

आज दिनांक 18.10.2011 को विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में निम्न विषय की पाठ्यक्रम समिति की एक आवश्यक बैठक हुई, जिसमें निम्न प्राध्यापकगण उपस्थित हुए :-

Date :- 18.10.2011

Subject :- Economics

Committee Place :- Central Library

1. Dr. S. K. Sharma
2. Dr. Vijay Kr. Sharma

**Economic
B.A. Part- I
There shall be two papers.**

Paper - I Principles of Economic Analysis.

Unit- I

Scope and Method:- Nature of Economic Laws, basic equilibrium, Utility, elasticity, competition.

Mathematical Concepts :- Variables, functions, equations and identities slope concave and second order optimum conditions.

Theory of Consumer Behavior:- Utility analysis- cardinal and ordinal approaches. Elements of revealed preference, consumer surplus. Indifference curve analysis. properties, consumer equilibrium, income, price and substitution effects.

Demand Analysis:- Demand function and law of demand, price, cross and income elasticity of demand.

Unit- II

Production:- Production function, combination of factors, laws of production: returns to scales, law of variable proportions.

Nature of Costs:- Short run and long run cost curves, Optimum and representative firms.

Unit- III

Market and Price Determination: - Structure of Markets, equilibrium of firm and industry under perfect competition. Price and output under monopoly and price discrimination, Nature of monopolistic competition.

Unit IV

Economic system:- Capitalism, socialism and mixed economy. Problem of resource allocation.

Theory of Distribution and Factor Prices:- Concept and measurement, net economic welfare, distribution of national income, marginal productivity theory of distribution: theories of rent, wages interest and profit.

Books recommended:-

1. Stonier and Hague:- a Text Book of Economic Theory
2. R.G. Lipsey:- An introduction to Positive Economics.
3. Samuelson Paul A :- Economics
4. Gould and Ferguson :- Micro Economic Theory.
5. Dr. M.L. Seth- Micro Economics.
6. K.P. Jain- Adhunik Micro arthshastra.



Economics
BA Part-I

Paper - II

Indian Economic Problems

Unit- I

Nature and Structure of Indian Economy:- Growth and composition. Sectoral development of the Indian Economy and their interrelationship. Utilization of resources - human and natural. Problems Of population and population policy of India. Need, Objectives and strategy of planning in India. Poverty, unemployment, its nature and extent, Employment policy.

Unit- II

Agriculture:- Trends in production and productivity, reforms, tenurial system distribution of land, ceilings, consolidation of holdings. Agriculture labour and problem wages employment and under employment . Capital, agriculture, financial and physical problems of irrigation and supply of inputs. Organizational issues, market, cooperative farming, project , agricultural and rural development programme, technology.
Change in Agriculture strategy:- Agricultural production strategy. Price policy in agriculture.

Unit- III

Industry and Service Sector :- Growth and Structure of industry. Industry and licensing policies of major industries, large, small and cottage industries. Industrial finance, foreign capital and multinationals. Industrial labour- wages and wage regulation, social security, housing, industrial peace. Trade Union movement.
Service Sector:- Nature, Structure and development.

Unit- IV

Economy of Uttar Pradesh:- Nature, Structure and Development of U. P.'s Economy. U.P. Economy through plans. Demographic scenario of U.P. infrastructure : energy, transport and water resources. Decentralization of planning in U.P. industrial development in U.P. public sector units, small scale industries, informal sector, hurdles and prospects, agriculture, employment, poverty, inter-regional disparities and policy issues.

Books Recommended:-

1. Alak Ghosh- Indian Economy
2. Rudra Dutt & Sundaram- Indian Economy
3. Government of India Annual- Economic Survey.
4. Five Year Plans Govt. of U.P.

Economics

BA Part-II

There shall be two papers

Paper –I National Income Analysis, Money and Banking

Unit- I

National Income Analysis:- Concept and methods of measurement, circular flow of product and income, government and foreign sectors in national income accounts. Determination of national income under classical and Keynesian system. Monetary theories of trade cycle.

Unit- II

Value of Money :- Fisher and Cambridge approaches. Income expenditure approach, Keynes quantity theory.

Prices:- Inflation, deflation, monetary approach. Keynesian approach Non Monetary theories of inflation Effects of deflation. A brief discussion of relationship between inflation and unemployment (Philips curve and modified Philip's curve) Okun's law and concept of stagflation.

