



Appendix – ‘A’ to Item No. ‘B-1’
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
P.G. Degree Programme (CBCS) Regulations-2016
(With effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2016-17)
CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

1. Preamble:

P.G Degree Programme is of two academic years with each academic year being divided into two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters.

Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) is a flexible system of learning and provides choice for students to select from the prescribed elective courses. A course defines learning objectives and learning outcomes and comprises of lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/field work/project work/viva/seminars/ assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

Under the CBCS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.

The CBCS permits students to:

- i. Choose electives from a wide range of courses offered by the Departments of the College/University.
- ii. Opt for additional courses of interest
- iii. adopt an inter-disciplinary approach in learning
- iv. make the best use of expertise of the available faculty

2. Minimum Qualification:

Minimum qualification for seeking admission into a specialization of P.G Degree Programme is U.G Degree, with at least 40% marks for general and pass marks for SC/ST in aggregate, awarded by Sri Venkateswara University (SVU) in the appropriate Branch of learning or any other equivalent examination recognized by other Higher Education Institution and Universities.

3. Branches of Study:

The Branches of study in PG Degree Programme are:

S. No.	Name of the Department
1	Adult & Continuing Education
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology
3	Econometrics
4	Economics
5	English
6	Hindi
7	History
8	Human Rights & Social Development
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics
10	Library & Information Science
11	Performing Arts
12	Philosophy
13	Political Science & Public Administration
14	Population Studies & Social Work
15	Rural Development & Management

16	Sanskrit
17	Sociology
18	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)
19	Tamil
20	Telugu Studies
21	Tourism
22	Arabic, Persian & Urdu
23	Centre for Extension Studies & Centre for Women's Studies

4. **Programme Duration:**

4.1 Minimum duration of the full-time P.G Programme is two consecutive academic years i.e. four semesters and maximum period is four academic years.

4.2 **Semester:**

Generally, each semester shall consist of 90 actual instruction days including the sessional test days. However, instructional days may be reduced up to 72, when necessary, with increased instructional hours per course per week.

5. **Credits:**

Credit defines the quantum of contents/syllabus prescribed for a course and determines the number of instruction hours per week. The norms for assigning credits to a course for a duration of one semester shall be as follows:

- i One credit for every one hour of lecture/tutorial per week
- ii One credit for every two hours of practical work/seminar per week
- iii 4 credits in a semester for project work.

6. **Classification of Courses:**

The courses of each specialization of study are classified into Core Courses and Elective Courses and Foundation courses. It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the Core and Elective courses pertaining to his/her of specialization of study.

Semester-I

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Compulsory Foundation	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	Elective Foundation	6a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

Semester-II

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Compulsory Foundation	5a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	Elective Foundation	6a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper
- Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.

Semester-III

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total					
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100					
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100					
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100					
4.	Generic Elective	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100					
		4b											
		4c							6	4	20	80	100
		4d											
5.	Open Elective	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100					
		5b											
		5c											
Total				36	24	120	480	600					

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

Semester-IV

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total	
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.	Generic Elective	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100
		4b		6	4	20	80	100
		4c		6	4	20	80	100
		4d		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Open Elective	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

6.1 Core Course:-

There may be a core course in every semester. This is the course which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the requirement of a programme in a said discipline of study.

6.2 Elective Course:-

Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be :

- Supportive to the discipline of study
- Provide a expanded scope
- Enable an exposure to some other discipline/domain
- Nurture student's proficiency/skill.

6.2.1. An elective may be "Generic Elective" focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. These electives shall be "Discipline centric". Three or Four papers may be offered, of which Two may be chosen.

6.2.2 An elective may be "Open Elective" and shall be offered for other Disciplines only. Atleast one paper must be chosen for study as mandatory. More than one paper may be studied through self study.

6.3 Foundation Course:-

The Foundation Courses may be of two kinds: Compulsory Foundation and Elective foundation, "Compulsory Foundation" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They are mandatory for all discipline. Elective Foundation courses are value-based and are aimed at man-making education.

6.4 MOOCS and e-Learning:

Discipline centric elective course through MOOCS (Massive Open Online Course) platform. Students of I, II and/or III semesters can register for the courses/offered by authorized Institutions/Agencies through online with the approval of the DDC concerned. The certificate issued by the Institutions/Agencies after successful completion of the course will be considered for the award of the Grade to that course in open electives category only. Further, 30-40% of the syllabus of any one course in I, II and III semesters may be taught through e-Learning.

7 **Course Registration:**

Every student has to register for the set of Courses offered by the Department in that Semester including those of Open Elective course of the other Departments and MOOCS courses with the total number of their Credits being limited by considering the permissible weekly contact hours (typically: 36/Week).

8 **Credits Required for Award of Degree:**

A student shall become eligible for the award of P.G degree, if he/she earns a minimum of 96 credits by passing all the core and electives along with practicals, seminars, comprehensive viva-voce prescribed for the programme.

- 8.1 It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the core courses pertaining to his/her specialization of study.
- 8.2 A student may choose Generic Electives from the list of elective courses offered from his/her specialization of study.
- 8.3 Further, a student may select from a list of Elective courses from other Departments as Open Electives to "suit the required" number of credits, such that the total credits is atleast 96.
- 8.4 There should be a register maintained by the Head of the Department indicating for each student, the course (s) registered by the student within the department, so that "Generic Electives" opted by the student are indicated.
- 8.5 In the case of Open Elective, the Head of the Department should prepare a statement /register indicating the courses choosen/ opted by the students of the department in other departments.
- 8.6 The Head of the Department should send the list of registered papers (opted by the students) to the principal with a copy to the controller of examinations immediately with in a week of commencement of each semester.
- 8.7 A copy of the courses registered by the students in each semester approved by the Principal shall be sent to the Academic Branch as well as Examination Branch.
- 8.8 The list of students registered for Mooc's shall be furnished giving details of the programme with a copy to the Principle and Controller of Examinations.
- 8.9 A model of Registers to be maintained by the Head of the Department is given in the Annexure. It is mandatory on the part of the Head of the Department to maintain Register for each UG/PG Course separately.

9. **Scheme of Instruction :**

The Board of Studies (BOS) of each specialization shall formulate the scheme of instruction and detailed syllabi. For every course learning objectives and learning outcomes should be defined. While formulating the scheme of instruction, the BOS shall facilitate to offer the minimum number of credits for the entire Programme. The syllabi of theory courses shall be organized into four / five units of equal weight. The question paper for the Semester end University Examination in theory course shall consist of four / five units, two questions from each unit of syllabus carrying a total of 60 marks. There shall be short answer questions for a total of 20 marks.

- 9.1 Part A contains of 20 marks with two short question from each unit out of which the student has to answer five questions with each question carrying 4 marks with a total of 20marks.

Examination in theory shall consist of five units in each paper, two questions from each unit of syllabus out of which a student shall answer one question carrying 12 marks for each question with a total of 60 marks.

In case of any course / programme having practicals out of the total 80 marks, the theory shall consist of 50 marks and practicals 30 marks. Out of the total theory marks of 50, section A carries 10 marks and Section B 40 marks. Section A contains 8 short questions out of which 5 should be answered, each question carrying 2 marks.

In Section B, out of 10 questions 5 are to be answered with internal choice each question carrying 8 marks.

10. **Course Numbering Scheme:**

Each course is denoted by an alphanumeric code as detailed below:

S. No	Name of the Course	Course Code
ARTS		
1	Adult & Continuing Education	MAAE
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology	AIHC&A
3	Econometrics	EMT
4	Economics	ECO
5	English	ENG
6	Hindi	HIN
7	History	HST
8	Human Rights & Social Development	HR
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics	LING
10	Library & Information Science	LIS
11	Performing Arts (Music)	PA-M
12	Performing Arts (Dance)	PA-D
13	Philosophy	PHI
14	Political Science & Public Administration	PSPA
15	Population Studies	PSC
16	Rural Development & Management	MARDM
17	Sanskrit	SNSKT
18	Social Work	MSW
19	Sociology	MASO
20	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)	SEAP
21	Tamil	TML
22	Telugu Studies	TEL
23	Tourism	T
24	Urdu	URD
25	Women Studies & Management	SVUWS

11. **Evaluation :**

- 11.1 Evaluation shall be done on a continuous basis i.e. through Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) in the Semester and Semester End Examination (SEE). For each theory course, there shall be two internal tests of two hours duration carrying 20 marks each and one Semester end Examination of 3 hours duration carrying 80 marks. Internal marks for a maximum of 20 shall be awarded based on the average performance of the two internal tests.
- 11.2 The first internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 50% of the instruction days covering 50% of the syllabus. The second internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 90 instruction days covering the remaining 50% of the syllabus.
- 11.3 It is mandatory for a student to attend both the internal tests in each theory course. The weighted average of the marks secured in two tests is awarded as sessional marks. However, 0.8 shall be assigned as weight for the best performance of the two tests whereas for the other test it shall be 0.2. If a student is absent for any of the internal test for whatsoever reason, the marks for that test shall be zero.
- 11.4 The students shall verify the valuation of answer scripts of sessional tests and sign on the same after verification.

11.5 The valuation and verification of answer scripts of Sessional Tests shall be completed within a week after the conduct of the internal tests. The answer scripts shall be maintained in the dept until the semester end results are announced.

