

B.A. ECONOMICS

(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

PROGRAMME/COURSE FRAME
UG DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Programme from 2015-16

Sem	Part	Course No	Course Title	Hours	Credits	Marks
1	I	TAM/FRE/HIN		3	2	30
1	II	ENG 1201	Conversational Skills	3	2	30
1	III C	ECO 1531	Micro Economics I	5	5	75
1	III C	ECO 1433	Economic Statistics I	4	4	60
1	III C	ECO 1435	History of Economic Thought	4	4	60
1	LS I	ECO 1237	Decision Making and Goal Setting	3	2	30
1	E	ECO 1239	Population Dynamics	3	2	30
1	S	MAT	Mathematics for Economics	5	4	60
		TOTAL		30	25	
2	I	TAM/FRE/HIN		3	2	30
2	II	ENG 1202	Reading & Writing Skills	3	2	30
2	III C	ECO 1532	Micro Economics II	5	5	75
2	III C	ECO 1434	Economic Statistics II	4	4	60
2	III C	ECO 1436	Tamil Nadu Economy	4	4	60
2	LS II	ECO 1238	Skills for Work Effectiveness	3	2	30
2	E	ECO 1240	Health Economics	3	2	30
2	S	MAT	Fundamentals of Computer Application	5	4	60
2	Part V	XXX 0000	Extension Activity PED/NSS/NCC/SLP)	2	1	
		TOTAL		30	25+1	
3	I	TAM/FRE/HIN		3	2	30
3	II	ENG 2201	Study Skills	3	2	30
3	III C	ECO 2531	Macro Economics I	5	5	75
3	III C	ECO 2533	Public Finance	5	5	75
3	III C	ECO 2535	International Trade	5	5	75
3	III C	ECO 2437	Mathematical Economics I	4	4	60
3	S	ECO 2539	Entrepreneurial Development	5	4	60
		TOTAL		30	27	
4	I	TAM/FRE/HIN		3	2	30
4	II	ENG 2202	Career Skills	3	2	30
4	III C	ECO 2532	Macro Economics II	5	5	75
4	III C	ECO 2534	Monetary Economics	5	5	75
4	III C	ECO 2536	Trade Documentation	5	5	75
4	III C	ECO 2438	Mathematical Economics II	4	4	60
4	S	ECO 2540	Industrial Strategies	5	4	60
4	Part V	XXX 0000	Extension Activity PED/NSS/NCC/SLP)	2	1	
		TOTAL		30	27+1	
5	III C	ECO 3631	Indian Economics I ¹	6	6	90
5	III C	ECO 3633	Development Economics and Planning	6	6	90

5	III C	ECO 3635	Environmental Economics	6	6	90
5	III C	ECO 3537	Econometrics I	5	5	75
5	LS	ECO 3239	Economic Journalism	3	2	30
5	VAL	VAL	Value Education	4	2	30
		TOTAL		30	27	
6	III C	ECO 3632	Indian Economics II	6	6	90
6	III C	ECO 3634	Financial Market and Services	6	6	90
6	III C	ECO 3636	Labour Economics	6	6	90
6	III C	ECO 3538	Econometrics II	5	5	75
6	LS	ECO 3240	Personal Empowerment	3	2	30
6	EVS	ECO 3200	Environmental Studies	4	2	30
		TOTAL		30	27	
		Grand Total		180	158+2	

Programme Outcomes (Pos) for Undergraduates

Undergraduate programmes are expected to have developed in undergraduates the following graduate attributes:

1. *Cognitive Ability*: Capacity to register, remember and recall ideas and add knowledge in the relevant discipline.
2. *Reflective Skills*: Ability to apply knowledge and solve problems in similar but unknown disciplinary contexts.
3. *Communicative Competence*: Ability to communicate in one's mother tongue and in English discipline-specific complex ideas and life experiences.
4. *Aptitude for Higher Studies*: To be proactive in demonstrating general aptitude to evaluate the circumstances and come up with an interest to progress further in career by opting for post studies or through entrepreneurial initiatives at offering in the multidisciplinary and trans-disciplinary contexts.
5. *Employability Capacity*: Ability to serve the nation as school teachers, responsible staff and officers in various private and public sectors to find suitable meaning for the education they have pursued here.
6. *Action Research Aptitude*: Skills to undertake action research as independent projects on the themes and issues concerning life and work moving ahead with techno-savvy and eco-friendly approaches.
7. *Quest for Lifelong Learning*: Skills to learn lifelong independent of academia transcending the space and time barriers.
8. *Study Abroad*: Ability to pursue higher studies in a global context of multilingual, multicultural, multiethnic and multiracial communities without compromising the values and ethos cherished and nurtured in love with the motherland.

9. *Citizenry Attributes*: Be responsible citizens with democratic bent of mind, probity in public life, moral uprightness, and commitment for social uplift of the marginalised, the poor, the destitute, and the needy.
10. *Civic Responsibility*: Capacity to respect human values, to exhibit religious tolerance, and to practise politics of difference and dissent.

BA ECONOMICS

The under-graduate degree programme in Economics provides students the space, time, opportunity and freedom to generate new ideas thereby inculcating the flair for initiative and creativity. Economics is the interface between the physical and social science. It integrates various disciplines to give bird's eye view on various dimensions of theory and life. Students will be able to appreciate the inter-relationship among various disciplines and strive to reduce the gap between academics, home and society. The under-graduate degree programme in Economics includes core theory courses, a series of quantitative courses and skill based courses. The course is designed in such a way that the quest for knowledge becomes a way of life and a life-long process.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) for BA Economics

On completion of the programme, undergraduates will be able to:

1. Identify core economic principles to understand the issues on economy, society and politics.
2. Develop the ability to explain the key economic terms, concepts and theories.
3. Present view points and alternative hypothesis on economic issues.
4. Express the ideas of economic theory quantitatively through statistical and econometric tools.
5. Compare and contrast the ideas and concepts across the disciplines.
6. Create inquisitiveness to gain more understanding of economic principles by pursuing higher studies and lay foundation for research aptitude.
7. Analyse the regional, national and global issues from economic perspective.
8. Prepare for competitive examination with confidence to pursue the goals of their choice.
9. Develop a sense of love, respect and patriotism towards the fellowmen and to the nation.
10. Build a sense of civic responsibility and also a law abiding citizen.

MAPPING OF PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME WITH COURSE OUTCOME

Course Code	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4	PSO 5	PSO 6	PSO 7	PSO 8	PSO 9	PSO 10
ECO 1531	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
ECO 1433	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
ECO 1435	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ECO 1237	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
ECO 1239	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
ECO 1532	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
ECO 1434	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
ECO 1436	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 1238	X		X	X	X		X		X	
ECO 1240	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
ECO 2531	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ECO 2533	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
ECO 2535	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ECO 2437	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
ECO 2539	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 2532	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ECO 2534	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ECO 2536	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
ECO 2438	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
ECO 2540	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 3631	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 3633	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 3635	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 3537	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
ECO 3239	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 3632	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 3634	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
ECO 3636	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECO 3538	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
ECO 3240	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
ECO 3200	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

MAPPING OF PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME WITH PROGRAMME OUTCOME

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
PSO1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
PSO2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
PSO3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
PSO4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
PSO5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
PSO6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
PSO7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PSO8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PSO9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
PSO10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X

This course enables the students to understand the principles of economics and to obtain economic reasoning. The course is about micro decision making in households and firms.

At the end of course, students will be able to

- i. Understand distinct dimensions of economics as a discipline in terms of broad concepts, divisions and approaches.
- ii. Analyze the role play of an individual and their maximization principles.
- iii. Identify the means and ways of utilizing the factors of production with different analytical categories.
- iv. Evaluate the working of economic laws in terms of returns, proportion, scale and equilibrium.
- v. Assess cost and revenue behavior of firm under different market conditions.

Unit I: Introduction

Definitions of Economics - Fundamental Questions - Production Possibility Frontier - Economic Systems – Divisions of Economics: Micro and Macro - Sub-Divisions – Production, Consumption, Exchange, Distribution, Approaches: Positive Vs. Normative, Pure Vs. Applied, Static Vs. Dynamic Vs. Comparative Static, Deductive Vs. Inductive.