Unit- III

Banking:- Types and function. Structure, and management, assets and liabilities, creation of money. Commercial Banking: Principles and Practices.

Central Banking:- Instrument of monetary control and other functions of Central Banks.

Indian Monetary Market:- Structure, concept and sources of change in money supply, Reserve Bank of India, regulatory and promotional functions.

Unit- IV

Foreign Exchange:- Concept, demand and supply of foreign exchange, external value of money- gold standard, exchange rate determination, purchasing power parity theory, international monetary institution -IMF and IBRD, Exchange Control, Objectives and Methods.

Books Recommended:-

1. Manihara K.K. - Monetary Theory.
2. Growther G. - An Outline Of Money
3. HalmG.N - Monetary Theory/Mudra ke Siddhant (in Hindi)
4. Makinen Gale - Money: The Price Level and Interest Rate.
5. Dilard D - Keynes Ka Arthashastra.
6. Ghosh Alak - Indian Economy.
7. Rudra Dutt & Sundaram - Indian Economy.
8. Samuelson P.A. - Economics.
9. Stonier & Hague - A Text Book of Economic Theory.

Economics
B.A Part-II

Paper-II Public Finance and International Trade

Unit - I

Private and Public Goods, Principle of maximum social advantage
Government Budget:- Preparation and classification, Sources of Public Revenue, Taxation Satisfaction of Public wants, the benefit approach, the ability to pay approach; incidence and effect of taxation.

Unit - II

Public Expenditure: - Wagner's law, Wiseman- Peacock hypothesis, the critical limit hypothesis.
Classification of Public Expenditure: Effect of public Expenditure on production and distribution.
Public Debt: Classification, effect, burden, repayment and management.

Unit - III

Fiscal Policy: Stability and Economic growth.
Indian Public Finance: Sources of income - Central, State, Indian Tax System. Public expenditure in India. Indian Federal Finance.

Unit - IV

International Trade: Theory of comparative cost, Refinement-Opportunity cost. Reciprocal demand analysis.
Terms of Trade: Concept or measurement. Free trade and protection. Tariff and non-tariff methods.
The balance of payments: Equilibrium and disequilibrium. Foreign trade of India and trade policy.

Books recommended:-

1. H. Dalton - Public Finance
2. H.L. Bhatia - Public Finance
3. Alen and Brownley - Public Finance
4. Samuelson, P.A - Economics

Economics
B.A Part - III
(Compulsory paper)
There shall be three papers

Paper - I Economics of the Less Developed Countries

Unit - I

Economic growth and economic development:- Meaning, measurement and distinction; Diverse, structure and common characteristics of developing nations; obstacles to development, Economic and non economic factors in economic developments, Patterns of resource endowment, agricultural, mineral and energy.

Unit - II

Analytical perceptions of problems and policies: Vicious circle of poverty; Dualistic economic theories, Lewis model of labour surplus economy, Rosenstein Rodan's theory of push, Leibstein's critical minimum effort thesis, Nelson's level equilibrium trap; balanced versus unbalanced, Rostow's stages in theory of growth, poverty and inequality and unemployment.

Unit - III

Towards an equitable world economy: Trade and economic development; Terms of trade, concepts, measurement, movements and prospects international finance and financial restructuring, south-south cooperation, W.T.O. and development countries.

Unit - IV

Development and planning: need, concept, types, planning and the market, Formulation of plans. Objectives, strategy, Plan models, Mahalanobis model, Financing and achievements of Indian five Year Plans.

Books recommended:-

1. Todaro, M.P - Economic Development in the Third World
2. Thirlwal, A.P - Growth and Development
3. Ghatak, S. - Development Economics
4. Meier, G.M. (Eds.) - Leading Issues in Economic Development
5. Salvatore, D and E. Dowling - Development Economics, Schaum, Outline series in Economic
6. Agarwala, A.N. and S.P Singh (Eds.) - Economics of Underdevelopment

ECONOMICS
B.A PART - III

Students may opt one, out of three papers, i.e.(A) or (B) or (C)

Paper - II (A) Economic Policy of India

Unit - I

Objectives of Macro-Economic Policy in developed and developing countries. Formulation of Economic Policy: the Process. Policy for Controlling Inflation and Unemployment. An Overview of Population Policy in India. Policy For Poverty Eradication. Overview of New Economic Policy.

