses in advanced microeconomic theory. The objective of this course is to provide an understanding for the graduate student on statistical concepts to include probability, probability distributions, sampling, estimation, hypothesis testing and regression for economic forecasting.

Course Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student should understand the concept of random variables and be familiar with some commonly used discrete and continuous distributions of random variables. They will be able to estimate population parameters based on random samples and test hypotheses about these parameters. An important learning outcome of the course will be the capacity to analyse statistics in everyday life to distinguish systematic differences among populations from those that result from random sampling.

Unit-1 इकाई–1

The concept and nature of Mathematical Economics, Mathematical Economics and Econometrics, Relation and functions, Equilibrium analysis equation and inequalities, Linear and non-linear model and their solutions, Arithmetic and Geometric Progression and their use in Economics.

गणितीय अर्थशास्त्र का अर्थ प्रकृति। गणितीय अर्थशास्त्र और अर्थमीति। संबंध और फलन।
साम्य विश्लेषण– समीकरण और असमिकाएँ। रेखीय और अरेखीय निदर्श और उनके हल। अंक गणितीय एवं ज्यामितीय प्रवृत्ति और उनका अर्थशास्त्र में उपयोग।

Unit-2 इकाई–2

Derivative and a slope of a curve: Process of Differentiation : Rules of Differentiation of a function :Derivatives of higher order : Sign of derivative and nature of function : I and II order conditions for Maxima and Minima.

व्युत्पन्न एवं वक्र का ढाल। अवकलन प्रविधि। फलन के अवकलन के नियम। उच्च स्तर के व्युत्पन्न। व्युत्पन्न की दिशा और फलन का स्वभाव। अधिकतमीकरण एवं न्यूनतमीकरण के लिए प्रथम एवं द्वितीय क्रम शर्ते।

Unit-3 इकाई–3

Application of simple derivatives in Economics, Differential coefficients and elasticity of demand, Average and Marginal Revenue Curves and their relation, conditions for profit maximization.

अर्थशास्त्र में सरल व्युत्पन्नों का अनुप्रयोग। अवकलन गुणंक एवं मांग की लोच, औसत एवं सीमांत लागत वक्र एवं उनमें संबंध। औसत एवं सीमांत आगम वक्र और उनमें संबंध। लाभ अधिकतमीकरण की शर्ते।

Unit-4 इकाई–4

Differentiation of a function of two or more variable: Partial Differentiation process and its application in Economics, Total Derivatives Rules of total differentiation. The theory of Consumer Behavior Indifference curve, Rate of Commodity Substitution (RCS), Maximization of Utility, Slutsky Equation
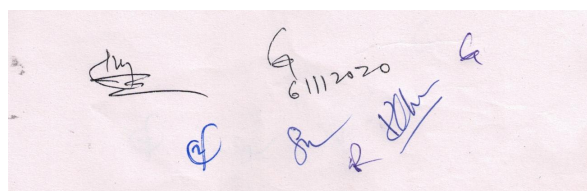
दो एवं दो से अधिक चरों के फलन का अवकलन। आंशिक अवकलन प्रविधि और उसका अर्थशास्त्र में अनुप्रयोग। कुल व्युत्पन्न के कुल अवकलन नियम। उपभोक्ता के व्यवहार का सिद्धांत–उदासीनता वक्र, प्रतिस्थापनता की दर, उपयोगिता का अधिकतमीकरण, स्लट्स्की का समीकरण।

Unit-5 इकाई–5

The Theory of constrained cost minimization and profit maximization, Cobb-Douglas Production Function, C.E.S. production function. Linear programming General formulation of Maximization and Minimization problem. Graphical and Simplex method. Duality in Linear Programming.