11.6 The valuation of Semester end Examination answer scripts shall be arranged by the Controller of Examinations as per the University procedures in vogue.

11.7 Evaluation of Practicals:

For each practical course, the sessional marks for a maximum of 100 shall be awarded by the teacher based on continuous assessment of practical work. The Semester end University practical Examinations carrying 100 marks shall be conducted by i) Internal examiners and ii) external examiner permitted by the BoS of the Department a panel submitted to the Controller of Examinations.

12. Project Work :

12.1 The work shall be carried out in the concerned department of the student or in any recognized Educational Institutions of Higher learning / Universities / Industry / Organization as approved by the DDC. The student shall submit the outcome of the project work in the form of a report.

12.2 The project work shall be evaluated at the end of the IV semester with 70 marks for the report and 30 marks for the Viva Voice with a maximum of a 100 marks.

13. Grading and Grade Points:

Grade Point: It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale

Letter Grade: It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.

Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses registered in a semester and a total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{SGPA (Si)} = \frac{\sum(C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where C_i is the number of credits of the i th course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i th course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum(C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where S_i is the SGPA of the i th semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester.

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Letter Grades and Grade Points:

A 10-point grading system with the following letter grades is to be followed.

Grades and Grade Points

Marks	Grade Point	Letter Grade
75-100	7.5-10	O (Outstanding)
65-74	6.5-7.4	A+ (First)
60-64	6.0-6.4	A (First)
55-59	5.5-5.9	B+ (Second)
50-54	5.0-5.4	B (Second)
40-49	4.0-4.9	C (Third)
00-39	0.0-3.9	F (Fail)

A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.

- 13.1 In each Semester, every student who satisfies the attendance requirements should register for examination, failing which he/she shall not be promoted to the next semester. Any such student who has not registered for examination in a semester shall repeat that semester in the next academic year after obtaining the proceedings of the Principal.
- 13.2 To pass a course in PG Programme, a student has to secure the minimum grade of (P) in the PG Semester end Examination. A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination as supplementary candidate.
- 13.3 A student is eligible to improve the marks in a paper in which he has already passed, in with 4 years from the year of admission as and when it is conducted for the subsequent batches. This provision shall not be provided once the candidate is awarded Degree.
- 13.4 A student who has failed in a course can reappear for the Semester end Examination as and when it is held in the normal course. The Sessional Marks obtained by the student will be carried over for declaring the result.
- 13.5 Whenever the syllabus is revised for a course, the semester Examination shall be held in old syllabus three times. Thereafter, the students who failed in that course shall take the semester end Examination in the revised syllabus.

14. Award of Degree :

A student who has earned a minimum of 96 credits by passing in all the core courses and the minimum number of electives prescribed shall be declared to have passed the course work and shall become eligible for the award of degree.

- 14.1 A student who has earned extra credits shall be issued a separate certificate to that effect mentioning the subject and grade.

15. Ranking and Award of Prizes / Medals :

- 15.1 Ranks shall be awarded in each branch of study on the basis of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for top ten percent of the students or top three students whichever is higher.
- 15.2 The students who have become eligible for the award of PG degree by passing all the four semester regularly without break, shall only be considered for the award of ranks.
- 15.3 Award of prizes, scholarships and other honours shall be according to the rank secured by the student as said above and in conformity with the desire of the Donor.

16. Attendance Requirements:

- 16.1 A student is required to complete the Programme of Study satisfying the attendance requirements in all the semesters within twice the prescribed period of study i.e. 4 academic years from the year of admission failing which he/she forfeits his/her seat.
- 16.2 A student shall repeat the semester if he/she fails to satisfy the attendance requirements given below:
 - i A student shall attend at least 60 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken by the teacher for each course.
 - ii A student shall attend at least 75 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken for all the courses put together in that semester.
- 16.3 The Principal shall condone the shortage of attendance of a student provided; the student satisfies the clause 16.2 and obtain atleast 60% of overall attendance in a semester on medical grounds only.
- 16.4 A student who fails to satisfy the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 shall repeat that semester in the subsequent academic years with the written permission of the Principal.
- 16.5 A student shall not be permitted to study any semester more than two times during the Programme of his/her study.
- 16.6 A student who satisfies the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 in any semester may be permitted to repeat that semester after canceling the previous attendance and sessional marks of that semester with the written permission of the Principal. However, this facility shall be extended to any student not exceeding twice during the entire Programme of study provided the stipulation in clause 16.1 is met.

17. Conditions of Promotion:

A student shall be eligible for promotion to the next semester provided, if he/she satisfies the attendance requirements in the immediately preceding semester as specified in clause 16. The Principle of the concerned college will furnish the promotion list to the HOD at the beginning of II, III & IV Semesters.

18. Transitory Regulations:

- 18.1 A student who has been repeated in the previous regulations for not satisfying the attendance requirements shall be permitted to join in these regulations provided the clauses 16.1 and 16.4 hold good.
- 18.2 Semester end University Examinations under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations shall be conducted two times after the conduct of last regular examination under those regulations.

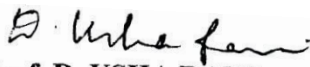
18.3 The students who satisfy the attendance requirements under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations, but do not pass the courses shall appear for the Semester end University Examinations in equivalent courses under these regulations as specified by the BOS concerned.

19 **Grievance Redressal Committee**

The Principal of the concerned college shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Committee by nominating three Professors from among the faculty of the college with the Vice – Principal of the college as Convenor and Chairperson for a period of two years. The Convener of the committee, one among the three, shall receive the complaints from the students regarding the valuation of sessional tests and place the same before the Committee for its consideration. The committee shall submit its recommendations to the Principal for consideration.

20. **Amendment to the Regulations:**

Sri Venkateswara University reserves the right to amend these regulations at any time in future without any notice. Further, the interpretation any of the clauses of these regulations entirely rest with the University.


Prof. D. USHA RANI
Dean Faculty of Arts

Appendix No: 'B' Item No: 'B-2'
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

(Syllabus Common for S V University College and affiliated by SVU Area)
 (Revised Scheme of Instruction and Examination, Syllabus etc., with effect from the
 Academic Year's 2016-17 for I and II Semesters and 2017-18 for III and IV Semesters)
Revised CBCS Pattern with effect from 2016-17

M.A. Economics

SEMESTER – I

S. No	Code	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1.	ECO 101	Micro-Economic Analysis – I		6	4	Core	20	80	100
2.	ECO 102	Macro-Economic Analysis - I		6	4	Core	20	80	100
3.	ECO 103	Public Economics		6	4	Core	20	80	100
4.	ECO 104	Mathematical Methods in Economics		6	4	Core	20	80	100
5.	ECO 105	Fundamentals of Computers	Theory	6	4	Compulsory Foundation	20	60	100
			Practical's				---	20	
6.	ECO 106	Human Values and Professional Ethics - I		6	4	Elective foundation	20	80	100
		Total		36	24		120	480	600

***All CORE Papers are Mandatory**

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

SEMESTER - II

S. No	Code	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	ECO 201	Micro-Economic Analysis – II		6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	ECO 202	Macro-Economic Analysis - II		6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	ECO 203	Federal Finance		6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	ECO 204	International Trade: Theory and Policy		6	4	Core	20	80	100
5	ECO 205	Statistical Methods in Economics		6	4	Compulsory Foundation	20	80	100
6	ECO 206	Human Values and Professional Ethics - II		6	4	Elective foundation	20	80	100
		Total					120	480	600

***All CORE Papers are Mandatory**

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

SEMESTER – III

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1.	ECO 301	Economics of Growth and Development	6	4	Core Course	20	80	100
	ECO 302	Indian Economy	6	4		20	80	100
	ECO 303	Economics of Environment	6	4		20	80	100
2.	ECO 304	a International Finance	6	4	Generic Elective	20	80	100
		b Agricultural Economics						
		c Demography	6	4		20	80	100
		d Human Resource Development						
3.	ECO 305	a Urban Economics	6	4	Open Elective	20	80	100
		b Economics of Infrastructure						
		c Economics of Insurance						
Total			36	24		120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

SEMESTER – IV

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1.	ECO 401	Rural Development	6	4	Core Course	20	80	100
	ECO 402	Financial Institutions and Markets	6	4		20	80	100
	ECO 403	Industrial Economics	6	4		20	80	100
2.	ECO 404	a India's Economic Reforms	6	4	Generic Elective	20	80	100
		b Andhra Pradesh Economy						
		c Entrepreneurship and Skill Development	6	4		20	80	100
		d Labour Economics						
3.	ECO 405	a Women and Economic Development	6	4	Open Elective	20	80	100
		b Economics of Tourism						
		c Tribal Economy						
Total			36	24		120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

SEMESTER – I

ECO 101: MICRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS – I (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit 1: Demand Analysis

Demand Analysis :Marshallian, Hicksian, Slutsky and Samuelson's Revealed Preference Approaches – Pragmatic Approach – Linear Expenditure System – Constant Elasticity of Demand Function – Von Neumann – Morgenstern Utility Index.

Unit 2: Theory Of Production And Cost

Production Function : Cobb – Douglas Production Function – CES Production Function – Law of Variable Proportions – Returns to Scale – Isoquants-Iso – Cost Curves – Equilibrium of the Firm: Choice of Optimum Combination of Inputs – Elasticity of Substitution.