Unit - II

Industrial Policy in India. Role and Objectives of Industrial Policy, Private and Public Sector, Relation of Industry, MRTP and concentration of Economic power. Private Foreign Investment in Indian Industries and its regulation: multinational corporations and industrial Growth; Policy for Small Scale Industries; India's Industrial Policy and Regional Development.

Unit - III

Agricultural policy : Objective and Overview of Agricultural Policy in India. Agrarian Structure and Economic policy; Brief Overview of Community Centred Approach : Community Development Project and Panchayati Raj. Genesis and Evaluation of the New Agricultural Strategy. Evaluation of IRDP, NREP, RLEGP & JRY. Green Revolution. Agricultural Price Policy, Food Policy and the Public Distribution system.

Unit IV

Trade policy :- Export Policy and import Policy. Exchange Rate policy and Devaluation. General Overview of policies for Foreign Capital Inflow and Multi-lateral Assistance.

Book Recommended :

1. Alak Ghosh- Indian Economy.
2. Rudra Dutt & Sundaram- Indian Economy.
3. Government of India Annual- Economic Survey.
4. Sharma & sharma : Bhartiya Arthshastra.
5. RBI- Annual Report, Bulletin.
6. GOI- Various five years plans.

ECONOMICS
B.A PART – III
PAPER – II (B) QUANTITATIVE METHODS

UNIT – I

Algebra : Theory of numbers, Factorization, A.P., G.P. and H.P. series, Surds and indices, Identities and equations; Simple, quadratic and simultaneous. Logarithmic and exponential functions, Determinants Matrices, basic operations, applications.

Co-ordinate geometry : Co-ordinates, plotting of graphs, Equations of straight line and parabola, Circle hyperbola.

Trigonometry : Trigonometric functions and basic identities

Unit – II

Calculus : Limits and functions, Derivations of functions of one and two variables, Higher order derivatives, Maxima and minima, convexity and concavity and homogeneous functions. Partial derivatives, Constrained determination, Economic Applications.

Unit – III

Nature, Scope and importance of statistics for economics, methods of data collection, Classification, tabulation, Graphic and diagrammatic representation.

Measures of central tendency, Arithmetic mean, Median, Mode Geometric and harmonic mean, measures of dispersion, range, Mean and Standard Deviation and Coefficient of variation, Skewness and Kurtosis.

Unit – IV

Relationship between two variables and correlation coefficient, Definition index numbers and computation of simple indices. Time series, Concept and components, Probability, Concept, Rules, Random variables. National income estimation in India, Agricultural statistics, Industrial and population census.

Book Recommended :

1. R.G.D Allen – Mathematics for Economics.
2. Mehta & Madhani - Mathematics for Economics.
3. Taro Yamaney - Mathematics for Economics.
4. A.L Nagar & R.K Das – Basic Statistics (latest edition)
5. D.N Elhance- Fundamentals of Statistics

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ECONOMICS
B.A PART - III

Paper - II C History of Economic Thought

Unit - I

Pre-Classical Economic and Indian Economic Thought :- Mercantalism, Physiocracy. Their views on economic development Kautilya, Valluvar, Naoroji, Ranade, R.C Dutt, M.N Roy, Gandhian Economic Thought, Gadgil and J.K Mehta.

Unit - II

Classical Economics :- Evolution of economic science, Smith's conception of growth and his criticism of Mercantilist and Physiocratic Doctrine; Smith's natural philosophy and Economic philosophy. The theory of value; the cause and measure of value. Growth of National product and its distribution. David Ricardo: The development of labour theory of value, the theory of distribution and the theory of growth; his views on machinery. Further modification; Disharmony, Malthusian theory of population and glut, Malthusian glut and Kenesian Stagnation.

Unit - III

Neo - Malthusian :- J.B say and his law, Say's identity & quantity. Theory of money, Keynes and say's law, Nassau Senior, J.S Mill and synthesis of classical ideas. The downfall of the classical system. Classical legacy and Marxism : Approach to economic problem, Dialectical materialism, Historical determinism, capitalist crisis, Socialists and the institutionalists

Unit IV

Debate on Methods of Economic Analysis : Historical school, Marginal revolution: Demand side analysis, Criticism of classical theory of value & distribution, Evolution of the new theory, of value and distribution : Menger, Walras and Javons, Extension of new theory: Wieser, Bohm Bawerk, Wiksteed, Edgeworth, Further development of the new theory, Wicksteed and Edgeworth, Schumpeter, Fusion of demand & supply; Marshall, Politico-Philosophical background, Evaluation of natural law, Individualism, Liberalism and Utilitarianism.