लागत न्यूनतमीकरण एवं लाभ अधिकतमीकरण के सिद्धांत। कॉब–डगलस उत्पादन, फलन, सी.ई.एस. उत्पादन फलन। रैखीय प्रायोजना, अधिकतमीकरण और न्यूनतमीकरण की समस्याएँ। ग्राफिक एवं सिम्पलेक्स विधि। रैखीय प्रायोजना में द्वैध।

Books and Suggested Readings:

1. Carl P. Simon and Lawrence Blume. Mathematics for Economists, W. W. Norton and Compony, 1994.

2. A. C. Chiang. Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics,

3- Anthony M., Reader in Mathematics, LSE, University of London; Mathematics for Economists, Study Guide, University of Londo
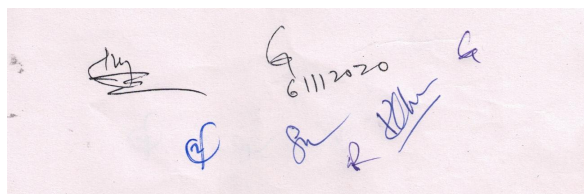
Paper –IV Demography (Eco 304 ED-3)

Time: 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This course begins with basic demographic concepts and their evaluation during the process of development of .demographic data. It assist us in understanding the result of all parts of our education system through the disaggregation of other measures by demographic variables.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES: The course trains the students of Demography about the basic elements of Demography and concept that affect economic development. This paper includes the size, structure and distribution of population and how populations change over time due to births, deaths, migration and ageing. Students can understand demographic terminology through this paper like death rate, birth rate, density of population ,population pyramid and life expectancy ,litrarcy rate.

Unit-1 इकाई–1

Demography - Meaning significance, Techniques of Demographic Analysis, Relationship with other sciences.

Basic concepts of Demography - Population Pyramid, Density of Population sex ratio, Population growth and Population Trap.

जनांकिकी – अर्थ महत्व जनांकिकी विश्लेषण की विधियां, जनांकिकी का अन्य विज्ञानों से संबंध। जनांकिकी की आधारभूत अवधारणा–जनसंख्या पिरामिड, जनसंख्या का घनत्व, लिंग अनुपात, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, जनसंख्या जाल।

Unit-2 इकाई–2

Malthusian theory of population, Optimum theory of Population, Sociol cultural theories - Dumont's theory of social capillarity, L. Brento'stheory of increasing prosperity and pleasure, Henry George's theory of Intellectual development. Theory of Demographic transition.

माल्थस का जनसंख्या सिद्धांत, जनसंख्या का अनुकूलतम सिद्धांत, जनसंख्या का सामाजिक–सांस्कृतिक सिद्धांत – डयूमांट का सामाजिक केशाकर्षण सिद्धांत, ब्रेन्टो का बढ़ती सम्पन्नता एवं सुख का सिद्धांत, हैनरी जार्ज का बौद्धिक विकास का सिद्धांत, जनांकिकी का संक्रमण सिद्धांत।

Unit-3 इकाई–3

Different Demographic Measurements Birth rate , Death rate, Life table, Gross and Net Reproduction rate with reference to India. Human resource development in India.

विभिन्न जनांकिकीमापक – जन्म दर, मृत्युदर जीवन तालिका, कुल एवं शुद्ध पुर्नउत्पादन दर भारत के संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव संसाधन विकास।

Unit-4 इकाई–4

Indian census - 1991-2001 Size, Growth and Composition of population in India, Population education in India

भारतीय जनगणना–1991–2001, भारत में जनसंख्या का आकार, वृद्धि एवं संरचना। भारत में जनसंख्या शिक्षा।