Unit II: Consumer Behaviour

Consumer Vs. Producer, Nature of a Consumer, Cardinal Vs Ordinal Utility - Marginal Utility Analysis; Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility - Principle of Equi-Marginal Utility - Consumer's Equilibrium – Indifference Curve (IC) Analysis: Properties of IC – Consumer Equilibrium - Consumer's Surplus - Law of Demand - Exceptions to Law of Demand - Determinants of Demand - Elasticity of Demand: Concepts and Types - Measurement – Determinants of Elasticity

Unit III: Production Behaviour

Factors of Production: Land, Labour, Capital and Organization - Characteristics of Factors of Production - Production Function Analysis: Isoquants - Iso-Cost Line – Producer's Equilibrium - Expansion Path.

Unit IV: Theory of Production

Theories: Law of Diminishing Returns - Law of Variable Proportion – Laws of Returns to Scale: Constant, Increasing and Decreasing Returns to Scale - Scale of Production - Law of Supply - Determinants of Supply.

Unit V: Cost and Revenue Behaviour

Cost Concepts: Fixed Cost, Variable Cost, Total Cost, Marginal Cost, Average Cost – Cost Curves (Short-run and Long-run) - Relationship between AC and MC. Revenue Concepts: Total Revenue, Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue – Revenue Curves - Relationship between AR and MR Curves.

Text Books

1. Jhinghan, M. L., (2013), *Modern Micro Economics*, Vrinda Publications, New Delhi.
2. Ahuja, H.L., (2012), *Principles of Micro Economics*, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.

References

1. Case, and Fair, (2007), *Principles of Economics*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
2. John Solomon, (2007), *Economics*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
3. Campbell Mc Connell, (2006), *Economics: Principles, Problems and Policies*, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Samuelson and Nordhaus, (1998), *Economics*, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4

This course enables the students to learn statistical techniques and to develop the skill of statistical treatment to economic analysis. The course pertains to collection, presentation and analysis of data

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand fundamentals of statistics and types of data
- ii. Acquaint skills of drawing samples from known and unknown population
- iii. Classify sample data into tabulation
- iv. Analyze characteristics of sample distribution (level, spread and shape)
- v. Compute inequality measures of Lorenz ratio and Gini coefficient

Unit I: Introduction

Definition, Scope, characteristics functions of statistics, importance of statistics in the various disciplines - limitation of statistics. Statistical survey – Stages in collecting statistical survey - data collection-primary and secondary methods - sampling methods merits and demerits - various types of sampling.

Unit II: Presentation of Data

Classification, meaning, different types of classification - construction of a frequency, distribution table cumulative frequencies – tabulation - meaning, parts - types - uses and limitations. Diagrammatic presentation: bar diagrams - pie diagram - pictograms. Graphical Presentation: histogram - frequency polygon - frequency curves - Ogives and their uses.

Unit III: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion

Averages: definition - types: arithmetic mean - median - mode - geometric mean - harmonic mean - weighted average - merits and demerits - essential characteristics of a good average - use of the averages. Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles - Dispersion – meaning – methods, Range - quartile deviation - mean deviation - standard deviation - Lorenz curve - practical utility.

Unit IV: Skewness

Skewness: Meaning - absolute and relative measures of skewness - Karl Pearson Bowley and Kelly's - diagram showing skewness - uses.

Unit V: Kurtosis

Kurtosis: Meaning – Types – methods of measuring Kurtosis.

Text Books

1. Gupta, S.P (2012), *Statistical Methods*, Sultan Chand Publications, New Delhi.
2. Pillai, R.S.N and V. Bagavathi, (2007), *Statistics*, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.

References

1. Arora, P. N., Sumeet Arora and S. Arora (2007), *Comprehensive Statistical Methods*, Sultan Chand Publications, New Delhi.
2. Agarwal, D.R., (2006), *Business Statistics*, Vrinda Publications (P) Limited, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1			3			
CO 2		2				
CO 3				4		
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4

By tracing the history of economic thought, the student will understand how contemporary economics came to be and learn economic ideas for analytical skill development

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Trace the historical roots of economic thought
- ii. Evaluate the ideas of economic thought
- iii. Evaluate modern economic ideas in light of classical views
- iv. Highlight distinguish ideas of Indian thought
- v. Comprehend economic ideas

Unit I: Introduction

Economic Thought – meaning – History of Economic Thought vs. Economic History – Factors influencing Economic Thought – Importance.

Unit II: Ancient and Classical Economic Thought

Greek, Roman – Physiocracy – Mercantilism – Development of Classical Economics – Main ideas of Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, J. B. Say.

Unit III: Neo – Classical and Keynesian Economic Thought

Economic ideas of neo-classical Economist – Alfred Marshall, Hicks, Pigou – Keynesian Economics – Post-Keynesian Economic ideas.

Unit IV: Indian Economic Thought

Indian Economic Thought: Economic ideas of Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru.

Unit V: Contribution of Nobel Laureates in Economics

Ragner Frisch, Nash, C.W.J. Granger, Amritya Sen.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Loganathan, A., (2012), *A History of Economic Thought*, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
2. Bhatia, H. L. (1978), *History of Economic Thought*, Vikas Publishers, New Delhi_

REFERENCES

1. Steven, (2006), *Fifty Major Economists*, Pressman Routledge
2. Seshadri G.B., (1997), *Economic Doctrines*, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
3. Ajit Kumar Dasgupta (1993), *A History of Indian Economic Thought*, Routledge
4. Blackhouse, R.,(1985), *A History of Modern Economic Analysis*, Basil Blackwell, Oxford
5. Ganguli, B.N., (1977), *Indian Economic Thought: A 19th Century Perspective*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1	1					
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 3.8

This course trains the learner towards a focus and direction for a career. To help the students develop a solid foundation of planning, organizing his future, and making sound decisions by setting short and long term goals using the smart goals model.

At the end of course, the students will be able to

- i. Comprehend the types of decision making and their likely outcomes
- ii. Evolve the strategic decision making to experience win-win situation
- iii. Develop the art of smartness in decision making
- iv. Design a pragmatic approach to decision making to avoid failures in goal setting
- v. Invoke self introspection to evolve a mature decision making

Unit I: Decision Making

Meaning and definition of Decision making – Purpose – Barriers to decision making – Different types – Phases of decision making – Steps to decision making.

Unit II: Decision Strategies

Kinds of decision – decision strategies – Pareto analysis – Paired comparison analysis – Grid analysis – Decision tree – Cost Benefit and Cost – Effectiveness.

Unit III: Goal Setting & Practicing Goal Setting

Concept and Importance of goals – Dream Vs Goal – Failure of goal setting – Types of goals - SMART goals (Specification, Measurable, Action oriented, Realistic and Time bound) – Art of prioritization – Do's and Don'ts about goals – Practical goal setting.

Unit IV: Action plan

From aspiration to achievable target – action plan.

Unit V: Case study

Self analysis of decision making-dream-goal setting-achievement motivation and accomplishment

Text Books

1. Aditya Sachdev, (2008), *The Right Decision Every Time*, Lotus press, New Delhi
2. Edwin A Locke, Gary P. Latham, (2012), *New Developments in Goal Setting and Task Performance*, Routledge. New Delhi.

References

1. Richard Koch, (2007), *Living in the 80 / 20 Way*, Nicholas Brealey Publishing, London.
2. Irainanbu, V, (2007), *Steps to Super Student*, New Century Book House, Chennai.
3. Jeanne Sharbuno, (2006), *Fifty Two Ways to Live Success*, Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Mridula Agarwal, (2005), *The Ten rules of Success*, Rupa and Company, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4

This course is to make possible for the students to understand the basic concepts of demography and to familiarize with the theories, issues and policy measures. The topics examined include population structure of mortality, migration and the inter-relationship between population growth and socio-economic development

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Familiarize the vital indicators of population and fertility status
- ii. Analyze the causes and remedial measures of mortality trends
- iii. Understand the process of demographic transition in relation to theories and beliefs
- iv. Assess the effects of population on migration and urbanization
- v. Evaluate the effectiveness of population policies in India

Unit I: Concepts and Components

Meaning of demography – birth rate, death rate, sex ratio, density, vital events, vital statistics, and fertility – factors affecting fertility, reason for fertility variation.

Unit II: Theories of Population

Views of religion on population; Hinduism, Christianity Islam and Jainism – Malthusian theory of population, Optimum theory of population, biological theory, Theory of Demographic Transition.

Unit III: Mortality and Infanticides

Mortality – reasons - factors affecting mortality, infanticide – causes and remedial measures.

Unit IV : Population Issues

Migration – Urbanization – reasons and effects.