1. Suhumpeter, J.A - History of Economic Analysis
2. Stigler, G.J - Essay in the history of Economics
3. Dobb, Maurice - Therories of value & distribution since Adam Smith
4. Obrein - Classical Theory of Value and distribution
5. Gide & Rist - History of Economic Doctrines
6. Meek, R.L - Physiocracy
7. Meek, R.L - The Labour aTheory of Value
8. Clair, St. Oswald - A Key to Recardo

ECONOMICS

B.A PART - III

Paper - III

Project and viva-voce

Third Paper :- There shall be one project of 50 marks. Compulsory for all students (Regular and Private) relating to local level micro economic issues and problems only to develop the analytical power of the students. The project should be of minimum twenty (20) Pages and should be evaluated by the internal and external examinees through viva voce. The examiner must be appointed from the colleges within the university area.



M.J.P. Rohilkhand University

New Syllabus of Economics Bachelor of – Arts (BA- Pass) Course
will consist Seven Papers in there years degree course.

BA I (W.e.f. 2011-12)

First Paper – Principles of Economic Analysis – 50
Second Paper – Indian Economic Problems – 50

BA II (W.e.f. 2012-13)

First Paper – National Income Analysis, Money and Banking – 50
Second Paper – Public Finance and International Trade – 50

BA III (W.e.f. 2013-14)

First Paper – Economics of the Less Developed Countries – 75
Second Paper – One Paper to be offered from the following three
papers by the students.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------|
| (A) Economic Policy of India | or | - 75 |
| (B) Quantitative Method | or | - 75 |
| (C) History of Economic thought | | - 75 |
| Paper III | Project Work | 50 |

Third Paper :- There shall be one project of 50 marks. Compulsory for
all students (Regular and Private) relating to local level micro economic
issues and problems only to develop the analytical power of the students.
The project should be of minimum twenty (20) Pages and should be
evaluated by the internal and external examinersthrough viva voce. The
examiner must be appointed form the colleges within the university area.

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Signature

MA. (Previous) Compulsory Paper

Paper-III

QUANTITATIVE METHODS

PREAMBLE

In order to understand economic problems clearly, the knowledge of quantitative techniques in the area of mathematics and statistics is very essential. The students in this direction are expected to have an elementary knowledge of concept of functions, differential and integral calculus. Further, in the field of statistics techniques of simple correlation and regression, association of attributes, interpolation and extrapolation theory of index numbers and time series and knowledge of Indian statistics should be clearly understood by the student.

Module 1 : Basic Concepts

Variables, Sets Functions, Equations, Identities, Systems of equations, Application of straight line system, Slope of the line. Homogenous function.

Module 2 : Calculus

Differentiation of a Function; Maxima and Minima; Elasticities; Equilibrium of a firm and consumer; Inter-relationships among total, marginal and average cost and revenues; Constrained optimisation problem; Integration of a function, consumer's and producer's surplus.

Module 3: Matrix and Determinants

Various types of matrices, Determinants, Inverse of a matrix, Cramer's rule, Inputoutput analysis Simple static model, Linkages, Concept of linear programming - Graphic Method.

Module 4 : Correlation Analysis

Meaning and types. Measures of Correlation-Scatter Diagram, Karl Pearson's method, Least Squares Method. Concurrent Deviation method and Rank Differences method. Concept of probable error and Standard errors.

Module 5: Regression Analysis

Meaning and uses. Difference between Correlation and Regression analysis. Regression Lines and regression equations. Regression Co- efficient -Properties, calculation and interpretation. Standard Error of estimate. Limitations of Regression Analysis.

Module 6: Index Numbers

Simple and weighted Index number, Laspeyer's, Paasche's and Fisher's ideal Index numbers and test of reversibility.

Module 7 : Association of Attributes

Meaning and purpose. Difference between correlation and association. Consistency of data Methods of studying Association (two attributes & three attributes)

Module 8: Interpolation and Extrapolation

Meaning, Significance and Assumptions. Methods of Interpolation Binomial Expansion method. Newton's Advancing Difference method. Lagrange's method.