Unit-5 इकाई–5

Population and Economic development, Trends and Distribution of World population. Population policies in India. Population control measures in India.
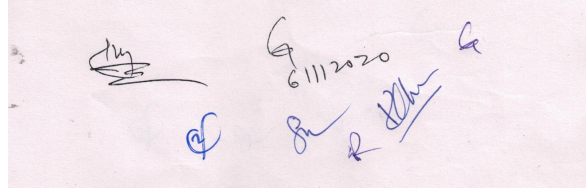
जनसंख्या एवं आर्थिक विकास, विश्व जनसंख्या की प्रवृत्तियां एवं वितरण। भारत की जनसंख्या नीति। भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के उपाय।
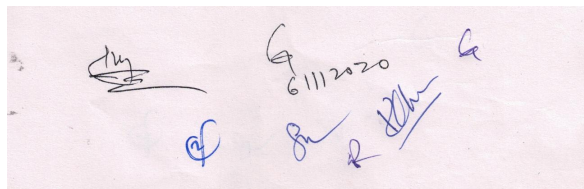
Suggested Readings :

1. डॉ. एस. चंद्रशेखर ...जनांकिकी – एशियाज पापुलेशन प्राबलेम।
2. दुबे एवं मिर – जनांकिकी एवं जनसंख्या अध्ययन।
3. वी.कुमार – जनांकिकी।
4. ओ.एस. श्रीवास्तव – जनांकिकी।
5- Spegalman - An Introduction to Demography.
6- Sinha, V.C., Demography - National Publ. House, New Delhi.
7- Bose, Desai, Mishra - Population in India's Development.

Paper – V Economic Policies of India (Eco 305 EG-1)

Time : 3 Hrs **(M.M.10+40=50)**

CLO : Paper helps the student to learn about the structure and framework of indian economy it helps the student to about the different development and planning strategies be for and after independence it helps student to learn about the interaction bet ween sector of economy and foreign trade

Unit I FRAMEWORK OF INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY
Economic Policy: An Introduction
1. Trend and Structure of National Income
2. Demographic Features and Indicators of Development
3. Poverty and Inequality : Policy Implications
4. Employment and Unemployment: Policy Implications

Unit -2 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN INDIA
1. Planting in India: Objectives, Strategies and Evaluation
2. Economic Reforms in India
3. Critique of Economic Reforms

Unit-3 SECT-ORAL PERFORMANCE-I
1. Agricultural Growth, Productivity Trends and Crop patterns
2. Issues and Concerns in Indian Agriculture
3. Industrial Sector in Pre-reform Period
4. Industrial Sector in Post-reform Period with Emphasis on Small –Scale Sector

Unit - 4 SECT-ORAL PERFORMANCE-II
1. Infrastructure
2. Indian Financial System: Money Market and Monetary Policy
3. Capital Market in India and Working of SEBI

Unit- V SECT-ORAL PERFORMANCE-III
1. Foreign Trade and Balance of Payment
2. India and International Institutions
3. Multinational Corporations and Foreign Capital
4. Government Finance :Union and States
5. Fiscal Federalism in India and latest finance commission.

Reference Book:
1-   Indian Economy - Dr. V.C. Sinha, Dr. Pushpa Sinha, Sahitys Bhawan Prakashan, Agra
2-   Indian Economy - Dr. J.C. Pant, Dr. S.C. Jain, Dr. J.P. Mishra, Sahitys Bhawan Prakashan, Agra
3-   Indian Economy   – Dr. Anupam Agrawal – Sahitys Bhawan Prakashan, Agra
4-   Indian Economy   -   Ruddaradutt, K.P.M. Sundaram S. Chand Pub. New Delhi
5-   Indian Economy   -   A.N. Agrawal – New Age International Pub. New Delhi.
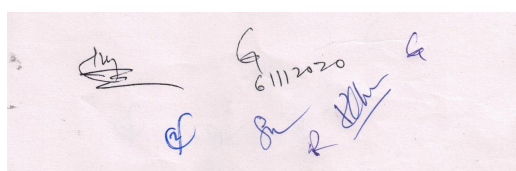
School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-III
M.A. Economics
MM – 50
Paper – VI Entrepreneurship Development (Eco 306 SAVEA-3)

Time: 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Objective: This paper motivates to student for Enterpreneurship and self employment activities.
CLO : The paper helps in doing differnt activities of self employment
UNIT – I