Unit V: Population Policies

Population policy of India.

Text Books

1. Jhingan, M.L., (2011), *Demography*, Vrindha Publication (P) Limited, New Delhi.
2. Agrawal, S.N., (1985), *India's Population Problem*, Tata Mc Grew Hill, Bombay.

References

1. Bhanda, A.A. & Kanithar, T., (1982), *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
2. Government of India, *Census* (Various Years), New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4

This course is to familiarize the learner with the market morphology. The course deals with competition, monopoly and other market forms for products and factors.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Demonstrate the market structure and price-output determination overtime.
- ii. Assess the monopoly behavior in term of price-output determination and discrimination.
- iii. Identify the working of imperfect market behavior in terms of duopoly and oligopoly.
- iv. Evaluate the factor markets and their pricing.
- v. Predict the liquidity behavior of money and its risk with uncertainty.

Unit I: Market Structure and Perfect Competition

Classification of Market Forms – Features - Functions of Markets - Market Equilibrium - Perfect Competition – Definition, Features – Price-Output Determination, Short Run and Long Run Analysis – Concept of Time Element.

Unit II: Monopoly

Monopoly: Definition - Features - Price-Output Determination – Types – Causes – Merits and Evils – Control Measures **Price Discrimination:** Meaning - Types – Degrees, **Dumping:** Definition - Motives of Dumping.

Unit III: Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly

Monopolistic Competition: Definition – Features - Price-Output Determination – Group Equilibrium. **Duopoly:** Features – Types **Oligopoly:** Concept - Characteristics of Oligopoly – Classifications – Types.

Unit IV: Theories of Distribution I

Factor Pricing Vs. Product Pricing: - **Rent:** Concept – Types - Ricardian Theory of Rent - Modern Theory of Rent – Concept of Quasi Rent **Wages:** Concept – Types - Determination of Real Wages, Theories: Wage Fund Theory, Marginal Productivity Theory and Modern Theory,

Unit V: Theories of Distribution II

Interest Concept and Theories: Marginal Productivity Theory- Loanable Funds Theory - Liquidity Preference Theory. **Profit**: Concept and Theories: Surplus Theory - Innovation Theory - Risk and Uncertainty – Dynamic Theory.

Text Books

1. Jhingan, M. L., (2013), *Modern Micro Economics*, Vrinda Publications, New Delhi.
2. Ahuja, H.L., (2012), *Principles of Micro Economics*, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.

References

- 1 John Solomon, (2007), *Economics*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- 2 Campbell Mc Connell, (2006), *Economics: Principles, Problems and Policies*, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Case, and Fair, (2007), *Principles of Economics*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
4. Samuelson and Nordhaus, (1998), *Economics*, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Mc Connell, C.R and Gupta H.C., (1987), *Introduction to Micro Economics*, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This is a sequential course to ECO 1433. This course deals with theory and application of analytical statistical methods.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Distinguish association from attributes
- ii. Evaluate the essentials of correlation and regression
- iii. Apply the time series concept to understand economic behaviour
- iv. Make the use of different methods of index numbers to gauge economic trends
- v. Compute the probability based test statistics

Unit I: Correlation & Regression:

Correlation - Meaning – Types of correlation – methods – Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation – Spearson's rank correlation - concurrent deviations – Scattered diagram - Regression - meaning - difference between correlation and regression equations - uses of correlation and regression analyses.

Unit II : Association of Attributes:

Association of Attributes - Meaning and uses - class frequencies - consistency of data - association independence of attributes - association and disassociation - Yule's coefficient of association - coefficient of colligation - contingency table.

Unit III: Time Series

Time Series -Meaning - components of the time series - trend - seasonal variation, cyclical - fluctuations - irregular fluctuations – Measurement of trend: free hand, semi-average, moving average and method of least squares.

Unit IV: Index Numbers and Probability

Index Numbers - Meaning – uses - problems involved in the construction - methods of constructing index numbers: un-weighted and weighted - Laspere's, Passche's, Bowley's, Fisher's, Marshall-Edgeworth's Price and quantity index numbers - time reversal and factor reversal tests - uses - cost of living index numbers - uses - fixed and chain base indices.

Unit V: Probability

Definition of probability – meaning – Types of events - addition theorem - multiplication theorem – simple problems

Text Book

1. S.P. Gupta, (2012), *Statistical Methods*, Sultan Chand Publications, New Delhi.

References

1. Pillai, R.S.N and V. Bagavathi, (2007): *Statistics*, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.
2. Agarwal, D.R., (2006), *Business Statistics*, Vrinda Publications (P) Limited, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4					5	
CO 5					5	

Mean: 3.8

This course is to enable the students to understand the relevance of regional studies and to improve their competitiveness. The course encompasses the endowments of Tamil Nadu economy in terms of factoral and sectoral resources.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the salient features of Tamil Nadu Economy
- ii. Evaluate the demographic transition and its dividend
- iii. Map out the natural resource bases of Tamil Nadu
- iv. Examine the sectoral growth and their contribution to Tamil Nadu Economy
- v. Assess the role of infrastructure in economic development

Unit 1: Profile of the Tamil Nadu Economy

Physical Features – Size - State Domestic Product – Per capita income - Sectoral Contribution – Inequalities in Income and Growth.

Unit 2: Demographic Profile of Tamil Nadu

Size of the Population – Growth of Population – Quality of Population – Literacy Rate, Age Composition – Sex Ratio – Rural Urban Ratio – Population Policy of Tamil Nadu.

Unit 3: Natural Resources

Definition – Types – Land, Water, Forest and Mineral Resources.

Unit 4: Sectoral Analysis of Tamil Nadu

Agriculture – Industry – Agricultural output – trends – Productivity – Development Measures. Industrial sector – Private, Public and Joint Sector Industry – Industrial Finance – Government Measures – Industrial development.

Unit 5: Infrastructure Development

Water Resource: Sources – Irrigation Projects. Power: Types – Power crises. Transport and Communication – State Finance – Development Issues of Tamil Nadu.

Text Books

1. A.G Leonard, (2006), *Tamil Nadu Economy*, Macmillan Publications, Chennai.
2. N. Rajalakshmi (1999), *Tamil Nadu Economy*, Business Publications Incorporate, Chennai.

References

1. C. Manoranjithamoni (2015), *History of TamilNadu*, Dave-Beryl Publications, Tirunelveli.
2. Nirmala Teiva, (2016), *Make in Tamil Nadu: Make in States of India*, Nirmala Teiva Publications.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to impart soft skills necessary at work place. The course is on soft skills that can be nurtured in individual, in group and in organization

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Evaluate the work effectiveness and factors influencing skill development
- ii. Manage the time, mind and stress with creative self confidence
- iii. Express the art of leadership in judging, negotiating and handling situation specific challenges
- iv. Culture the technology based skills and organizational behaviour
- v. Design the strategic skill of marketing, financial and human resource management

Unit I: Introduction

Economic Activities – Work: Types, Improvement in Work and Productivity – Distinction Between Efficiency and Effectiveness – Work Performance and Achievement Possibility Curve – Determination of Work Effectiveness

Unit II: Skill Development

Skills: Types, Process of Skill Development – Exposure, Acceptance, Adoption, Formation, Execution – Factors Influencing Skill Development.

Unit III: Personality Oriented Skills

Self Confidence – Enthusiasm – Mind Management, Time Management – Discipline – Creativity – Knowledge – Attitude – Perception – Stress Management – Body Language

Unit IV: Development of Leadership

Leadership – Motivation – Art of Speaking – Judging and Handling People: Controlling, Coaching, Negotiation and Delegation.

Unit V: Resource Oriented Skills

Technology Based Skills – Organising Skills – Coordinating Skills – Marketing Skills – Finance Handling Skills – HRD Skills – Planning Skills.

Text Book

1. K. Alex, (2012), *Soft Skills*, S.Chand and Company Limited.
2. David Goldberg, (1997), *Life skills and leadership*, Tata McGraw–Hill Publication, New Delhi.