Unit3:Costof Production, Revenue And Equilibrium Of The Firm

Cost of Production: Traditional and Modern Approaches – Short run and - Long run Cost Curves – Concept of Revenue – Revenue Curves under Different Market Conditions – Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry.

Unit 4: Price And Output Determination Under Perfect COMPETITION, MONOPOLY AND MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION.

Perfect Competition: Price and Output Determination - Market Period-Short run and Long-run Analysis – Monopoly: Short run and Long run Equilibrium – Price Discrimination – Monopolistic Competition: Equilibrium of the Firm and the Group – Product Differentiation and Selling Cost – Chamberlin Concept of Excess Capacity.

Unit5: Price And Output Determination: Duopoly And Oligopoly

Duopoly: The Models of Cournot, Bertrand and Stackelberg – Oligopoly: Chamberlin Model and Kinked Demand Curve Model – Collusive Oligopoly: Cartels and Price Leadership.

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9. Hirschleifer, J. and Glazer, 1977, Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
10. John Von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern, 1947, Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour, Second Edition, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
11. Kalman, J. Cohen and Richard M. Cyert 1976, Theory of the Firm: Resource Allocation in a Market Economy, Second Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
12. Kreps David, M., 1990, A course in Micro Economic Theory, Princeton University, Princeton.

SEMESTER - I

ECO 102: MACRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS – I (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Macro Economics

Nature of Macro Economics – Scope and Importance of Macro Economics – Limitations of Macro Economics – Macro Statics – Macro Dynamics and Comparative statics – Micro Foundation of Macro Economics.

Unit 2: National Income

Meaning of National Income – Concepts of National Income; Gross National Product, Net National Product, NNP at Market Price, NNP at Factor cost, NDP at Factor cost, Personal income, Disposal Income, Real Income and Per Capita Income – Methods of measuring National Income and Difficulties in the Measurement of National Income– Circular flow of income and expenditure: In two sector, three sector closed economy and four sector open economy.

Unit 3: Classical and Keynesian Macroeconomics

Classical Theory of Employment – Critique of Classical Theory – Basic Keynesian Models – Consumption Function – Investment Multiplier – Types of Investment – Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Investment – Accelerator – Interaction between Multiplier and Accelerator.

Unit 4: Consumption Function; Alternative Hypotheses

Consumption Function – Theories of Consumption Function – Alternative Hypotheses – Absolute Income Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis, Permanent Income Hypothesis.

Unit 5: Neo Classical And Keynesian Synthesis

The Goods market and Money market - Goods market equilibrium: the derivation of IS curve –Shift in IS curve – Money Market Equilibrium: The derivation of LM curve – Shift in LM curve – Interaction of IS-LM curve: The simultaneous equilibrium of goods market and Money market – The Elasticity of LM curve – The effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

REFERENCES

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2. Dornbush, R and Stanley, F., 1997, Macro-economics, McGraw Hill Inc., New York.
3. Glabe, F.R., Macro-economics: Theory and Policy.
4. Keynes, J.M., 1936, General theory of employment interest and money.
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6. Branson, W.A. 1989, Macro-economic theory and policy, Harper and Row, New York.
7. Jhingan, M.L., 2005, Macro-economic Theory, Vrinda Publications, New Delhi.
8. Ahuja, H.L., 2006, Macro-economics, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
9. Vaigh, M.C., 2005, Macro-economics, Vikas Publications.
10. Seth, M.L. 2006, Macro-economic theory, Lakshmi Narai Agarwal Publications, Agra.

SEMESTER – I

ECO 103: PUBLIC ECONOMICS (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit 1: Public Finance And Public Authority

Economic Systems – Need for Government Intervention – Major Fiscal Functions of the Government – Definition and Scope of Public Finance – Public and Private Finance – Positive and Normative approaches to Public Finance – Maximum Social Advantage and Optimum Allocation of Resources.

Unit 2: Public Expenditure

Wagner's Law of Increasing State Activities – Peacock and Wiseman Hypothesis – Rostow's Theory – Reasons for Growth of Public Expenditure in Modern times – Determinants and Classification of Public Expenditure – Growth of Public Expenditure – Effects of Public Expenditure – Regulation of Public Expenditure in India.

Unit 3: Public Revenue

Sources of Public revenue – Tax Revenue and Non-tax Revenue – Characteristics of Good Tax System – Benefit Theory and Ability to Pay theory – Taxable Capacity – Factors Determining Taxable Capacity, Measurement of Taxable Capacity and Taxable Capacity in India.

Unit 4: Incidence Of Taxation

Incidence of Taxation – Classical Approach – The Concentration, Diffusion and Modern Theories of Incidence and Musgrave's Concept of Incidence – Study of Indian Tax Structure – Direct and Indirect Taxes – Review of Tax Proposals of Raja. J. Chellaiah Committee – Reforms in Taxation.

Unit 5: Public Debt

Classical and Modern Views on Public Debt – Classification of Public Debt – Debt Burden Controversy – Classical Keynesian and Modern Views – Objectives and Principles of Public debt Management – Methods of Public Debt Redemption – Public Debt and Economic Development in India.

REFERENCES

1. Musgrave Richard, A and Musgrave Peggy B, 1973, Public Finance in theory and practice, McGraw Hill, Tokyo.
2. Bhargava R.N. 1971, the theory and practice of union finance in India, Chaitanya Publications, Allahabad.
3. Chellaiah R.J., 1971, Fiscal Policy in underdeveloped Countries with special reference to India, George Allen and Unwin, London
4. Mathew, T, 1981, Tax Policy, some aspects of Theory and Policy, Chanakya Publications, New Delhi.
5. Dwivedi P., (Ed) Readings in Indian Public Finance, Chanakya Publications, New Delhi.
6. Tripathy R.M., Fiscal Policy and Economic Development, Sterling Publications, New Delhi.
7. Musgrave Richard A and Peacock Allen, T, 1976, Classics in theory of Public Finance, Macmillan, London.
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9. Raja, J. Chellaiah, 1996, Essays in Fiscal and Financial sectors reforms in India, Oxford University Press.
10. RaghavendraJha, 1998, Modern Public Economics, Routledge, London.
11. Government of India, Economic Survey (various reports).
12. Government of India, 1992, Report of the Tax Reforms Committee, Part I & II, New Delhi.
13. RBI Monthly Bulletins.

SEMESTER – I

ECO 104: MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit-I: Sets and Operations on Sets

Sets and Operations on Sets - Concepts of Cartesian Product Relation and function - Types of Functions -Polynomial Function.Homogenous Function– Logarithmic and Exponential Functions –Limit and Continuity of Function-Standard Limits-Evaluation of Limits in Simple Cases-Demand and Supply Functions and Determination of Equilibrium Price and Quantity.

Unit-II: Differentiation of Functions of One or Two Variables

Concept of Derivative–Rules of Differentiation, Power Rule, Product Sum, Difference-Quotient, Chain, Logarithmic and Exponential Rules–Higher Order Derivatives–Rules of Differentiation of Multi-variable Function -Interpretation of Partial Derivatives- Higher Order and Cross Partial derivatives–Interpretation of Revenue, Cost, Demand and Supply Functions and Elasticities.

Unit-III: Maximum and Minimum Functions and Integration

Conditions for Maxima and Minima of Functions of One or Two Variables - Simple examples from Economics, Maximization of Output, Revenue and Profit-Minimization of Cost under Perfect Competition and Monopoly Concepts of integration–Definite and Indefinite Integrals – Simple Rules of Integration – Application of Integration to Consumer’s Surplus and Producer’s Surplus.

Unit-IV: Matrices and Determinant

Concept of Matrix–Types of Matrix –Concept of Vector and its Properties– Addition and Multiplication of Matrices –Determinants and Their Properties -Inverse and Rank of a Matrix Solution of Two and Three Simultaneous Equations through Cramer’s Rule.

Unit-V: Linear Programming and Input-Output Analysis

Linear Programming–Formulation of a Linear Programming Problems– Solution of Linear Programming through Graphical Method – Formulation of a Dual Programme and its Interpretation – Input-Output Analysis – Assumptions – Formulation of Model - Finding Solution – Closed and Input-output Models.

REFERENCES:

1. Allen, R.G.D., 1974, Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan and ELBS, London.
2. Baumol, W.J., 1984, Economic Theory and operations Analysis, Printice Hall, Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
3. Chiang, A.C., 1986, Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
4. Mathur, P.N. and Bharadwaj, R, (Eds), Economic Analysis in Input-output research, input-output
5. Research Association of India, Pune.
6. Monga, G.S., 1972, Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
7. Yamane, Taro, 1975, Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
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SEMESTER – I

ECO 105: FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTERS

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit 1: Computer Fundamentals

Definition–Components of a Computer–Block Diagram–Evolution of Computer Generations– Input–Output Devices–Hardware and Software–Compilers and Assemblers–Low level and High level Languages–Operating Systems and the User Interface – Microsoft Operating Systems.

Unit 2: MS Word

Creating, Opening and Saving Files–Editing and Formatting Text–Spell and Grammar Check– Creation of Tables and Columns–Mail-merge–Word Art–Concept of Macro–Print Preview and Operations.

Unit 3: MS Excel

Work Sheet–Creating a Data File in MS Excel – Calculations in Excel Sheet–Creating Graphs and Charts with Excel–Data Analysis Pack–Statistical Functions–Printing Operations.