Economic Development and entrepreneurship: Concept. Social and Psychological Factors in entrepreneurship; Characteristics, Qualities and Pre-requisites of entrepreneurs

UNIT – II

 Environment factors affecting entrepreneurship, institutional finance and Entrepreneurship. Local mobility of entrepreneurs

UNIT – III

 Different aspect of entrepreneurial organization and performance of entrepreneurial skills.
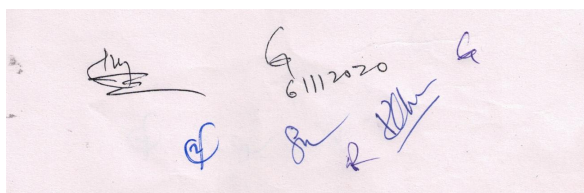
UNIT – IV

Entrepreneurship, Training Preparation and Development Programmes. Evaluating entrepreneurial development programmes. Developing support system.

UNIT – V

Planning and Monitoring entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs before independence and entrepreneurial growth after independence under planning system in India.

Books Recommonded:
1.Enterpreneurship Development in India:Issues and Strategies, AS Chawala,, Shree Publication.
2. EnterpreneurshipManagement, S Gupta, Shree Publication.
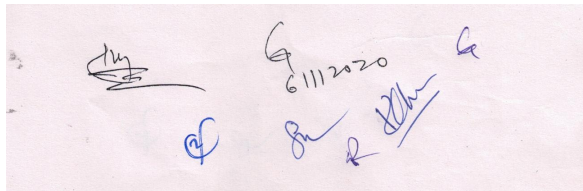3. Enterpreneurship: Theory and Practice, Kalpana Taing, Amol Publication.

MM – 50 (M.M.25+25=50)

Paper – VII Essay on Economic Issues (Eco 307 PE-1)

Near about 20 to 30 pages on any Current Economic Issues related with India /and its States or World. A small viva-Voce is also face a candidate who submit the Essay.

School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-IV
M.A. Economics
MM – 50
Paper – I Indian Economy (Eco 401 C)

Time : 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Objective: This paper explains the scenario of Indian Economic System and Policies.

CLO : Paper helps the student to learn about the structure and framework of indian economy it helps the student to about the different development and planning strategies be for and after independence it helps student to learn about the interaction bet ween sector of economy and foreign trade.

Unit: 1
Theoretical concept and problems of Indian economy, causes and measures for improvement of Indian economy, Main factors of Indian economy. National Income.

Unit: 2
Indian Economy: Different sectors Agriculture and Industry, Condition and Importance of literacy, Condition of Indian health Services and measures for improvement malnutrition and nutrition programs.

Unit: 3
Importance and problems of Indian Railway, Importance and problems of road transport, Importance and problems of Air transport. Traditional and Non- traditional sources of energy in India

Unit: 4
Condition of Communication Services in India. Problems of communication and Tele-communication services in India and measures for its improvement, structure of Indian Banking Systems. Modern Reforms in Banking Sector, Problems in Banking System in India and measures for its improvement, Insurance Services in India

Unit: 5
Strategies of Indian Development Plans, Different Five Year Plans. Poverty, Unemployment. Rural Development, Urbanization, Human Development, Monetary and Fiscal policy of India. Budget.

Reference Book:
1-   Indian Economy - Dr. V.C. Sinha, Dr. Pushpa Sinha, Sahitys Bhawan Prakashan, Agra
2-   Indian Economy - Dr. J.C. Pant, Dr. S.C. Jain, Dr. J.P. Mishra, Sahitys Bhawan Prakashan, Agra
3-   Indian Economy   – Dr. Anupam Agrawal – Sahitys Bhawan Prakashan, Agra
4-   Indian Economy   -   Ruddaradutt, K.P.M. Sundaram S. Chand Pub. New Delhi
5-   Indian Economy   -   A.N. Agrawal – New Age International Pub. New Delhi.
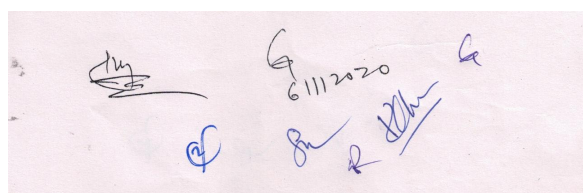
School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-IV
M.A. Economics
MM – 50
Paper – II History of Economic Thoughts (Eco 402 C)