References

1. Anjali Ghanekar, (2016), *Communication and Soft Skill Development*, Everest Publishing House.
2. Bhatia R.L., (2002), *The Executive Track: An Action Plan for Self-Development*, Wheeler Righting.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to help the students understand the application of economic principles in the health sector. This will enable the students to appreciate the economic aspects of health care services

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the value of health and alternative health care systems
- ii. Apply the economic principles in health care pricing
- iii. Appreciate the segmented market for health care services
- iv. Evaluate the health policy and planning
- v. Estimate the cost-benefit analysis of health care services

Unit I: Introduction

Health economics: Areas of health economics – Health economics map – Value of health – Investing in health – Health and development – Health problems – Causes of health problems – Health determinants – Alternate health care systems

Unit II : Demand and Supply of Health

Who demands health care? – Law of demand and its application – Demand determinants: Supply of health: Health care providers - law of supply – supply determinants, cost of health and cost component

Unit III: Health Care Market

Nature of health care services market – types of markets: monopoly and oligopoly- concepts: market failure, supplier – induced demand, managed care and asymmetric information

Unit IV: Health Policy and Planning

Health policy: Need – nature – dimensions. Health planning; Need – approaches- planning cycle – problems of health policy

Unit V : Health Evaluation Techniques

Evaluation techniques: cost benefit analysis, cost utility analysis, cost-minimization analysis, cost effectiveness analyses

Text books

1. Anand and Shikha Goel, (2010), *Health Economics*, AITBS, Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Ceri J. Phillips, (2008), *Health economics: An Introduction for Health Professionals*, Blackwell Publishing, USA.

References

1. James W. Henderson, (2005), *Health Economics and Policy*, Thomson, New Delhi.
2. Raman Kutty, V, (2000), *Fundamentals of Health Economics*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to identify the major macro-economic variables and to impart fundamentals concepts of macro economics.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Identify the issues of macro importance in economic analysis
- ii. Familiarize the methods of national income accounting
- iii. Interpret the circular flow of income in multi sector models
- iv. Assess the nature and types of employment and unemployment
- v. Examine the Keynesian theory of employment in relation to classical theories

Unit I: Macro Economics

Definition – Origin and Growth – Micro Vs Macro Economics – Fallacy of Composition – Scope of Macro Economics – Main Concepts – Static and Dynamic – Stock and Flow – Equilibrium - Significance – Limitations.

Unit II: National Income

Definitions – National Income - Related Concepts – Methods of Calculating National Income – Difficulties in the Measurement of National Income.

Unit III: Circular Flow of Income

Meaning – Determining Factors - Product Market – Factor Market –Capital Market – Two Sector – Injections and Leakages - Three Sector – Four Sector Models – Importance of the Circular flow of Income.

Unit IV: Classical Theory of Employment

Meaning – Full Employment – Unemployment - Types of Unemployment – Classical Theory Employment – Say's Law of Market – Pigouvian Formulation of Say's Law.

Unit V:Effective Demand

Meaning– Principles – Determinants– Importance.

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Text Books

1. Rana, K.C. and Verma, K.N., (2012), *Macro Economic Analysis*, Vishal Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. M.L. Jhingan (2016), *Macro Economic Theory*, Vrinda Publications, P.Ltd, Delhi.

References

1. Andrew B. Abel and Ben S. Bernanke, (2011), *Macro Economics*, Pearson Education, Inc., New Delhi.
2. Robert J. Gordon, (2011), *Macro Economics*, Prentice-Hall India Limited.
3. Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz, (2010), *Macro Economics*, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Gregory Mankiw, N., (2010), *Macro Economics*, Worth Publishers.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4

This course is to impart the students the knowledge of public finance. The course also intends to make them understand its applications in day to day life.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the objectives and principles of public finance
- ii. Evaluate the different sources of public revenue and their impact
- iii. Test the Wagner's law of public spending
- iv. Examine the causes, burden and effects of public debt
- v. Formulate the budgets for National and sub national governments

Unit I: Introduction

Definition – Scope – Private Finance vs Public Finance – Objectives – Principles of Public Finance - Maximum Social Advantage Theory.

Unit II: Public Revenue

Definition – Sources of Public Revenue – Tax and Non – Tax Revenue, Taxes – Objectives, Effects of Taxes, Taxation: Objectives, Canons of Taxation, Theories, Impact Shifting and Incidence of Taxation.

Unit III: Public Expenditure

Definition, Classification of Public Expenditure, Canons of Public Expenditure – Reasons for the Growth of Public Expenditure – Effects.

Unit IV: Public Debt

Meaning – Private vs Public Debt – Causes of borrowing - Objectives – Effects – Burden of Public Debt – Public Debt Management and Redemption.

Unit V: Budget

Meaning - Types of Budget – Features – Objectives – Budgetary Procedures – Types of Deficit. Deficit Financing: Nature , Significance and Methods

Text Books

1. B.P Tyagi, (2009), *Public Finance*, Jai Prakash Nath & Company, Meerut.
2. K.P.M Sundaram and K.K. Andley, (2006), *Public Finance –Theory and Practice*, S.Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.

References

1. Mithani, (2007), *Money Banking International Trade and Public Finance*, Himalayan Publishing House, Mumbai.
2. H.L Bhatia,(2015), *Public Finance*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3						6
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4.4

This course is to familiarize the students with fundamental principles of foreign trade and also to highlight the gains and issues of international trade.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Study the basic theories of the international trade
- ii. Assess the gains from trade and related issues
- iii. Evaluate the issues and challenges in balance of payments
- iv. Apply the monetary and non-monetary measures of international trade
- v. Appreciate the role of international organizations in trade

Unit I: Bases of Trade

Meaning and Related Concepts, Internal Vs International trade, Significance, Argument for and against trade, Comparative Cost – Opportunity Cost – Factor Endowments – Availability Approach – Division of Labour.

Unit II: Gains from Trade

Meaning, Types: Direct, Indirect, Static, Dynamic, Short and Long term Gains, Factor determining gains of Trade. Trade Policy: Free Trade vs Protection – Tariff and Quota – Terms of Trade.

Unit III: Balance of Payments

Balance of Payments – Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in BOP – Causes and Measures – Foreign Exchange- Foreign Exchange Market - Exchange Rate- Exchange Control - FERA and FEMA – Purchasing Power Parity Theory.

Unit IV: Economic Integration

Customs Union – Common Market – Regional Groupings – Bilateral & Multilateral Contracts.

Unit V: International Trade and Economic institutions

IMF – International liquidity – World Bank – Euro Dollar – MNC – GATT – WTO.

Text Books

1. Jhingan, M.L. (2012), *International Economics*, Vrinda Publications, (P) Limited, New Delhi.
2. Francis Cherunilam, (2010), *International Business: Text and Cases*, Kindle Edition, New Delhi.

References

1. Domonick Salvatore, (2014), *International Economics, Trade and Finance*, Wiley Publication.
2. Francis Cherunilam, (2008), *International Economics*, TataMcGraw– Hill, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3						6
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4.4

This course is to develop the skill of using mathematical tools in economic analysis and to help the students, how mathematics can be applied in economic principles.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Express the economic relationships in different mathematical functional forms
- ii. Apply the maximization/minimization principles in economic analysis
- iii. Understand the effects of substitutes and complementary goods with the help of constrained utility model
- iv. Evaluate the concepts of surplus with the help of integrals
- v. Illustrate the producers behaviour with the help of production functions

Unit I: Introduction

Meaning – Economics vs. Mathematical Economics – Variables – Constant – Function: Types: General Function, Specific Function, Implicit Function, Explicit Function – Inverse Function – Role of Mathematics in Economics.

Unit II: Differentiation I

Derivatives of Single Variable – Distinction between Demand and Supply – Marginal Function from Total Function - Elasticity of Demand – Cost Minimization – Profit Maximization – Point of Inflexion – Utility Maximization.

Unit III: Differentiation II

Differentiation of two Variables – Partial Derivatives – Uses: Substitutes vs Complementary Goods – Cross Elasticity of Demand – Maximisation and Minimisation - Utility Maximisation- subject to Constraint - Lagrangian Method – Total Differentiation.

Unit IV: Integral

Meaning – Simple Problems – Total Function from the Marginal Function - Definite Integral – Consumer's Surplus – Producer's Surplus.

Unit V: Production Function

Meaning – Homogeneous and Non-Homogeneous Production Function – Properties – Cobb-Douglas Production Function – Properties – Euler's Theorem – CES Production Function.

Text Books

1. Mehta, B.C. and Madnani, G.M.K, (2003), *Mathematics for Economists*, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi
2. Allen R.G.D, (1986), *Mathematical Analysis for Economists*, Macmillan, London.