Unit 4: Power Point

Components of MS Power Point – Parts of a Power Point Screen - Creating a New Presentation–Opening–Saving–Closing a Presentation.

Unit 5:MS Access

The Concept of Database Management System - Creating NewDatabase Files – Fields – Records – Files - Viewing forms, Query and Reports.

PRACTICALS :

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks:20

1. Each candidate has to perform two practicals
2. Practical record is to be maintained
3. Practical examination is based on practical record, demonstration and Viva-Voce.

REFERENCES:

1. Sinha, P.K., 1992, Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, New Delhi.
2. Raja Raman, V., 1999, Fundamentals of Computers, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Tom Sheldon, Windows 95 Made Easy, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi.
4. Kerns, 1996, Essentials of Microsoft Windows, Word and Excel, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
5. Russel A. Shultz, Learn Microsoft Office 97, BPB Publications, New Delhi..
6. Peter Norton, Introduction to Computers, Tata McGraw- Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi.
7. Ravichandran, D., 2001, Introduction to Computers and Communication, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.
8. Sanjay Sexena, 2000, A First Course in Computers, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Shelly and Hunt Computers and Common Sense, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

SEMESTER – I

ECO 106: Human Values and Professional Ethics – I (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

UNIT-I: Definition and Nature of Ethics-Its relation to Religion ,Politics, Business, Legal ,Medical And Environment ,Need And Implementation Ethics-Goals-Ethical Values in Various Professions.

UNIT-II: Nature Of Values-Good and Bad, Ends and Means, Actual and Potential Values, Objectives and Subjective Values ,Analysis Of Basic Moral Concepts-rights, Ought, Duty, Obligation, Justice. Responsibility and Freedom .Good Behavior and Respect for Elders, Character and Conduct.

UNIT-III: Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Satya (Truth),Brahmacharya (Celibacy),Asteya (Non-possession) and APARIGRAHA (Non-stealing).Purusharthas (Cardinal virtues)-Dharma (Righteousness), Artha (Wealth), Kama(Fulfillment bodily desires).Moksha (Liberation)

UNIT-IV:Bhagavad Gita-(a) Niskama karma.(b).Buddhism-The four noble truths-AryaAstangamarga, (c) Jainisam- mahavratas and anuvratas. Values embedded in various religions, Religious tolerance, Gandhian ethics.

UNIT-V: Crime and Theories or punishment-(a) Reformative , Retributive and Deterrent ,(b) Views on manu and Yajnavalkya.

References:

1. R.Subramanian ,Professional Ethics, Oxford University Press.
2. Joha S Mackenjie:A Manual Of Ethics.
3. The Ethics of Management by Larue Tone Hosmer.RichardD.IrwinLnc.
4. Management Ethics Integrity at Work by Joseph A.Petrick and John F.Quinn.ResponsBooks;New Delhi.
5. "Ethics in Management" By S.A.Sherlekar, Himalaya Publication House.
6. Harold H.Titus ; Ethics For Today.
7. Maitra,S.K;Hindu Ethics.
8. William Lilly;Introduction Ethics.
9. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics.
10. Manu:Manava Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu:Comparising the Indian Syastem of Duties :Raligious and civil (ed.) G.C.Halighton.
11. Susrptasamhita: Tr.KavirajKunjanlal ,KunjalalBrishagratha .Chowkarnaba Sanskrit series. Vol LII and III , Varanasi , Vol I 00, 16'20,21-32 and 74-77 only.
12. Carakasamhita :Tr.Dr.Ramkaransarma and vaidyabhagavan dash, Chowkarnaba Sanskrit series office. Varanasi I,11.111Vol IPP 183-191.
13. Ethics, Theory and contemporary issues.Barbaramackinnonwadsworth / Thomsaon learning, 2001.
14. Analyzing moral.issues,JudithA.Boss.May Field Publishing Company-1999.
15. An introduction to applied ethics(ed.)John H.Piet and AyodhyaPrasad.cosmo publications.
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17. I.C.Sharma ethics philosophy of india.Nagin& co julundhar.

SEMESTER – II

ECO 201: MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit 1: Modern Theories Of The Firm

Baumol's Sales Revenue Maximization Model–Marris' Model of the Managerial Enterprise–Williamson's Model of Managerial Discretion–Bain's Limit Pricing Theory –Recent Developments in the Theory of Limit Pricing: The Models of Sylos-Labini–Franco Modigliani and Bhagwati.

Unit 2: Theories Of Distribution

Theories of Distribution:- Ricardo, Karl Marx, Neo-Classical Theory(Marginal Productivity Theory) Kaldor-Factor Pricing in Perfect and Imperfect Competitive Markets–Adding up Problem and Euler's Theorem.

Unit 3: General Equilibrium

Meaning of Equilibrium–Static and Dynamic Equilibrium–Stable and Unstable Equilibrium – Partial and General Equilibrium – General Equilibrium of Exchange and Consumption–General Equilibrium of Production and Exchange–General Equilibrium and Relative Prices.

Unit 4: Welfare Economics

Pigovian Welfare Economics–Pareto-Optimal Conditions–Kaldor - Hicks Compensation Principle – Social Welfare Function – The Theory of Second Best.

Unit 5: Advanced Topics In Modern Micro Economics

Game Theory–Two Person Constant and Zero Sum Game–Linear Programming Graphical Solution - Input–Output Analysis–Static and Dynamic Models.

REFERENCES

1. Koutsoyiannis, A., 1979, Modern Micro Economics, (2nd Edition), Macmillan Press, London.
2. Archibald, G.C. (Ed), 1971, Theory of the Firm, Penguin, Harmonds Worth.
3. Mishan, E.J. 1969, Welfare Economics: An Assessment, Noeth Holland, Amsterdam.
4. Green, H. and V.Waish, 1975, Classical and Neo Classical Theories of General Equilibrium, Oxford University Press, London
5. Quirk. J. and R.Saposnik, 1968, Introduction to General Equilibrium Theory and Welfare Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
6. Weintrub, E.R., 1974, General Equilibrium Theory, Macmillan, London.
7. Broadway, R.W. and N.Bruce, 1984, Welfare Economics, Basil Blackwell, London.
8. Pigou, A.C., 1920, Economics of Welfare, Macmillan and Co. London.
9. Little I.M.D., 1975, A Critique of Welfare Economics, (2nd Edition), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
10. Ahuja, L., 2000, Advanced Economic Theory: Micro Economic Analysis, S.Chand and Company, New Delhi.

SEMESTER – II

ECO 202: MACRO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit 1: Demand For Money

The Classical View–Quantity Theory Of Money–Keynes’ Theory Of Demand For Money–Post Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money: Tobin, Friedman and Baumol–Integration of Monetary Theory and Value Theory: Keynes and Don Patinkin.

Unit 2: Supply Of Money

Concept of Money Supply–Components of Money Supply–RBI Approach to Money Supply–High Power Money and Money Multiplier–Changes in the Supply of Money.

Unit 3: Business Cycles

Types of Trade Cycles–Different Theories of Trade Cycles: Samuelson–Hicks and Kaldor–Control of Business Cycles: Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

Unit 4: Theories Of Inflation

Types of Inflation : Demand–Pull Inflation–Cost-Push Inflation–The Phillips Curve– The Inflation and Unemployment Trade off–The Monetarists Accelerationists’ Hypothesis– Rational Expectations Hypothesis.

Unit 5: Macroeconomics Policies

Objectives of Macro-Economic Policies–Objectives and Tools of Monetary Policy–Evaluating Monetary Policy: The Policy of Activists and Non-Activists Arguments–Fiscal Policy: Objectives and Tools–Automatic Stabilizers–Problems in the Implementation of Fiscal Policies–Relative Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

REFERENCES

1. Ackley, G., Macro-Economic Theory, Macmillan.
2. Branson, W.B., Macro-Economic Theory and Policy.
3. Branson, W.H. and Litvack, J.M.P., 1981, Macro Economics, Harper and Row.
4. Edward Shapiro, Macro economic Analysis, 5th Edition, New Delhi, Galgotia Publications.
5. Friedman, M.(ed). The Quantity Theory of Money – A Restatement of Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money.
6. Gupta, S.B., 1983, Monetary Economics, Chand and Co.
7. Hicks, J.R., Mr.Keynes and the Classicals: A Suggested Interpretation, Econometric, April, 1937.
8. Hicks, J.R., Critical Essays in Monetary Theory.
9. Johnson, H.G., Essays in Monetary Economics.
10. Lila J.Truett and Dale B.Truett, Macro economics, Times Mirror/ Mosby College Publishing St. Louis.
11. Rosalind Levacic and Alexander Rebthann, 1982, Macro economics : The English Language Book Society and Macmillan.
12. Rogar L.Miller and Robert Pulsinelli, Macro economics

SEMESTER – II

ECO 203: FEDERAL FINANCE (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit 1: Fiscal Policy

Role of State in Economic Performance: Classical and Modern Views-Objectives of Fiscal Policy –Role of Fiscal Policy in Developed and Developing Economies–Balanced and Unbalanced Budget Multipliers–Built-in Stabilishers-Long–Term Fiscal Policy in India.