Time: 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

CLO-To learn and discuss that how the economic thought has evolved over this time, introducing students to contribution of the main Indian Economist, To explain highlights of various thinkers.
Introducing students to the critical comparison of the contribution of the main schools of economics

इकाई–1Unit- 1
1. वणिकवाद 2. प्रकृतिवाद   3. प्रतिष्ठित विचारक . (अ) एडम स्मिथ(ब) माल्थस(स) रिकाडो
1- Mercantilism 2- Physeocrats   3- Classical School. - a) Adam Smith b) Malthus c) Ricardo

इकाई–2 Unit- 2
1. सिसमॉन्डी   2. सेण्ट साईमॅन्स 3.फ्रेडरिक लिस्ट   4. जे.एस.मिल
1- Sismondi   2- St- Simons   3- Fredrick List   4- J.S. Mill

इकाई–3Unit- 3
1. कार्ल मार्क्स 2. ऐतिहासिक विचारक 3. गणितीय विचारक 4. आस्ट्रियन विचारक
1- Karl Marx 2- Historical School 3- Mathematical School 4- Austrian School

इकाई–4Unit- 4
1. मार्शल   2. जे.बी. क्लार्क 3. इरविंग फिशर 4. मिचेल
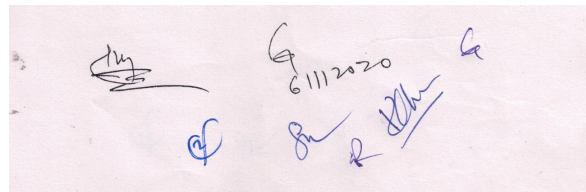1- Marshall 2- J.B.Clark 3-Irving Fisher   4- Mitchell

इकाई–5 Unit- 5
1. केम्ब्रिज विचारक .. (अ) ए.सी. पीगू (ब) जॉन रोविन्सन
2. भारतीय आर्थिक विचारक.. (अ) कौटिल्य (ब) मो.क. गॉधी(स) जे.के. मेहता

Reference Book:

1- Cambridge School---- a) A.C. Pigou b) Joan Robinson
2- Indian Economic Thinkers----a) Kautilya   b) M.K. Gandhi   c) J.K. Mehta

School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-IV
M.A. Economics
MM – 50
Paper – III Econometrics (Eco 403 ED-4)

Time : 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective
This course introduces students to the econometric methods used to conduct empirical analysis in Economics. The course is designed to provide the students with the basic quantitative techniques needed to undertake applied research projects. It also provides the base for more advanced optional courses in econometrics.

Course Learning Outcomes
Students will learn to estimate linear models using ordinary least squares and make inferences about population parameters. They will also understand the biases created through mis-specified models, such as those that occur when variables are omitted.

Unit-1 इकाई–1
Statistical Inference.
Definition, Scope and Goals of Econometrics.
Simple Regression Analysis. Hypothesis Testing.
सांख्यिकी प्रायुक्तियां।
अर्थमिती का अर्थ, परिभाषा और उसका महत्व।
सरल प्रतीपगमन विश्लेषण, परिकल्पना परीक्षण।

Unit-2 इकाई–2
Multiple Regression: Estimation and Inference.
Regression Analysis and Analysis of Variance.
बहुगुणीय प्रतीपगमन–आंकलन और प्रागुक्तियां, प्रतीपगमन और प्रसरण विश्लेषण।

Unit-3 इकाई–3
Relaxing the assumptions of Classical Model, Multicolinearity, Autocorrelation, Heteroscedasticity.
प्रतिष्ठित निदर्शों की मान्यताओं की अवहेलना– बहुसंखरैखता, स्व–सहसंबंध, विषम विचालिता।