References

1. Bose D, (2007), *An Introduction to Mathematical Methods*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
2. A.C Chiang and Kevin Wainwright, (2015), *Fundamentals Methods of Mathematical Economics*, McGraw Hill, UK.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to enrich awareness to the students about the entrepreneurial society and to make them understand the feasible business ventures and the supporting facilities.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Recognize the role of entrepreneurship in evolving nature and pattern of development process
- ii. Track the entrepreneurship as a dynamic entity by means of changing nature of business ventures over time and space
- iii. Formulate and planning the economically feasible and financially viable business venture projects
- iv. Identify the issues and challenges in entrepreneurial activities
- v. Understand the state incentives and assistance for entrepreneurship

Unit I: Entrepreneurship

Definition – Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development – Functions and Types of Entrepreneurs – Role of Women Entrepreneurs – Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Growth – Essential Qualities of a Successful Entrepreneur - Role of Entrepreneurial Society in Information Age.

Unit II: Types of Business Ventures

Demand, Resourced and Service Based Industries – Import Substitution Oriented Industries – Export Oriented Units – Location based and Foot Loose Industries – Rural Micro-Enterprises – Tiny Sector – Large, Medium and Nucleus Industries – Ancillary Industries.

Unit III: Project Planning, Project Preparation and Problems

Creation of Project Ideas – Project Life Cycle – Project Planning – Project Planning Cycle – Procedures to Start Small Scale Enterprises – Project Report Preparation – Opportunity Analysis .

Unit IV: Problems and Prospects of Small Enterprises

Problems of Newly Started Small Enterprises – Industrial Sickness: Definition – Causes – Remedies, Problems of Women Entrepreneurs – Steps for Improvement.

Unit V: Support and Assistance to Entrepreneurship

Role of State: Incentives, Subsidies, Tax Concessions, Capital Investment Subsidy – Backward Area Incentives – Marketing Assistance – Rehabilitation Allowance – Policy Support – Role of Financial Institutions – Venture Capital – Industrial Finance – Commercial Banks: Entrepreneurial Education and Training: Role of District Industries Centre, Industrial Estate, Science and Technology Park, Special Economic Zone, Small Industries Service Institute, NSIC, SIPCOT and ITCOT.

Text Books

1. Gupta and Srinivasan, (2015), *Entrepreneurial Development*, Sultan Chand, New Delhi.
2. Agrawal, R.C, (2015), *Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship*, Lakshmi Narain Agrawal, Agra.

References

1. Vasant Sathe, (2014), *Entrepreneurship Development*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
2. Banga, T.R, (2010), *Project Planning and Entrepreneurship Development*, CBS Publications, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1				4		
CO 2			3			
CO 3					5	
CO 4						6
CO 5	1					

Mean: 3.8

This course is a sequential course to ECO 2531.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the consumer behavior with the help of Keynesian psychological law
- ii. Delineate the types of investment and its determinants
- iii. Assess the investment decisions with the help of multiplier and accelerator principles
- iv. Evaluate the Keynesian framework for macroeconomic behavior
- v. Examine the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies

Unit I: Consumption Function

Definition - Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption – Propensity to Consume – Average Propensity to Consume (APC) – Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) - Subjective and Objective Factors Influencing Consumption – Measures to Raise the Propensity to Consume.

Unit II: Investment Function

Meaning – Related Concepts – Types – Determinants – Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC) –Definition – Measurements – Factors Determining MEC - Marginal Efficiency of Investment (MEI) –Definition – Measurement.

Unit III: Multiplier and Accelerator

Multiplier: Definition – Derivations - Types - Working of Multiplier – Forward and Backward Operation of Multiplier – Leakages of Multiplier – Factors Determining Leakages – Importance. Accelerator: Meaning – Working of Acceleration Principle – Multiplier vs. Acceleration - Super Multiplier.

Unit IV:Keynes Theory of Income, Output and Employment

Meaning –Saving and Investment equality: Classical and Keynesian view –Keynes Theory of Income, Output and Employment - Nature and Extent of Keynesian Revolution – Criticisms.

Unit V:Macro Economic Policy

Macro Policy – Objectives of Macro Policy – Types – Monetary and Fiscal Policies - Instruments and Conflicts in Policies – Limitations.

Text Books

1. M.L. Jhingan (2016), *Macro Economic Theory*, Vrinda Publications, P.Ltd, Delhi.
2. Rana, K.C. and Verma K.N., (2012), *Macro Economic Analysis*, Vishal Publishing Company, NewDelhi.

References

1. Andrew B. Abel and Ben S. Bernanke, (2011), *Macro Economics*, Pearson Education Inc.
2. Robert J. Gordon,(2011), *Macro Economics*, Prentice-Hall India Limited, New Delhi.
3. Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz, (2010), *Macro Economics*, McGraw Hill.
4. Gregory Mankiw, N., (2010), *Macro Economics*, Worth Publishers.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to introduce the students the theoretical concepts in monetary economics and also to help the students to prepare for competitive examination regarding monetary economics.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the role, types and functions of money
- ii. Trace the history of monetary standard onto plastic currency standard
- iii. Familiarise the theories of money
- iv. Analyse the monetary equilibrium in an economy
- v. Formulate the inflationary policy control

Unit I: Nature and Functions of Money

Evolution of Money - Kinds of Money - Definition – functions - Significance and Evils of Money.

Unit II: Monetary Standard

Meaning and Types: Metallic standards, Gold standard, Bimetallic Standard – Grasham's Law - Paper Standard – Principles of Note Issue – merits and demerits – Qualities of Good Monetary Standard.

Unit III: Theories of Money

Value of Money – Quantity Theory of Money – Cash Transaction and Cash Balance Approaches – Superiority of Cash Balance Approach over Fisher's Approach – Keynes saving and investment theory.

Unit IV: Demand for and Supply of Money

Demand for Money – Keynes Liquidity Preference Theory - Liquidity Trap. Supply of Money - Components of Money Supply – Determinants of money supply.

Unit V: Inflation and Trade Cycle

Definition - Types - Causes – Effects - Inflationary Gap - Control of Inflation.

Trade Cycle: Meaning - Features- Types and Phase of Trade Cycles.

Monetary Policy: Definition- Objectives- Instruments.

Text Books

1. Jhingan, M.L., (2010), *Monetary Economics*, Virinda Publication Private Limited, New Delhi.
2. Mithani, D.M., (2007), *Money Banking International Trade and Public Finance*, Himalayan Publishing House, Mumbai.

References

1. Jhingan, M.L., (2005), *Money Banking International Trade and Public Finance*, Virinda Publication Private Limited, New Delhi
2. Cavery, R., (2007), *Monetary Economics*, S.Chand & Company Limited, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4

This course is to help the students to identify the potential products and markets and also to acquaint the learner with the procedures of trade formalities

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Carry out the independently documentation services relating to trade instruments
- ii. Acquire the knowledge of inventory management, packaging and containerization
- iii. Enable to handle procedures to be followed in export of goods and services
- iv. Handle the procedures involved in import of goods and services
- v. Avail the trade incentives to the fullest extent possible

Unit I: Documentation Services

Documents Required by Various Authorities – Documents to the Customs, to the Port, to the bank – commercial invoice, Mate Receipt, Bill of Lading, Letter of Credit, Certificate of Origin, Marine Insurance Quality Control Certificate.

Unit II: Trade Services

Communication Network – Inventory – warehousing – material handling – adequacy of packing – containerization – marking and labeling of export shipments – quality control and pre-shipment inspection.

Unit III: Export Procedures

Starting an export firm - Selection of an Export Product, Market and Buyer- Registration and services trade

Unit IV: Import Procedure and Documentation

Global Sourcing – Types of Global Procurement - Tender – Negotiation – Contract– Customs Regulations and Import Clearance Formalities

Unit V: Trade Incentives

Role of Commercial Banks, EXIM Bank, ECGC – Insurance for Export – Types – Export Credit Insurance - Risk Management – Types of Risks - Mitigation Methods, Export Promotion Organizations: EOUs and EPZ, SEZs.

Text Books

1. Larry Blethen, (2013), *Export- Import Documentation*, Kindle Edition, New Delhi.
2. Francis Cherunilam, (2010), *International Trade and Export Management*, Himalaya Publishing, New Delhi.