Unit 2: The Theory Of Federal Finance

Principles of Multi-Unit Finance and Problems of Federal Finance-Theory of Fiscal Federalism-Vertical and Horizontal Imbalances-Theory of Grants-Conditional and Unconditional Grants – Matching Vs. Non-Matching Grants–Income and Substitution Effects of Grants–Grants and Subsidies– Allocative and Equity Effects.

Unit 3: Federal Fiscal Systems

Federal Fiscal Relations in Australia, Canada and USA – A Comparative Analysis with the Indian Scenario-Functions of Finance Commission-Recommendations and Approaches of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Finance Commissions-Reforms of Federal Finance.

Unit 4: Government Budget

Theory of Government Budgeting: Classical and Modern Views-Budget Classification: Functional and Economic Classification-Programme and Performance Budgeting-Zero-Based Budgeting-Budget Reforms – Fiscal Crisis in India – Reforms to Control Revenue Deficit-Fiscal Deficit and Budgetary Deficit in India.

Unit 5: Local Finance

Significance of Local Finance–Revenue and Expenditure of Local Bodies-Financial Strengthening of Urban and Rural Local Bodies through Devolution of Funds from Central and State Governments.

REFERENCES

1. Musgrave R.A.and Musgrave P.B., 1976, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, Tokyo.
2. Musgrave R.A., 1976, Theory of Public Finance, A Study of Public Finance, McGraw Hill, Tokyo..
3. Chellaiah Raja, J., 1971, Fiscal Policy in Under Developed Countries with Special Reference to India, George Allen and Unwin, London.
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10. Mundle S., 1999, Public Finance, Policy Issues for India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
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12. Herbert Bernard P., 1971, Modern Public Finance, A Study of Public Sector Economics, Irwin, INC, Homewood.
13. John C. Winfrey, Public Finance (Public Choices and Public Economy) Harper & Row, Publishers, New York.
14. Philip E. Taylor, Economics of Public Finance, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
15. Phillips A and O.E. Williamson (Eds), 1967 Prices, Issues in Theory. Practice and Public Policy, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
16. Economic Surveys, Government of India, New Delhi.

SEMESTER – II

ECO 204: INTERNATIONAL TRADE: THEORY AND POLICY (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit-I: Theories of International Trade

The Pure Theory of International Trade–Theories of Absolute Advantage and Comparative Advantage–Empirical Testing of Theories–Heckscher–Ohlin Theory of Trade–Leontief Paradox–Factor Price Equalization Theorem.

Unit-II: Imperfect Competition and International Trade

Intra–Industry Trade–Neo-Heckscher–Ohlin Model–Neo–Chamberlin Model–Kravis and Linder Theory of Trade–Role of Dynamic factors in Trade (Alternative Theories of Trade) Vent for Surplus–Availability, Changes in Tastes, Technology.

Unit-III: Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade

Concepts of Terms of Trade–Terms of Trade and Economic Growth–Model of Economic Growth and International Trade–Singer–Prebisch Theory and Terms of Trade–Rybenzynski Theorem–Immiserizing Growth.

Unit-IV: Theory of Trade Policy

Free Trade Vs. Protectionism–Trade Restrictions–The Theory of Tariffs–The Stopler-Samuelson Theorem-Tariffs and Income Distribution–Tariffs -The Terms of Trade and Domestic Prices–Political Economy of Non-Tariff Barriers–Effects of Quotas – FERA and FEMA –Import Substitution Vs. Export Promotion.

Unit-V: International Economic Integration

Forms of Economic Co-operation–Free-Trade Area–Customs Union–Common Market–Economic Unions–European Union–SAARC–ASEAN–International Monetary Fund–Regionalism–Multilateralism–World Trade Organization–Recent Issues at WTO Ministerial Conferences - Gains and Problems of Developing Countries from WTO.

REFERENCE:

1. Bhargawathi, J.N., International Trade :selected readings.
2. Bhargawathi, J.N. and Panagaria., Lectures on International Trade.
3. Flemming, M.J., Domestic financial Policies Under Fixed and Floating Exchange Rates.
4. Haberler, G., Theory of International Trade.
5. Johnson, H.G., New Trade Strategy for the World Economy.
6. Kindelberger, C.P., International Economics.
7. Lipsey, R.G., Theory of Customs Union.
8. Meade, J.E., Balance of Payments.
9. Michaely, Theory of Commercial Policy.
10. Sodersten B.O. and Reed, G. International Economics.
11. Salvatore, D., International Economics.
12. W.T.O., Regionalism and the World Trade Systems.

SEMESTER – II

ECO 205: STATISTICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit-I: Correlation and Regression

Meaning - Assumptions and Limitations of Simple Correlation, Karl Pearson Coefficient of Correlation and Spearman's Rank Correlation-Coefficient-Simple Regression – Lines of Regression and Properties of Regression Coefficient.

Unit-II: Probability and Theoretical Distributions

Concept of Probability – Various Types of Events: Classical and Empirical Definitions of Probability – Laws of Addition and Multiplication of Probability (statements only) – Conditional Probability – Theoretical Distributions – Binomial – Poisson and Normal Distributions.

Unit-III: Sampling Theory

Basic Concept of Sampling-Random and Non-Random Sampling-Simple Random – Stratified Random – Systematic and P.P.S. Sampling Techniques.

Unit-IV: Hypothesis Testing

Formulation of Statistical Hypotheses – Null and Alternative – Goodness of Fit – Confidence Intervals and Level of Significance – Hypothesis Testing based on t, X^2 (Chi-Square) and F-tests.

Unit-V: Index Numbers and Time Series

Concept of Index Numbers–Uses and Construction of Index Numbers–Simple and Weighted Index Numbers – Laspeyzer's, Paasche's and Fisher's Methods - Tests for Ideal Index–Time Series Analysis – Components of Time Series – Determination of Trend – Least Square Method.

REFERENCES:

1. Chou, Y., 1975, Statistical, Holt, Rein Hart and Winston, New York.
2. Croxton, Crowdenm and Klein, 1971, Applied General Statistics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Goon, A.M., Gupta, M.K and Dasgupta, B., 1993, Fundamentals of Statistics, Vol.1, The World Press Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Guptha, C.B., 1981, Statistical Methods, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Guptha, S.B., Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publications.
6. Guptha, S.P., Introduction to Statistical Methods, Sulthan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
7. Hoog, R.V. and Craig, A.T., 1970, Introduction to Mathematical Statistics (3rd Edition) Macmillian Publishing Co., New York.
8. Nagar, A.L. and Das R.K., 1993, Basic Statistics, Oxford University Press Ltd., New Delhi.

SEMESTER – II

ECO 206: HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS - II

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

UNIT-I: Value Education –Definition-Relevance to present day-Concept of Human Values-self introduction-self-esteem-family values-Components , Structure and responsibilities of family-Neutralization of anger-Adjustability-Threats of family life –Status of women in family and society –Caring for need elderly –Time allotment for sharing ideas and concerns.

UNIT-II: Medical ethics-Views if charaka, Sushruta and Hippocrates on moral responsibility of medical practitioners. Code of ethics for medical and healthcare professionals.Euthanasia ,ethical obligation to animals, ethical issues in relation to health care professional patients. Social justice in health care , human cloning , problems of abortion .Ethical issues ingenetic engineering and ethics issues raised by new biological technology of knowledge.

UNIT-III: Business ethics – Ethical standards of business-immoral and illegal practices and their solutions. Characteristics of ethical problems in management, ethical theories causes of unethical behavior , ethical abuses and work ethics

UNIT-IV: Environmental Ethics- Ethical Theory , man And Nature- Ecological Crisis , Pest Control , Pollution and Waste , Climate Change, Energy and Population, Justice and Environmental Health.

UNIT-V: Social ethics – Organ trade. Human trafficking, Human rights violation and social disparities, Feminist ethics. Surrogacy / pregnancy, Ethics of media-Impact of newspapers, Television , Movies and Internet.

References:

1. Joha S Mackenjie:A Manual Of Ethics.
2. The Ethics of Management by Larue Tone Hosmer.RichardD.IrwinLnc.
3. Management Ethics Integrity at Work by Joseph A.Petrick and John F.Quinn.ResponsBooks;New Delhi.
4. "Ethics in Management" By S.A.Sherlekar, Himalaya Publication House.
5. Harold H.Titus ; Ethics For Today.
6. Maitra,S.K;Hindu Ethics.
7. William Lilly;Introduction Ethics.
8. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics.
9. Manu:Manava Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu:Comparising the Indian System of Duties :Raligious and civil (ed.) G.C.Halighton.
10. Susrptasamhita: Tr.KavirajKunjanlal ,KunjalalBrishagratha .Chowkarnaba Sanskrit series. Vol LII and III , Varanasi , Vol I 00, 16'20,21-32 and 74-77 only.
11. Carakasamhita :Tr.Dr.Ramkaransarma and vaidyabthagavan dash, Chowkarnaba Sanskrit series office. Varanasi I,11.111Vol IPP 183-191.
12. Ethics, Theory and contemporary issues.Barbaramackinnonwadsworth / Thomsaon learning, 2001.
13. Analyzing moral.issues,JudithA.Boss.May Field Publishing Company-1999.
14. An introduction to applied ethics(ed.)John H.Piet and AyodhyaPrasad.cosmo publications.
15. Text book for intermediate first year ethics and human values. Board of intermediate education-Telugu-academy, Hyderabad.
16. I.C.Sharma ethics philosophy of india.Nagin& co julundhar.