Unit-4 इकाई–4
Instrumental variables. Dummy variables. Lagged Variables
Problem of Identification.
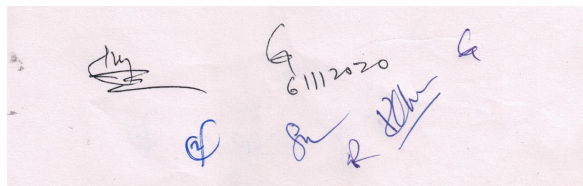यांत्रिक चर, मूक चर, पश्चता चर
अभिज्ञापन की समस्या।

Unit-5 इकाई–5
Simultaneous Equation Model.
Indirect least-square Method (ILS)
Two stage least-square Method. (2SLS)
युग्पत समीकरण निदर्श। अप्रत्यक्ष न्यूनतम वर्ग विधि ;ण्स्ैद्धद्विस्तरीय न्यूनतम वर्ग विधि ;2ैस्ैद्ध

Suggested Readings:

1. L.R. Klien - An introduction to Econometrics.
2. Gujrati, Damodar - Basic Econometrics.
3. B.C. Metha and A.C.Metha - Fundamentals of Econometrics.
4. G.M.K. Madnani " Introduction to Econometrics ; Principles and Application".
(अंग्रेज़ी व हिन्दी)
5ण अग्रवाल चौधरी – अर्थमीति औरगणितीय अर्थशास्त्र।
6ण बी. एन. श्रीवास्तव एवं अनिल गुपता– गणितात्मक अर्थशास्त्र तथा अर्थमिति के मध्ममिक
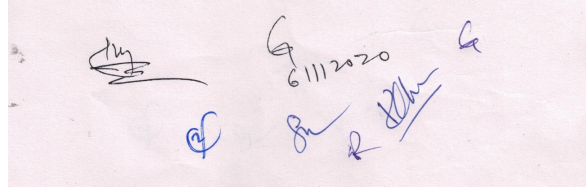
School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-IV
M.A. Economics
MM – 100
Paper – IV Gender Economics (Eco 404 ED-4)

Time : 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

CLO : The Subject helps in study of gender policy, gender parity , Labour market and Gender discrimination and govt. policy regarding participation of women in different Sector of economy

इकाई–1 Unit- 1
1. स्त्री विमर्श की अवधारणा एवं उसका महत्व। आयु संरचना, लिंगानुपात एवं मृत्यु दरे। प्रजननता एवं नियंत्रण का सिद्धांत एवं मापन। घटते हुये लिंगानुपात के कारण, भारत एवं अल्पविकसित देशों में प्रजननता की दरें।
1- Importance and concept of Women studies, Age structure, Mortality rates and sex ratios, Theories and measurement of fertility and controls, causes of declining sex ratio and fertility rates in LDCs and particulary in India.
Unit- 2 इकाई–2
2. महिलाओं के निर्णय लेने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, भारत एवं विकासशील राष्ट्रो में आर्थिक प्रस्थिति एवं उसके प्रभाव, सहभागिता, दर, आय स्तर स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के प्रभाव उद्योगिकरण के पूर्व एवं पश्चात समाज में महिलाओं की सहभागिता, राष्ट्रीय आय में महिलाओं का योगदान
2- Factors affecting decision making by women, Economic status of women and its effect on work, participation rate, Income level health and education in Developing countries and in India. Participation of women in PreIndustrial and Industrial Societies, femal contribution to National Income.
इकाई–3 Unit- 3
1 श्रम बाजार में महिलाओं के प्रवेश को प्रभावित करने वाले घटक, महिलाओं को आर्थिक कियाकलापों में मजदूरी विन्नता, मजदूरी विन्नताओं के निर्धारक, मजदूरी संरचना, भौगोलिक, श्रेत्रवार एवं आर्थिक श्रेत्रवार
1- Factor affecting female entry in labour maket. Wage differential in female activities, Determinants of wage differentials, structure of wages, across regions and economic sectors.
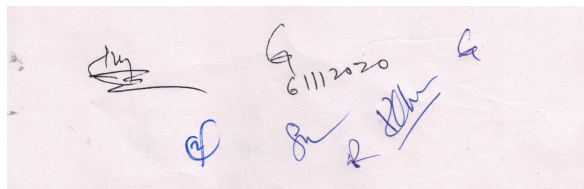### इकाई–4 Unit- 4
1ण. नई प्रौद्योगिकी की महिलाओं की कियाऐं एवं पारिस्थितिकी एवं पर्यावरणीय सम्बन्धी भूमिका, महिलाओं की सामाजिक सुरक्षा, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की भूमिका
Role of New Technologies for helping women female activities and ecological and environmental concerns. Social security of women, Role of voluntary organisation.
इकाई–5 Unit- 5
लैंगिक एवं विकास सूचकांक, श्रम बाजार एवं और लैंगिक भेद, लैंगिक नियोजन तकनीक भारत में प्रजातात्रिक विकेन्द्रीय करण (पंचायते) एवं महिला सशक्ति करण।
1-Gender and Development Indices, Labour market and Gender discrimination. Gender planning technique, Democratic decentralisation (panchyats) and Women's, empowerment in India.