References

1. Jhingan, M.L, (2012), *International Economics*, Vrinda Publications, (P) Limited, New Delhi.
2. Justin Paul, (2011), *Export-Import Management*, Oxford University Education.
3. Francis Cherunilam, (2008), *Export Management*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bangalore.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

It is a sequential course to ECO 2438. This course deals with equilibrium of firms under various market conditions and also applied tools related to decision making.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Enable to apply profit maximization principle under perfect competitive market condition
- ii. Estimate the profit maximizing quantities under monopoly and discriminating monopoly market conditions
- iii. Compute the profit maximizing quantities under models of duopoly and oligopoly
- iv. Identify the suitable market strategy with the help of game theory.
- v. Make the use of input output matrix in economic analysis

Unit I: Market Equilibrium

Market Equilibrium – Conditions – Profit Maximisation under Perfect Competition – Long Run and Short Run Supply Function.

Unit II: Monopoly

Meaning – Profit Maximisation with and without Taxation – Sales Maximization- Monopoly Power –Discriminating Monopoly –Conditions – Profit Maximisation.

Unit III: Duopoly and Oligopoly

Meaning – Profit Maximisation – Cournot Solution, Collusion Solution, Stackelberg Solution and Market Sharing Solution.

Unit IV: Game Theory

Meaning – Strategy – Pure Strategy and Mixed Strategy – Two Person Zero Sum Game - Two Person Constant Sum Game – Saddle Point - Dominance Rule – $2 \times n$ and $m \times 2$ Games - Graphical Solution.

Unit V: Matrix and Input – Output Analysis

Matrix – Types – Inverse Matrix – Input and Output Analysis – Meaning – Assumptions – Uses and Limitations – Simple Problems.

Text Book

1. Henderson and Quandt, (1985), *Micro Economic Theory: A Mathematical Approach*, Student Edition, Macmillan Press, London.
2. Chiang, A.V. (1986), *Mathematics for Economics*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

References

1. Allen, R.G.D, (1974), *Mathematical Analysis for Economists*, Macmilan Press, London.
2. Koutsoyiannis, A., (1970), *Modern Micro Economics*, Macmilan, London.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1				4		
CO 2		2				
CO 3			3			
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to impart industry friendly knowledge to the learner and to know the industrial environment and strategies.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the private sector strategies in relation to public enterprises
- ii. Formulate the suitable industrial growth strategies
- iii. Identify the locations suited for industries
- iv. Measure the optimal resource use efficiency
- v. Apprise the organizational innovations

Unit I: Introduction

Meaning– Internal analysis and External analysis – Information Symmetry and Asymmetry – Competitive or Co-operative Strategic role of Private sector in relation to Public enterprises – Blue Ocean Strategy.

Unit II: Growth Strategies

Rationale of Industrial Strategies – Horizontal integration and vertical integration – agriculture and industry linkage- Diversification and expansion strategies – Merger and Acquisition – industrial combinations – small and large scale industrialization.

Unit III: Locational Strategy

Industrial concentration – locationalisation – Weber's and sergeant Florence Theories- Backward area Development programme.

Unit IV: Industrial Efficiency Strategy

Rationalization – Industrial Productivity – Partial Factor Productivity and Total Factor Productivity - Low Cost Strategy and Differentiation Strategy.

Unit V: Labour Efficiency Strategies

Labour Efficiency Strategies: Transactional vs Transformational leadership to motivate labour – Downsizing and rightsizing –Product Promotion and Innovation -Turnaround Strategy– SWOC – Global Corporate Strategy

Text Books

1. Bharatwall R.R., (2010), *Industrial Economics: An Introductory Textbook*, New Age International (P) Limited, New Delhi.

2. Kuchhal, S.C., (1995), *Industrial Economy of India*, Chaitanya, Allahabad.

References

1. Basanko, Dranove, Shanley, Schaefer, (2004), *Economics of Strategy*, Wiley Student Edition, Singapore.
2. John Pamell, (2003), *Strategic Management Theory and Practices*, Biztantra, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3					5	
CO 4						6
CO 5				4		

Mean: 4

This course is to enrich the understanding of structural changes in Indian Economy. The course deals with the characteristics of Indian Economy relative importance of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the characteristics and growth dimensions of Indian Economy
- ii. Map out Natural resources potential and its uses
- iii. Analyse the self reliance in Agriculture and ensuring food security
- iv. Examine the pace and pattern of Industrial Sector growth
- v. Assess the contribution of service led growth in Indian Economy

Unit I: Structure of Indian Economy

Indian Economy in transition – Basic characteristics of Indian Economy – Main causes of slow growth of Indian Economy – Indian Economy fast growing economy.

Unit II: Natural Resources

Land -Soil – Water – Forest - Mineral –Forest Resources – types- Conservative measures- Resource Management

Unit III: Agriculture Sector

Role of Agriculture in India's Economic Development – Trends in agricultural production and productivity– Causes and Measures to Increase Agricultural Productivity – Green Revolution – Features- Effects – New Agriculture policy –Food Problem and Food security in India.

Unit IV: Industrial Sector

Types of Industries-Large- Small- Medium scale Industries-Village and Cottage industries-Problems- Prospects-Measures-Recent Industrial policy

Unit V: Service Sector

Transport-Communication – Tourism - Education-Housing – Health – E-Banking - ICT-Banking - Contribution to GDP

Text Books

1. V.K.Misra.S.K. Puri (2016), '*Indian Economy*', Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. K.P.M. Sundaram, (2013), '*Indian Economy*', Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi

References

1. Dutt and Sundaram (2016), '*Indian Economy*', Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. P.K Dhar, (2003), '*Indian Economy: Its Growing Dimensions*', Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4

This course is to familiarize the students with the issues and approaches of economic development

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Identify the characteristics of developing economies in relation to developed economy
- ii. Discern the economic factors from non economic factors and analyzing obstacles to economic development
- iii. Comprehend the various theories of economic development
- iv. Apply the growth models of development
- v. Assess the planning for Indian Economy

Unit I: Introduction

Development versus Growth– Indicators – Measurement – Characteristics of economy: Developed – Developing – Underdevelopment.

Unit II: Factors of Development

Economic and Non – Economic Factors – Basic Requirements for Economic Growth – Obstacles to Economic Development.

Unit III: Theories of Development

Adam Smith – Marx – Keynesian - Schumpeter – Lewis Theory of unlimited supply of labour – Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth – Balanced Growth – Unbalanced Growth – Big Push Theory – Critical Minimum Effort.

Unit IV: Growth Models

Harrod – Domar Model – Joan Robinson's Model – Kaldor Model – Mahalanobis Model Two Sector Model – Wage - Goods Model

Unit V: Development Planning

Meaning – Needs – Role of planning – Types – 12th Five Year plan: objectives – Performance of Indian Planning – Introduction of Niti Ayaog.

Text Books

1. Taneja and Sharma (2009), *Economics of Development and Planning*, Vishal Publication, Allahabad.
2. Misra and Puri, (2006), *Economics of Development and Planning*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

References

1. Jhingan M.L(2007), *The Economics of Development and Planning*, Vrinda Publications Limited.
2. Agarwal R.C and Kundan Lal, (1998), *Economics of Development and Planning*, Vikas Publications, Ludhiana

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3						6
CO 4					5	
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4.2

This course is to acquaint the learner with the eco-consciousness and environmental awareness and this course deals with basic ecology and economics-oriented environmental concepts.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the eco-system in terms of diversity, resources and sustainability
- ii. Analyze the economy-environment continuum
- iii. Evaluate the global warming and weather modifications
- iv. Assess the environmental impacts on sustainable development
- v. Map out the environment and human interface

Unit I: Introduction to Environmental Economics

Environment as a Permanent Economy-Ecosystem Diversity: Forest – Grassland – Desert - Aquatic Ecosystems - Bio-Diversity - Genetic Variety: Productive - Social Ethical – Aesthetic - Option Values of Bio-Diversity. Hot Spots.

Food Chain - Food Web and Ecological Pyramid - Producers Consumers and Decomposers - Features of Common Property Resources. Functions of Environment Sink – Source - Carrying Capacity - Renewable and Exhaustible Resources

Unit II: Economy and Environmental Interaction

Tragedy of Commons, Limits to Growth Deforestation, Water Security. Food Security Energy Crisis Land degradation and Desertification Eutrophication – Trans - Frontier or Cross Country Environmental Problem - "Population Poverty Environment Triangle"

Unit III: Global Environmental Problems

Land-Water-Air-Acid Rain-Global Warming-Climate Change-Green House Effect-Deforestation- Causes-Effect-Measures.