SEMESTER – III

ECO 301: ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit-I: Economics of Growth and Development

Concepts of Economic Growth, Development and Under development– Measurement of Economic Growth and Development–Traditional, Welfare and Modern Approaches–Characteristics of Developing Economies.

Unit-II: Factors in Economic Development

Population and Economic Development–Optimum Theory of Population–The Theory of Demographic Transition–Role of Capital in Economic Development – Capital-Output Ratio-Technology in Economic Development-Choice of Techniques and Appropriate Technology.

Unit-III: Theories of Growth

Adam Smith, Ricardo, Karl Marx and Schumpeter–Joan Robinson’s Golden Age Model-Harrod-Domar Models, Solow and Meade’s Models.

Unit-IV:Strategies of Economic Development

Rostow’s Stages Theory–Lewis Surplus Labour Theory–Rodan’s Big Push Theory– Nurkse’s Balanced Growth Theory–Hirschman’s Unbalanced Theory–Leibenstein’s Critical Minimum Effort Theory – Nelson’s Low Level Equilibrium Trap.

Unit-V: Theories of Dualism

Dualism and Dualistic Economy–Dualistic Theories -Boeke Theory of Sociological Dualism– Higgins Theory of Technological Dualism - Fei and Ranis’s Dualistic Model.

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SEMESTER – II

ECO 302: INDIAN ECONOMY (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit-I: Basic Structure of Indian Economy

Characteristics of Indian Economy – Structure of National Income - Human Resources – Occupational Structure – Economic Sectors and Contribution to Employment Generation and GDP – Recent Trends in Poverty and Unemployment.

Unit-II: Agricultural Sector

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development – Green Revolution – Concept of Food Security – Farm Size and Productivity – Irrigation and Agricultural Development – Livestock Resources – Need for Credit for Indian Farmers – Performance of Indian Agriculture in Five Year Plans.

Unit-III: Industrial Sector

Role of Industrial sector in Economic Development–Industrial Policy–1991–Role of Public and Private Sectors–Micro, Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)-Growth of Large Scale Industries and Economic Development-Disinvestment Programme–Liberalisation, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) and Industrial Development.

Unit-IV: Service Sector

Service Sector in Indian Economy–Performance of Trade–Tourism–Shipping and Port Services–Telecom and Related Services–IT and IT-enabled Services– R & D Services–Construction Services – Social Services – Performance of Service Sector during Five Year Plans.

Unit-V: Economic Reforms

Rationale of Internal and External Reforms–Globalization of Indian Economy - W.T.O. and Impact on the Different Sectors of Indian Economy–Need for and Issues in Good Governance – Issues in Competition and Safety Nets in Indian Economy.

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SEMESTER – III

ECO 303: ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit-I: Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics

Environmental Economics–Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics–Economic Growth and Environmental Degradation–Environmental Kuznets Curve -Limits to Growth–Sustainable Development–Environmental Quality and Economic Development.

Unit-II: Environmental Degradation and Resource Depletion

Natural Resources–Renewable and Non-renewable Resources–Approaches to Natural Resources–Theories of Natural Resources–Depletion of Resources–Tragedy of Commons - Causes for Environmental Degradation.

Unit-III: Sources and Effects of Pollution

Sources and Types of Pollution: Air, Water, Noise and Solid Waste Pollution–Industrial Pollution–Marine Pollution–Thermal Pollution–Nuclear Pollution–Urban Pollution–Effects of Environmental Pollution on Health, Economic and Social Aspects.

Unit-IV: Environmental Policy and Principles

Objectives of Environmental Policy–National Environment Policy, 2006–Policy Measures to Control Environment Pollution–Polluter-Pays-Principle–Pigovian Analysis of Externalities–Taxes and Subsidies – Pollution Permits–Hedonic Pricing Principle.

Unit-V: Environmental Laws and Management Strategies

Environmental Laws and Regulations–Air Act, Water Act, Environment Protection Act and Wildlife Protection Act in India–Global Environmental Policies – International Conferences on Environment–Environmental Strategies: Development of Clean Production Technologies, Forest Conservation, Conservation and Management of Common Property Resources and Environmental Education–Social Forestry–Community Participation.

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SEMESTER – III

ECO 304(a)- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit-I: Balance of Payments

Balance of Payments–Measurements of Balance of Payments–Measuring Deficit or Surplus in Balance of Payments–Causes of Deficit in Balance of Payments.

Unit-II: Adjustment Mechanisms in Balance of Payments

Automatic Price Adjustment under Gold Standard–Classical Theory of Balance of Payments–The Elasticity Approach–The General Theory of Balance of Payments–The Monetary approach of Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Multiplier.

Unit-III: Foreign Exchange Market

Meaning and Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate–The Mint Parity Theory–The Purchasing Power Parity Theory–The Balance of Payments Theory–Causes of Changes in the Exchange Rate–Exchange Rate Adjustment Policies: Fixed Exchange Rate–Flexible Exchange Rate–Adjustable Peg System–Crawling Peg System–Multiple Exchange Rate System–Spot and Forward Exchange Equilibrium.

Unit-IV: International Capital Movements

Types of International Capital Movements–International Development Agencies; International Finance Corporation (IFC)-International Development Association (IDA)-The Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)-Euro-Dollar Market–The International Debt Management and Developing Countries.

Unit-V: The International Monetary Problem

The International Liquidity Problem–Establishment of IMF–Role of IMF–India and IMF–SDRs–The World Bank–Breakdown of Bretton woods System–Present Monetary System.

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SEMESTER – III

ECO 304(b) – AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit –I: Agriculture and Economic Development

Definition, Nature and Scope of Agricultural Economics – Role of Agriculture sector in Economic Development – Structural changes and Contribution of Agriculture Sector — Modernisation of Agricultural Production Systems – Global Hunger Index – Achieving Zero Hunger – Re-orientation of Agricultural Development- Sustainable Agriculture- Role of Women in Agricultural Development.

Unit –II: Agriculture Sector in India

Development of Agriculture sector during Post-Independence Period –Green Revolution - Trends in Growth of Gross Cropped Area and Gross Irrigated Area – Decreasing Size of Average Land Holdings – Area, Production and Yields of Principal Crops- Targets and Achievements during Five Year Plans – India’s Position in World Agriculture.

Unit –III. Investments in Agriculture Sector in India

Factors Determining Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture Sector – Trends during Five Year Plans – Share of Public and Private Sectors – Budgetary expenditure on Agriculture sector – Inflow of FDI into Agriculture sector- Sources and Trends in flow of Credit to Agriculture – Kisan Credit Cards – Credit for Rain fed Areas – Indebtedness of Agricultural Households .

Unit – IV: Government Initiatives and Development of Agriculture

Need for Improvement in Agricultural Productivity- Government Initiatives – National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and Agricultural Extension and Technology – National Crop Insurance Programme –PradhanMantriFasalBimaYojana-RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana – Rain fed Area Development Programme.

Unit- V: Agricultural Marketing and Trade in India

Determinants of Marketable and Marketed Surplus – Structure of Agricultural Markets – Primary and Secondary Wholesale Markets- Terminal Markets – Retail Markets – Fairs – Nature of Markets – Group Marketing- Cooperative Marketing – Direct Marketing – Warehousing in Rural areas – Physical and Financial Performance of GrameenBhandaranYojana – Role of AGMARK and AGMARKNET- Exports and Imports of Agricultural Commodities

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SEMESTER – III

ECO 304(c) – DEMOGRAPHY (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit-I: Nature and Scope of Demography

Definition, Nature and Scope of Demography – Demographic Thoughts – Demographic Analysis – Direct and Indirect methods of data collection – Theories of Population – Adam Smith, J.S. Mill, Malthus, Marx, Meade and Keynes – Optimum Population.

Unit –II: Composition and Distribution of Population in India

Decennial growth of Population and Stages of Demographic Transition in India- Crude Birth Rate and Death Rates – Migration, industrialisation and Urbanisation as determinants of population growth – sex and age-wise distribution of population – Rural and Urban population growth – Religion and Caste-wise growth of Population – Trends in population density.

Unit-III: Fertility, Mortality and Migration in India

Size of the family- Urban and Rural differentials- Social, cultural and psychological factors affecting fertility – Achievements in Total Fertility Rates - Causes and Indicators of Mortality – Relation between age, sex, marital status, education and migration in India.

Unit – IV: Quality of Population in India

Determinants of Quality of Population in India – Structural changes in Population – Demographic dividend - Trends in Life Expectancy at Birth and Gender differentials – Trends in Achieving Literacy Rates- Gender dimension of Literacy rates – Trends in Workforce and Labour force Participation Rates- Sectoral Employment of workers – Formal and Informal Sectors - Need for Skill Development.

Unit-V: Government Initiatives and Population Policies in India

Need for Population Control and Stabilization – Strategies to achieve Population stabilization – Role and progress of Family Planning Programme – Two-child Policy — Highlights of National Population Policy- 2000 – JananiSurakshaYojana -2005 – Role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) –SANTUSHTI AND PRERANA Strategies –Rashtriya Kishore SwasthyaKaryakram -2014- Population Projections- 2016 and 2026.