CBCS Pattern
Semester-IV
M.A. Economics
MM – 50
Paper – V Madhya Pradesh Economy (Eco 405 EG-2)

Time : 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

Course Objective
This course focuses on economy of Madhya Pradesh with all its important characteristics. In particular, economic selected topics on Madhya Pradesh state economic issues are also discussed.

Course Learning Outcomes
The module aims to introduce students to the important economic issues in MP. It helps to understand the regional disparities, climate, agricultural pattern ,soil ,industrial set-up and population statistics of MP.

Unit-I

Madhya Pradesh: Area, Physical Part, Geographical issues, Natural Resources and Historical Background of Madhya Pradesh. Administration and Political Factors.

Unit-2

Madhya Pradesh: Economic scenario
Agriculture, Industry and Services.

Unit-3
Madhya Pradesh: Fiscal Scenario
Source of Income, Expenditure. State Budget, Different Economic Policies.

Unit-4

Madhya Pradesh: Demography, Poverty, Unemployment, Infra structure, Energy Resources, Education, Health, Human Development and Tourism.

Unit-V

Madhya Pradesh: Strategis of development, Different Economic Indicator, Growth agencies, Environmental Issues, Plan Development and Future policies of economic development of Madhya Pradesh. MNCs in Madhya Pradesh.
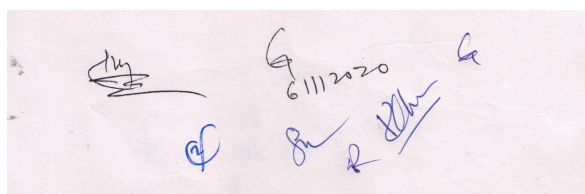
School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
Semester-IV
M.A. Economics
MM – 50

Paper – VI Computer Applications Theory and Practice (Eco 406 SAVEA-4)

Time : 3 Hrs   **(M.M.10+40=50)**

CLO : SPSS and E-views Basics: Basic components, Start and exit, Window manipulation, Create and save a new work file, Open an existing work file, Select a subset (sample) of observations in the work file, Create new series, Delete a series, Create groups of objects and edit data, Rename, copy and delete objects, Create a new object out of current view (freeze), Printing objects, Import data from Excel file, Create different types of graph of series, Display summary statistics for series

इकाई–1 Unit- 1
कम्प्यूटर प्रस्तावना :–
कम्प्यूटर की अवधारणा एवं उसकी क्रियात्मकता । कम्प्यूटर वास्तुविद – ब्लॉक डॉयग्राम इनपुट और आउटपुट डिवाइस । मेमोरी और उसके प्रकार । टाइप और डाटा प्रतिनिधित्व । नम्बर सिस्टम। कम्प्यूटर साफ्टवेयर की प्रारंभिक जानकारी

Introduction of Computer .Concept of Computer, and its Functioning, Computer Architecture-Block Diagram of Computer, Input and Output Devices , Different types of Memories. Data Types and Data Representation Number System, Elementary Idea of Computer Software.