Unit IV: Cost Benefit Analysis and Project Evaluation

Trade-off – Environment Concern - Watershed Management, Rain Water Harvesting. Maximum Sustainable Yield Principle - Product Life Extension, Resource - Life Extension or Recycling Substitutes. Marketing of the Waste Sustainable Energy Use.

Unit V: Environmental Management

Environmental Ethics, Inter Generation Equity.- Environment and Human Health, Human Rights, Environmental Education - Participatory Learning and Experience - Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) – Practice of PRA - Resource Mapping – Transact Walk

Text Books

1. Ahulwalia. V.K. (2013), *Environmental studies: Basic Concepts, The Energy and Resource*, Institute Publication, New Delhi.
2. Sankaran, S. (2004), *Environmental Economics*, Margham Publications, Chennai.

References

1. Ganesamurthy, V.S.(2009), *Environmental Economics in India*, New Century Publications, New Delhi.
2. Eugene, T. (2004), *Environmental Economics*, Virnda Publications (P) Ltd, Delhi.
3. Ulagnathan Sankar (2003), *Environmental Economics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Karpagam,M.(2001), *Environmental Economics*, Sterling Publications Private Limited, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3					5	
CO 4						6
CO 5			3			

Mean: 4

This course is to enable the students to acquire the skill of estimating, building and interpreting econometric models.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the history of econometrics and economics as a science
- ii. Internalize the role of econometrics in identifying and solving economic problems
- iii. Design the econometric methodology for examining issues pertaining to economy
- iv. Estimate the econometric models to study economic issues
- v. Enable to take decisions on issues and challenges in economy

Unit I: History of Econometrics

Introduction – Evolution of Econometrics- Development of Probability Test Statistics – Applicability of Econometrics to Economic Issues – Economics as a Science.

Unit II: Econometric Theory

Concept and Goals of Econometrics – Difference between Mathematical Economics and Econometrics, Role of Econometrics in Economic Analysis – Limitations of Econometrics.

Unit III: Methodology of Econometric Research

Specification of the Model – Estimation of the Model – Evaluation of the Parameter Estimates – Evaluation of the Forecasting Power of the Model – Desirable Properties of an Econometric Model.

Unit IV: Simple Linear Regression Model

SLR Model– OLS Method - Derivations of the OLS Estimators – BLUE Properties – Significance of OLS Estimators – Interval Estimation – Derivation Of R^2 – Goodness of Fit.

Unit V: Multiple Regression Model

Multiple Regression Model with Two Explanatory Variables – Assumptions – Derivations of Formula for Estimators – Standard Error – R^2 and Adjusted R^2

Text Books

1. Damodhar Gujarati, (2012), *Basic Econometrics*, 5th Edition Tata McGraw Hill, New York,
2. G.M.K Madani, (1994), *Introduction to Econometrics: Principles and Applications*, Sixth Edition, Oxford & IBH Publishing (P) Limited, New Delhi.

References

1. S. Shyamala, et al., (2010), *Text Book of Econometrics – Theory and Application*, (2e), Vishal Publishing Company, Delhi.
2. Johnston, J (1997), *Econometric Methods*, 4th Ed, McGraw-Hill, , New Delhi.
3. Chow, G.G (1983), *Econometrics*, McGraw- Hill Book Co. New York.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to impart the skills in media and journalism and to create awareness among the economic Journalism

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the aims functions and canons of journalism
- ii. Acquaint with the role and types of media in journalism
- iii. Acquire the skill of ICT in journalism
- iv. Recognize the role of journalism in evaluating economic policies and programmes
- v. Comprehend the journalism as a mass communication media and a catalyst of social engineering

Unit I: Introduction

Journalism as an art- a social science- Aims and functions of Journal-canons of Journalism-standard, quality and content provider-professional and freelance Journalists – Basics in Indian Business Environment

Unit II: Types of Media

Print, Electronic Media and Visual Media – Global, National, Regional Media Information Communication Technology - Cyber Journalism

Unit III: Understanding Economics

Understanding economic issues through newspapers, journals and media with reference to agriculture, industries and service sectors – economics effects on Indian economy.

Unit IV: Knowledge Management

Reporting and Editing - Simplifying data, information- Report writing on economic matters-dissemination of explicit knowledge- transfer of tacit, conceptual knowledge into explicit knowledge

Unit V: Media and Review

Role of Mass Media and Social Media - Reviewing Journals and Magazines pertaining economics-Book review – Article Review .

Text Books

1. Keith Hayes (2014), '*Business Journalism: How to Report on Business and Economics*', Press Publications, London.
2. Rangasami (1984), '*Basic Journalism*', Macmillan, New Delhi

References

1. Parkinson, Kamath (2000), '*What Journalism is all about?*', Indian Book house, Bombay
2. Puri,G.K (2000), '*Journalism*', Sudha Publications, New Delhi

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to impart awareness about the current state of the Indian Economy and the course is about the present and future scenario of Indian economy.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Study the distribution issues of poverty and unemployment
- ii. Understand the rationale for introducing economic reforms
- iii. Identify the emerging regional inequalities and finding conflict resolutions
- iv. Evaluate the growth and structure of macroeconomic aggregates in Indian economy
- v. Analyse the process of globalization in Indian Economy

Unit I: Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty: Definition –Absolute-Relative-Object-Causes – Effects – Measures -
Unemployment and Underemployment: Types – Causes- Measures.

Unit II: Economic Reforms

Economic issues - Role of State – Black Money – Public Private Partnership - Disinvestments
-Counterfeit Currency - Parallel economy – Measures- Demonetization and digital economy.

Unit III: Regional Imbalances

Regional inequalities – Balanced Regional development – Public Distribution System –
Special Economic Zone – Land and Water use Conflicts –Measures.

Unit IV: Income, Saving & Investment

National Income estimation in India – Growth – Sectoral Contribution – Saving and
Investment – types - Measures.

Unit V: Globalization

International Institutions – International Monetary Fund- International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development - World Trade Organization - International Labour
Organization-Objectives- Role and Functions.

Text Books

1. Datt and Sundaram (2016), *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Dhar. P.K (2003), *Indian Economy: Its Growing Dimensions*, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.

References

1. Puri, V.K and Misra, S.K. (2016), *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Sundaram K.P.M. (2013), *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1	1					
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 3.8

This course is to update the students knowledge in the developments in the functioning of financial market.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand the role and importance of financial sector in modern economies.
- ii. Familiarize the strategic ways of taking risks in investment
- iii. Gain the insights into functioning of primary and secondary markets
- iv. Participate in equity market as an imaginary investor
- v. Assimilate the best practices and protection measures

Unit I: Financial System in India

Functions of Financial System – Financial Concepts – Classification of Financial Markets: Capital Market, Government Securities Market, Long Term Loans Market, Mortgages Market – Money Market: Call Money Market, Treasury Bills Market, Commercial Bills Market, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposits – Features of Indian Money Market – Weakness of Indian Financial System.

Unit II: Risk and Return

Concept of Returns and Risks – Sources of Risks – Types – Measurement – Inflation and Investment Strategy.

Unit III: Industrial Securities Market

New Issue Market: Meaning – Relationship between New Issue Market (NIM) and Stock Exchange – Functions – Instruments of New Issue – Players in New Issue Market – Investing in IPO's (Initial Public Offer) – Pros and Cons of Investing in IPO's. **Secondary Market:** Meaning – Services of Stock Exchanges – Listing of Securities – Advantages and Disadvantages of Listing – Listing Criteria – Listing Obligation – Investors vs. Speculators - Kinds of Speculators – Defects of Indian Capital Market.

Unit IV: Understanding Investment in Equity Market

Investment – Investment vs Speculation – Factors of Sound Investment – Direct and Indirect Investment – Mutual Funds as an Indirect Investment in Equity Market - Features – Benefits – Mutual Fund Schemes – Drawbacks. Stock Market Intermediaries: Brokers, Sub-Brokers,

Depository and Depository Participants – Stock Market Procedures: D-mat Account, Placing Order, Different Types of Order, Book Closure, Record Date and Ex-Date, Rolling Settlement – Internet Trading. Depository System: Meaning – Objectives – Interacting institutions – Depository process – Benefits.

Unit V: Investor's Protection and Prevention of Unfair Trade Practices

SEBI Guidelines on Protection of Investor's Interest in Primary and Secondary Market – Investor's Education – Unfair trade practices: Price Rigging, Insider Trading - Model Code of Conduct for Listed Companies – Arbitration Facilities.