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SEMESTER – III

ECO 304(d)- HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit-I: Nature and Scope of HRD

Nature and Scope of Human Resource Development – Factors influencing HRD – HRD in Developed and Developing Countries - Human Resource Development in India – HRD and Development Strategy.

Unit-II: Education and HRD

Role of Education in Human Resource Development – Education as Consumption and Investment – HRD and Economic Development.

Unit-III: Health and Human Resource Development

Health and Economic Development – Measurement of Health Status –Trends in Mortality and Morbidity - Population Growth and Health Status – Growth of Corporate Health in India.

Unit-IV: Nutritional Status, and Human Resource Development

Nutritional Status in India – Measurement of Nutritional Status – Nutritional Development - Food Security - Programmes to Prevent Malnutrition in India.

Unit-V: HRD and Human Values:

HRD and Human Values – Human Development and Pre and Post Gandhian Thought – Right to Work and Public Participation.

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SEMESTER – III

ECO 305(a) –URBAN ECONOMICS (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit-I: Urbanisation : A Global View

Definition, Nature and Scope Urban Economics – Sources of Urban Growth – Natural Increase – Net Migration – Urban Reclassification –Industrialisation - International Migration - Push and Pull Factors for Urban Growth – Trends in Growth of Urban Population in the world – The Challenges for Urban Growth – Social Equity – Environmental Sustainability – Governance – Sustainable Urban Development.

Unit –II: Urbanisation in India

Census Definition of Urban areas – Classification of Urban areas – Growth and Characteristics of of Urban Population – Size and Growth of Major Urban Agglomerations – Urban Poverty and Inequality – Slums, Pollution and sanitation.

Unit –III: Urbanisation and Labour Market

Pull and Push Factors for Urbanisation in India – High Wages – Improved Infrastructure – Employment Opportunities – Educational facilities – Growth of formal and Informal economic activities – Labour Force Participation and Distribution of Workers – Street Children and Street Vendors.

Unit-IV: Urbanisation and Environmental Challenges

Rate of Urban Population Growth – Over Population – Problem of Urban Transportation – Pollutants to air and water – Solid Wastes and Noise Pollution – Burden of Diseases – Need for Improvement in Quality of Living and Environment.

Unit-V: Urban Development and Government Policy

Urban Poverty Alleviation Approaches – SJSRY – Employment through Skills, Training and Placement – National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)- Basic Services to Poor (BSUP)- National Policy on Street Vendors -2009- Housing and Slum Development Strategies- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme – JNNURM-2005 – JNNURM and Role of National Building Organisation – Inflow of FDI and Construction Sector – Rajiv AwasYojana – Sab KeliyeAwas – BastiSudhar – Rajiv RinnYojana – Need Reforms in Government Policy .

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SEMESTER - III

ECO 305(b): ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE (with effect from the academic year 2016-17)

Unit 1: Infrastructure And Economic Development

Meaning and Definition of Infrastructure–Types of Infrastructure–Economic and Social Infrastructure–Approaches to Infrastructure–Traditional and Modern Approaches – Infrastructure and Economic Development.

Unit 2: Infrastructure And Public Utilities

Infrastructure as a Public Good–Special Characteristics of Public Utilities–Performance of Education, Health and Housing in India–Marginal Cost Pricing in Public Utilities–Cost Subsidization– Free Prices, Equity and Efficiency.

Unit 3: Economics Of Transportation And Communications

Sources and Importance of Transportation and Location of Economic Activities– Performance of Railways in India–Importance of Communications–New Telecom Policy-1999 – Telephone Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Telecommunications in Rural India.

Unit 4: Economics Of Energy

Energy Needs of India–Importance of Energy in Economic Development–Factors Determining the Demand for Energy–Sources of Energy–Renewable and Non-Renewable Sources–Trends in the Production and Consumption of Commercial Energy– Energy Crisis – Measures to Tackle the Energy Problem in India.

Unit 5: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Sources of Electricity–Thermal–Hydel–Nuclear–Growing Importance of Wind and Solar Energy–Production and Consumption of Natural Gas–Rural Drinking Water– Measures to improve Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

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SEMESTER - III

ECO 305 (c) ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE (with effect from the academic year 2016-17)

Unit-I: Introduction

Economic Security, Exposure to Losses - Definition of Insurance - Risk pooling and Risk Transfer, Social Vs. Private Insurance - Life Vs. Non- Life Insurance - Classification of Life, Health and General Insurance Policies

Unit-II: Risk and Risk Management

Fundamentals of Uncertainty and Risk, Classification of Risk - Concepts of Risk Management - Essentials of Risk Management, Elements of Risk Management - Risk Assessment - Risk Control - Risk Financing - Concepts of Re-insurance - Types of Re-insurance - Re-insurance Markets

Unit- III: Insurance and Economic Development

Risk Management and Insurance in Economic Development- Insurance Institutions as Financial Intermediaries, Insurance Institutions as Investment Institutions - Regulations governing Investments of Insurance Institutions in India

Unit-IV: Types of Insurance

Life and Health Insurance - Fundamentals of Life and Health Insurance - Functions of Life and Health Insurance - Plans of Life Insurance - Selection of Risks - Underwriting of Life and Health Insurance - Group Insurance - General Insurance - Definition of General Insurance - Types of General Insurance - Fundamentals of the Following Concepts - Common Law Equity Proposal - Indemnity, Insurable interest, Contribution, Subrogation - Utmost good faith, Physical and Moral Hazards - Marketing of General Insurance.

Unit-V: Insurance for Retirement Needs and Regulations

Retirement Planning Strategies - Investment for Retirement - Pension Plans - Pension Plans in India - Regulation of Insurance - Insurance Regulation in India - Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (IRDA).

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 401- RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit-I: Approaches To Rural Development

Rural Development – Basic Elements of Rural Development – Approaches to Rural Development: Marxian and Gandhian Approaches – People’s Participatory Approach – Target Group Approach – Integrated Approach.

Unit-II: Issues Of Rural Development

Size and Structure of Rural Economy – Poverty–Rural Unemployment Scenario–Role of Agricultural Sector and Non-Farm Sector–Food Security–Rural Industrialization–Rural Migration.

Unit-III: Rural Development Programmes

Community Development Programme(CDP)–Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)–SwarnaJayanthi Gram SwarozorYojana (SGSY)–Rural Housing Schemes-Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA).

Unit-IV: Institutional Support To Rural Development

Panchayat Raj and Rural Development–Role of N.G.Os in Rural Development–Financing of Rural Development–NABARD–Commercial Banks–Regional Rural Banks and Cooperatives.

Unit-V: Project Management And Rural Development

Functions of Project Management–Project Implementation–Planning for Implementation Project Control–Integration and Coordination–People’s Participation–Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 402- FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit 1: Nature and Role of Financial System

Meaning, Definition and Structure of Financial System–Functions of Financial Systems – Promotional Role of Financial System in Developing Countries.

Unit 2: Structure, Composition and Instruments of Money Market

Definition of Money Market–Composition of Money Market: Call Money Market– Discount Market (Commercial Bill Market)–Acceptance Market–Treasury Bill Market– Instruments of Money Market–Commercial Papers–Certificate of Deposit–Repo and Reverse-Repo Transactions.

Unit 3: Structure and Composition of Capital Market

Definition of Capital Market–New Issues Market–Functions of New Issues Market– Players in the New Issues Market–Recent Trends in New Issues Market–Secondary Market– Functions of Stock Exchanges–Issue and Listing of Securities–Method of Trading in a Stock Exchange.

Unit 4: Money and Capital Markets in India

Structure, Objectives and Features of Money Market in India–Discount and Finance House of India (DFHI)–Recent Developments and Deficiencies in Indian Money Market–SEBI: Objectives, Functions and Performance–Securities Trading Corporation of India (STCI)–Features of NSE and BSE–Over the Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI)– Recent Developments and Defects of Indian Capital Market.

Unit 5: Financial Institutions in India

Objectives and Development Functions of Reserve Bank of India–3Commercial Banks–Non-Banking Finance Companies–Development and Investment Institutions in India–IFCI, IFBI, UTI, LIC and GIC–Recent Reforms in Indian Capital Market.

REFERENCES:

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 403: INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit 1: Industry and Economic Development

Industrialization and Economic Development-Factors Promoting Industrialization-Strategies of Industrialization in Developing Countries.

Unit 2: Firm and Forms of Industrial Organization

The Theory of the Firm – Objectives – Size-Growth of the Firm-Optimum Firm-Factors Determining Optimum Firm - Forms of Industrial Organization.

Unit 3: Theories of Industrial Location

Factor Influencing Industrial Location–Theories of Industrial Location: Alfred Weber, Sargeant Florence, August Losch, Walter Isard–Melvin Greenhut.

Unit 4: Investment Decisions

Nature and Types of Investment Decisions–Time Preparation–Profile of Project–Project Evaluation/Appraisal–Cost-Benefit Analysis-Different Rates of Return Methods - Pay Back Method - Accounting Rate of Return Method - Net Present Value Method and Internal Rate of Return Method-Break-Even Analysis.

Unit 5: Industrial Management

Industrial Productivity–Rationalization–Automation–Industrial Efficiency–Role of Science and Technology in Industrial Development-Industrial Policies of 1956 and 1991.