Module 9 : Analysis of Time Series

Meaning, Utility and Components of Time series measurement of trend by moving average method and Least squares method.

Module 10: Indian Statistics

Statistical organisations of India, National Income and Social Accounting, Population and Vital statistics, National Sample Survey organisation Price statistics A Critical appraisal of Indian Statistics.

Books Recommended :-

- Allen. R.G.D (1974) Mathematical Analysis for Economists.
- Chiang A.C. (1986) Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics
- Yule and Kendall, An Introduction to the theory of Statistics.
- Elhance, D.N. "Fundamentals of Statistics"
- सिंह ए०पी० - "सांख्यिकी सिद्धान्त एवं व्यवहार"
- नागर के० एन० - "सांख्यिकी के मूल तत्व"

MA. (Previous) Compulsory Paper

Paper-IV

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

PREAMBLE

The course provides a deep understanding about the broad principles and theories, which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital - both short-term and long-term at the global level, Besides, preparing the students about the relevance and limitations of these principles, the contents of the paper spread over different modules, lay stress on the theory and nature of the subject which in turn; will greatly help them to examine the impact of the trade policies followed both at the national and international levels as also their welfare implications at macro level and the distribution of gains from trade to North and South with particular reference to India. The study of the paper under the present era of globalization will train the students about the likely consequences on income, employment and social standards and possible policy solutions as the world will move into the 21st century.

Module 1 : Theory of International Trade

The pure of international trade - Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage and opportunity costs, modern theory of international trade; Theorem of factor price equalization; Empirical testing of theory of absolute cost and comparative cost - Heckscher - Ohlin theory of trade and Kravis and Linder theory of trade, Role of dynamic factors i.e. changes in tastes, technology and factor endowments in explaining the emergence of trade; The Rybczynski theorem -concept and policy implications of immiserizing growth; Causes of emergence and measurement of intra-industry trade and its impact on developing economies.

Module 2: Measurement of Gains and Theory of Interventions

Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution; Concepts of terms of trade, their uses and limitations; Hypothesis of secular deterioration of terms of trade, its empirical relevance and policy implications for less developed countries, Trade as

an engine of economic growth; Welfare implications - Empirical evidence and policy issues; The Theory of Interventions (Tariffs, Quotas and non - tariff barriers); Economic effects of tariffs and quotas on national income, output, employment terms of trade, income distribution; Balance of payments on trading partners both in partial and general equilibrium analysis. The political economy of non-tariff barriers and their implications; nominal, effective and optimum rates of tariffs - their measurement, impact and welfare implications; Trade under imperfectly competitive market.

Module 3 : Balance of Payments

Meaning and components of balance of payments; Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments; The process of adjustment under systems of gold standard, fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates; Expenditure - switching policies and direct controls for adjustment; policies for achieving internal and external equilibrium simultaneously under alternative exchange rate regimes; A critical review of the monetary approach to the theory of balance of payments adjustment; Foreign trade multiplier with and without foreign repercussions and determination of national income and output; Relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates in the context of growth and development in developing countries.

Module 4: The Theory of Regional Blocs

Forms of economic cooperation; Reforms for the emergence of trading blocks at the global level: Static and Dynamic effects of a customs and free trade areas; Rational and economic progress of SAARC/SAPTA and ASEAN regions. Problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian region. Regionalism (EU, NAFTA); Multilateralism and WTO; Rise and fall of gold standard and Bretton-woods system; Need, adequacy and determinants of international reserves; Conditionality clause of IMF; Emerging International Monetary System with special reference to PostMaastricht developments and developing countries; Reform of the International Monetary System, India and developing countries; Theory of short-term capital movements and East-Asian Crisis and lessons for developing countries;

International trade and financial institutions-Functions of GATT/WTO (TRIPS, TRIMS), UNCTAD, IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank - Their achievements and failures; WTO and World Bank from the point of view of India.

Module 5 : Trade Policies in India

Trade problems and trade policies in India during the last five decades; Recent changes in the direction and composition of trade and their implications; Rationale and impact of trade reforms since 1991 on balance of payments, employment and growth. Problems of India's international debt; Working and regulations of MNCs in India; Instruments of export promotion and recent import and export policies and agenda for future.