Text Books

1. Gorden, E and Natarajan, K., (2010), *Indian Financial Market and Services*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

References

1. Rustagi, R.P., (2012), *Investment Management: Theory and Practice*, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
2. Yasaswy, N.J., (2011), *Stock Market Investing Handbook*, Vision Books Private Limited, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3			3			
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to create awareness for the rights of Labourers and to study the present state of social welfare in India

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Conceptualize the labour as a dynamic economic entity
- ii. Understand the persistence of wage differentials and discrimination
- iii. Acquire the knowledge on participatory management and collective bargaining
- iv. Enable to address industrial disputes
- v. Evaluate the social security measures

Unit I: Introduction to Labour

Meaning, Importance, Nature and Scope of Labour Economics, Characteristics of Labour, Forms of Labour

Unit II: Wages and Employment

Wages: Types of Wage Payment, Wage types and Wage Differentials, Wage Structure in India.

Employment: Recruitment, Training and Development, Problems of Unemployment, Causes of Unemployment, Types of Unemployment.

Unit III: Workers Participation in Management and Collective Bargaining

Labour Managed Firms - Workers Participation In Management – Works Committee – Joint Management Councils – Workers Directors – Works Ethics – Indian Experience – Labour Co-Operatives.

Unit IV: Industrial Disputes and Trade Union

Industrial Disputes- Meaning-Forms of Industrial Disputes – Absenteeism- Causes for Industrial Disputes- Effects- Preventions of Industrial Disputes – Methods for Settlement of Industrial Disputes – Labour Laws - Trade Union: Meaning- Objectives Functions of Trade Unions.

Unit V: Social Security Measures

Social Security – Meaning – Relevance – Social Security Measures In India – Workmen Compensation Act- Employees State Insurance Scheme – Minimum Wage Act – Welfare Schemes: Gratuity Benefit Fund-Employees Provident Fund-Contributory Pension Scheme - ILO - Aims and Objectives.

Text Books

1. B.P. Thyagi (2008), *Labour Economics and Social Welfare*, Jai Prakash Nath and Company, Meerut.

References

1. Saxena R.C., Sexena S.R. (2007), *Labour Relation in India*, Asia Printers, Mata Ghat Road, Khurja.
2. Kulshrestha. U.C (2005), *Labour Problems and Social Welfare*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Education Publishers, Agra.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO 1		2				
CO 2				4		
CO 3					5	
CO 4						6
CO 5				4		

Mean: 4.2

This course is to verify the robustness of the model and to aid student to draw inferences.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Detect and remove the possible presence of autocorrelation in estimated econometric models
- ii. Identify and correct the likely presence of heteroscedasticity in estimated econometric models
- iii. Find and address the presence of multi-collinearity in estimated econometric models
- iv. Formulate the reduced form of simultaneous system and identification problem
- v. Apply the dummy as an instrument variable in econometric models

Unit I: Autocorrelation Problem

Violation of normality of U – Meaning and Consequences – Autocorrelation – Meaning – Causes and Consequences – Detection – Graphic Method and Durbin – Watson test – Methods of Removal.

Unit II: Heteroscedasticity Problem

Heteroscedasticity – Meaning – Causes and Consequences- Detection – Graphic Method and Rank Correlation – Methods for detecting Heteroscedasticity and Methods of Removal.

Unit III: Multicollinearity Problem

Meaning – Consequences of Perfect and Imperfect Multicollinearity on OLS estimates tests for detecting Multicollinearity – Methods for Removal.

Unit IV: Simultaneous Equations

Simultaneous Systems – Endogenous Variables and Exogenous Variables – Reduced forms – Identification.

Unit V: Dummy Variable Models

Meaning- Reasons - Uses – Dummy Variable Model – Types – Applications.

Text Books

1. Damodhar Gujarati (2012), *Basic Econometrics*, 5th Edition Tata McGraw Hill, New York,
2. Maddala, G.S. (1997), *Econometrics*, McGraw Hill, New York.

References

1. Arthur Goldberger, S. (1998), *Introductory Econometrics*, Harward University press.
2. Johnston, J (1997), *Econometric Methods* 4th Ed, McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
3. Jack Johnston and John Dinardo, (1997), *Econometric Method* 4th Ed., McGraw Hill Higher Education,
4. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1977), *Theory of Econometrics* (2nd Ed), The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3				4		
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4

This course is to promote goals and developing new skills through personal empowerment. This course also enhances the confidence and to attain the full potential through personality development.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Enrich the personality development as global citizen
- ii. Evolve the assimilation, absorption and adaptation of effective self esteem
- iii. Define the behaviour of an individual in terms of rational - irrational – arational identity
- iv. Manage the emotional intelligence in relation to empathetic or sympathetic
- v. Understand the self leadership and evolve situation specific strategies like win-win strategy, Blue Ocean Strategy and Red Ocean strategy etc.

Unit I: Personality

Personality – Rotter's Locus of Control, Type A and Type B Personality - Hassled Type – Uplifted type 1 – Nash Co-operative Equilibrium – Intellectual Madness – Beautiful Mind – Global Citizen.

Unit II: Self – awareness

Self-Directed Individual – Self Actualized Person – Survival of the Adaptive – Self Concept Inventory – Self Esteem – Rules for Creating Effective Self – Esteem Visualization

Unit III: Hedonic Egoism and Creativity

Hedonic Egoism - Self Interest – Self Worth – Asthetic Values – Rational Vs Irrational – Arational– Identity – Self Satisfaction – Tangible and Intangible – Visible and In-visible – Creativity – 3A's – Invention – Innovation.

Unit IV: Emotional Intelligence

Emotional Intelligence vs Intelligent Quotient – Personal Competence – Empathetic Ability

Unit V: Empowerment

Progressive Maturity – Competence Based Empowerment – Relying on Core Strength – Self Leadership – One on One Influence – Self Directed Team Sprit for Win-Win Strategy –Blue Ocean and Red ocean Strategy.

Text Books

1. Jyotsna Codaty, (2007), *Understanding Emotional IQ* , Pustak Mahal, Bangalore.
2. Matthew Mckay, Patrick Fanning, (2000), *Self-esteem*, Master Mind Book, Bangalore.

References

1. Aparna Chattopadhyay, (2007), *What's your Emotional IQ*, Pustak Mahal, Bangalore.
2. Ken Blanchard, (2001), *Empowerment takes more than a minute*, Magna Publishing company, Mumbai.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2			3			
CO 3						6
CO 4					5	
CO 5						6

Mean: 4.4

This course is to create awareness in solving the environmental problems

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- i. Understand environment as public good
- ii. Identify environmental problems and applying remedial measures
- iii. Appraise the role of NGO and corporate social responsibility in environmental protection
- iv. Evaluate environmental policies in practice
- v. Sensitize environmental issues and challenges through media

Unit I: Basics in Environmental Studies

Multi-Disiplinary nature of environmental studies – Definition – Scope and Significance – Need for public awareness.

Environment as public goods – Resource Economics – Conservation of Resources.

Unit II: Environmental Problems

Environmental Pollution: Air, Water, Land, Noise – Causes – Consequences – Remedial Measures.

Unit III: Environmental Protection

Environmental cost of Economic Growth – Cost-Benefit Analysis – Social Cost Benefit analysis – Sustainable Development – Role of NGO- CHIPKO movement- Corporate Social Responsibility – Institutional Social Responsibility.

Unit IV: Policy Measures

Basic approaches to Environmental Policies –Control and effluent fees- India's Environmental Policy- International Environmental Policy.

Unit V: Environment and Media

Role of Media in Environmental Protection- Social Media and Environment - Knowledge Sharing in Environment and Media

Text Book

1. Sankaran, S. (2004), *Environmental Economics*, Margham Publications, Chennai

References:

1. Ganesamurthy, V.S. (2009), *Environmental Economics in India*, New Century Publications, New Delhi.
2. Karpagam, M. (2001), *Environmental Economics*, Sterling Publications Private Limited, New Delhi.
3. Eugene, T. (2004), *Environmental Economics*, Virnda Publications (P) Ltd, Delhi.
4. Sankar, U, (2003), *Environmental Economics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Bloom's Taxonomy	K1 (Remembering)	K2 (Understanding)	K3 (Applying)	K4 (Analysing)	K5 (Evaluating)	K6 (Creating)
CO 1		2				
CO 2						6
CO 3					5	
CO 4						6
CO 5					5	

Mean: 4.8