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 404(a)-INDIA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-17)

Unit 1: Economic Reforms -1991

Economic Reforms–Need for Economic Reforms in India–Reforms of 1991–Appraisal of Economic Reforms in the Market Economy–Future Directions of Economic Reforms

Unit 2: Reforms In Banking Sector

Economics of Liberalization and Privatization–Banking and Financial Sector Reforms in India–Liberalizing Interest Rates–Narasimham Committee Report on the Financial System– Non-Banking Financial Companies : RBI Directions–Disinvestment in Public Sector Units.

Unit 3: Reforms In Agricultural Sector

Structural Reforms–Macroeconomic Stability–Fiscal Policy and Economic Reforms in India–Economic Reforms in Agricultural and Rural Development.

Unit 4: Industrial Reforms

Industrial Reforms–Impact of Reforms on Poverty and Employment–New Economic Policy and Sustainable Development–Strengthening Social Sectors and Safety nets.

Unit 5: Reforms In Trade

Globalization of Indian Economy–Trade Reforms–Impact on Trade–Foreign Direct Investment–Multinationals– WTO–Problem of Foreign Debt.

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 404(b): ANDHRA PRADESH ECONOMY (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit 1:Structure of Andhra Pradesh Economy

State GDP – Per capita Income – Human Development Index – Income and Employment Pattern in Andhra Pradesh – Magnitude of Poverty – Demographic Features – Social, Political and Economic Empowerment of Women.

Unit 2:Role of Agriculture Sector

Importance of Agriculture – Production and Productivity of Agriculture – Change in Cropping pattern – Sources of Agricultural Finance – Land Reforms in Andhra Pradesh – Recommendations of Koneru Ranga Rao Committee.

Unit 3:Industrial Sector

Growth and Structure of Industries – Large Industries and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – Weaknesses and Problems of Industries – Sources of Industrial Finance – Role of Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh.

Unit 4:Role of Service Sector

Service Sector in Andhra Pradesh – Importance, Composition and Growth with Special reference to Transport, Electricity, Communication, Tourism and Information.

Unit 5:Planning in Andhra Pradesh

Five Year Plans of Andhra Pradesh – Aims, Objectives, Targets and Achievements – Sources of State Revenue – Trends in Public Expenditure and Public Debt of Andhra Pradesh.

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 404(c): ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit I: Entrepreneurship

Concepts of Entrepreneurship - Functions and Types of Entrepreneurs - Motivation and Competency –Entrepreneurship - Women Entrepreneurship and Economic Development.

Unit Ii: Organizations For Entrepreneurship Development

Programmes for the Development of Entrepreneurship - National and State Level Organizations - Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) - National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) - National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) - National Institute of Small Industry Extension and Training (NISIET).

Unit Iii: Identification And Preparation Of Project Report

Identification of Project – Objectives of Project – Methods and Contents of Project Report – Formulation and Appraisal of Project Report.

Unit Iv: Development Of Skills

Need for the Development of Skills –Communication Skills – Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication – Barriers to Communication – Individual Interaction Skills – Basic Interaction Skills - Leadership Skills - Working Individually and as a Team - Personality Development – Intra and Inter-personal Communication Skills.

Unit V: Organizations For Skill Development

Skill Development Mission – PM’s National Council on Skill Development – National Skill Development Coordination Board – National Skill Development Corporation – SIKSHAM- National Skill Foundation of India(NSFI) – Skill Development Initiative (SDI) - KaushalVikasYojana (KVV) – AP State Skill Development Board.

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 404:(d) LABOUR ECONOMICS (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit 1: Labour Markets

Nature and Characteristics of Labour Markets in India-Types of Labour Markets- Concept and Types of Labour-Composition of Labour in Different Sectors-Lewis Surplus Model-Demand for Labour in the Long Run-Labour Supply Analysis.

Unit 2: Wage Determination

Wage Theories of Ricardo, J.S.Mill and Karl Marx-Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages-Bargaining Theory of Wages-Principles of Wage Determination-Wage Determination in Various Sectors- Organized-Unorganized and Informal Sectors.

Unit 3: The Wage Policy In India

National Wage Policy and Economic Development-Concepts of Minimum, Fair and Living Wages-Minimum Wages Act-1948-Role of Wage Boards in Wage Fixation-Profit Sharing Schemes and Payment of Bonus.

Unit 4: Employment

Concept and Types of Unemployment in India-Variou programmes to solve the problem of unemployment during plan Era – Philip’s curve – relationship between employment and unemployment.

Unit 5: State And Labour

Features of Industrial Labour-Trade Union Movement-its Defects and Measures to Strengthen the Movement in India-Social Security and Welfare Measures in India-Second National Commission on Labour.

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 405(a): WOMEN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

UNIT- I: Women and Economic Development in India

Women Population in India - Rural and Urban Women Population – Fertility Rates – Women Labour Force and Work Force Participation Rates – Role of Women in Economic Development.

UNIT – II: Women and Human Development

Human Development – Gender Gap – Gender Inequality Index - Gender Development Index – Gender Empowerment – Measures – Women and Literacy, Life Expectancy – Access to Health Care – Income Inequalities.

UNIT – III: Women and Labour Markets

Gender division of labour – Participation rates in rural and urban employment markets in India - Factors affecting women entry into labour markets in Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors - Women in Organized and Unorganized Sectors

UNIT – IV: Governance for Women Development

Role and functions of Ministry of Women and Child Development - Social Welfare Boards: National and State level Commissions of Women. Women's Development Corporation. National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) – NABARD -Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

UNIT – V: Welfare Programmes and Women Development

Role of Non-Government Organizations in Women's welfare - Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) – National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) – National Mission for Empowerment of Women – STEP – Micro Credit Groups – SWADHAR – DHANALAKSHMI – Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) – Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahayog Yojana – MGENREGA – Hostels for Working Women – Kishori Balika Pathakam – Indira Kranthi Patham – Janani Suraksha Yojana - Bangaru Talli Programme – Jana Dhan Yojana – Suknya Samrudhi Yojana.

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9. Annual Reports of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 405(b): ECONOMICS OF TOURISM (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit : 1 Nature, Scope And Composition Of Tourism: Meaning And Definition Of Tourist and Tourism- Historical Perspective of Tourism in India- Types and Forms of Tourism in India –Individual, Group and Mass Tourism – Domestic, National and International Tourism – Inbound and Outbound Tourism - Composition of Tourism Industry –Accommodation, Hospitality and Catering – Transportation – Travel Agents and Tour Operators – Emerging Forms of Tourism

Unit: ii: Economic Dimensions Of Tourism: Interaction Between Economic Development and Tourism- Tourism: a Consumption Industry – Economic Impacts of Tourism – Multiplier effect- Income and Employment Generation – Impact on Balance of Payments – Regional Development – Impact of Tourism on Environment - Sustainable Tourism – Pro-Poor Tourism (STEP) – Tourism and Women Empowerment.

Unit: iii:Development Of Tourism In India:Domestic And International Tourism In India – Mode and Purpose of Tourism –Tourism Policies in India – Tourism Policy-2015-20 – Incredible India – New Schemes – SwadeshiDarshan – National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation (PRASAD) –Swachh Bharat Mission – SwachhParyatan - Fiscal Incentives to Tourism and Inflows of FDI – e-Tourism – Publicity and Marketing of Tourism – International Cooperation.

Unit: Iv:Economics Of Tourism: Schemes And Programmes For The Development Of Tourism – Trends in Contribution of Tourism to GDP - Tourism Products and Mega-destinations in India – Trends in Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals – Source countries for Foreign Tourist Arrivals – Tourism Receipts – Trends in Foreign Exchange Earnings – Share of India – Future Potential of Tourism Industry.

Unit: V:Sub-Segments Of Tourism Industry In India:Allied Components Of Tourism – Types of Accommodation – Hotels and Restaurants – Major Players – Classification of Hotels – Incentives for the Hotels – Tour Operators – Major Players – Guides and Travel Trade Service Providers – Travel Agents – FDI and Development of Hotels –Transportation and Tourist arrivals – Air, Rail and Road Transportation – Package Tours – India Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB) – Publicity and Market Development for Promotion of Travel and Accommodation.

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SEMESTER – IV

ECO 405(c): TRIBAL ECONOMY (Revised Syllabus with effect from 2016-2017)

Unit – 1: Characteristics of Tribal Population

Definition of Scheduled Tribes – Primitive Tribes – Characteristics of Tribal Population – Different Tribal Groups in India – Growth of Tribal Population in India.

Unit – 2: Socio-Economic conditions of Tribes

Need for Tribal Development – Socio –Economic Conditions of Tribal – Tribal Health, Food and Nutrition – Tribal Culture – Status of Tribal Women Development.

Unit – 3: Development of Tribal Woman in India

Approaches for Tribal Development in India – Pre-Independence period and post – Independence period – Integrated Tribal Development Agency in India – Tribal Development Plans – Community Development Plans – Approach and Tribal Development.

Unit – 4: Government Policy and Tribal

Educational Development of Tribals – Economic status – Shifting Cultivation - Deforestation and Tribals – Legal Status and Distribution of Forest Lands – Social Intervention Policy – Political status in India.

Unit – 5: Status of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh

Tribal Economy in Andhra Pradesh – Literacy level – Asset Holding - Distribution of Schedule Population in Andhra Pradesh Districts – Growth of Scheduled Tribes Population -Predominate tribes in Andhra Pradesh – Tribal welfare in Andhra Pradesh.

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