इकाई–2 Unit- 2
कम्प्यूटर की चालन प्रक्रिया – 1.
चालन प्रक्रिया और उसके उपयोग का परिचय विभिन्न प्रकार की चालन प्रक्रियाऐं । ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम ।
विंडो, आयकॉन, षॉर्टकट, कन्ट्रोल पेनल, डेस्क टॉप और टॉस्क बार ।

OPERATING SYSTEM OF COMPUTER – I .

Introduction to operating system and their uses Different types of operating systems , Introduction to windows. Icons, Shortcuts, Control Panel, Desk Tops. Task bar.

इकाई–3 Unit- 3
कम्प्यूटर की चालन प्रक्रिया –ण्ण्
एम.एस. वर्ड, फाइल ऑपरेटिंग, मेल मर्ज । एम.एस. एक्सेल :– वर्क षीट , वेरियस मेनू ग्राफ एवं डॉयग्राम

OPERATING SYSTEM OF COMPUTER – II

Ms. Word : File operating, Mail Merge, Ms. Excel : Work sheets. Various Menus, Graphs.

इकाई–4 Unit- 4
कम्प्यूटर द्वारा प्रस्तुतीकरण एम.एस. पॉवर पाइंट : पॉवर पाइंट परिचय अनुप्रयोग । स्लाइड निर्माण स्लाइड के विभिन्न अनुप्रयोग । इंटरनेट ! ई – मेल ं।
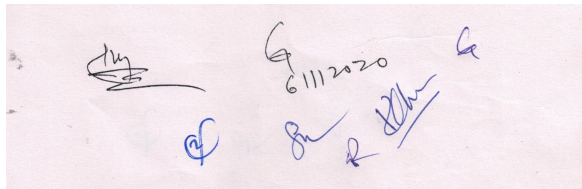
PRESENTATIONS THROUGH COMPUTER .

Ms. Power Point : Introduction to Power Point, uses of Power – Point, Creation of Slides. Various

operations of Slides, Internet , Email .

इकाई–5 Unit- 5
कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्ट वेयर का अर्थषास्त्र में प्रयोग । एस.पी.एस.एस., ई बैकिंग और नवीनतम सॉफ्टवेयर ।

Use of Computer Software in Education. SPSS. , e - Banking and other latest Software.

School of Studies in Economics
CBCS Pattern
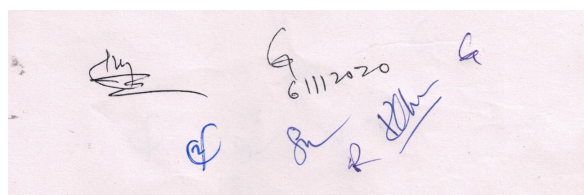## Semester-IV
M.A. Economics
MM – 50 (25+25)

Paper – VII Project on any Economic Issues, related with Village to World (Eco 407 PE-2)

(Attendance /Comprehensive Viva-Voce/Project)

Proposed

Grade Points and Letter Grade for Post-Graduation Level (Performance in a Course/Paper) for Vikram University

RANGE OF MARKS	GRADE POINTS	LETTER GRADE	DESCRIPTION
45- 50	10	O	Outstanding
40 - 44	9	A$^+$	Excellent
35 - 39	8	A	Very Good
30 - 34	7	B$^+$	Good
25 - 29	6	B	Above Average
20 - 24	5	C	Average
19 - 0	0	F	Fail
Absent	0	ABST	Absent