Books Recommended :-

- Kindleberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics.
- Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade
- Verma, M.L. (1995) International Trade.
- झिंगन, एम० एल० - अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थशास्त्र
- अग्रवाल एवं वरला - अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थशास्त्र

MA. (Final) Compulsory Paper

Paper-V

MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

PREAMBLE

Macroeconomics or aggregative economics analyses and establishes the functional relationship between the large aggregates. The aggregate analysis has assumed such a great significance in recent times that a prior understanding of macroeconomic theoretical structure is considered essential for the proper comprehension of the different issues and policies. Macroeconomics now is not only a scientific method of analysis; but also a body of empirical economic knowledge. The paper entitled "Macro Economic Analysis" equips the students at the postgraduate level to understand systemic facts and latest theoretical developments for empirical analysis.

Module 1: National Income and Account

Circular Flow Income in two-, three- and four- sector economy; different forms of national income accounting - social accounting, input-output accounting, flow of funds accounting and balance of payments accounting.

Module 2 : Consumption Function

Keynes' psychological law of consumption - implications of the law; short-run and long-run consumption function; Empirical evidence on consumption function; Income-consumption relationship - absolute income, relative income, life cycle and permanent income hypotheses.

Module 3 : Investment Function

Marginal efficiency of investment and level of investment; Marginal efficiency of capital and investment - long run and short run; The accelerator and investment behaviour - impact of inflation; Influence of policy measures on investment -empirical evidence.

Module 4: Supply of Money

Financial intermediation - a mechanistic model of bank deposit determination; A behavioural model of money supply determination, a demand determined money supply process; RBI approach to money supply; High powered money and multiplier; budget deficits and money supply; money supply and open economy; control of money supply.

Module 5 : Demand for Money

Classical approach to demand for money - Quantity theory approach, Fisher's equation, Cambridge quantity theory, Keynes's liquidity preference approach, transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money - aggregate demand for money; Derivation of LM curve.

Module 6: Neo - classical and Keynesian Synthesis

Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest; The IS-LM model; Extension of IS-LM model with government sector; Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies; Extension of IS-LM models with labour market and flexible prices.

Module 7: Post Keynesian Demand For Money

Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money - Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Friedman and the modern quantity theory; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism.

Module 8 : Monetary Policies

Objectives and instruments of monetary Policy. Monetary Policy in developing economy.

Module 9 : Theory of Inflation

Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structuralist theory of inflation; Philips curve analysis - Short run and long run Philips curve; Samuleson and solow - the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Tobin's modified Philips curve; Adaptive expectations and rational expectations; Policies to control inflation.

Module 10: Business Cycles

Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks, Goodwin's model; Control of business cycles- relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.

Books Recommended :-

- Ackley, G (1978), Macroeconomics Theory and Policy.
- Bra nson, W.A. (1989), Macroeconomic Theory and Policy.
- Dornbusch, R. and F. Stanely (1997), Macroeconomics.
- Seth, M.L. - Macroeconomics.
- आहूजा, एच० एल० - "उच्चतर समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र"
- सेठी, टी० टी० - "मौदिक अर्थशास्त्र"
- झिंगन, एम० एल० - "समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र"

MA. (Final) Compulsory Paper

Paper-VI

PUBLIC ECONOMICS

PREAMBLE

Role and functions of the Government in an economy have been changing with the passage of time. The term 'Public Finance' has traditionally been applied to the package of those policies and operations which involve the use of tax and expenditure measures while budgetary policy is an important part to understand the basic problems of use of resources, distribution of income, etc. There are vast array of fiscal institutions - tax systems, expenditure programmes, budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues, levels of government, etc., which raise a spectrum of issues arising from the operation of these institutions. Further, the existence of externalities, concern for adjustment in the distribution of income and wealth, etc. require political processes for their solution in a manner which combines individual freedom and justice. This paper combines a thorough understanding of fiscal institutions with a careful analysis of the issues which underline budgetary policies in general and Indian experience in particular.

Module 1: Introduction

Role of Government in organized society; Changing perspective - government in a mixed economy; public and private sector, Cooperation or competition; Government as an agent for economic planning and development; Government as a tool for operationalizing the planning process; private goods, public goods, and merit goods; market failure - imperfections, decreasing costs, externalities, public goods; Uncertainty and non - existence of futures markets; Informational assymetry -Theory of second best.

Module 2: Public Choice

Private and public mechanism for allocating resources: Problems for allocating resources; Problems of preference revelation and aggregation of preferences: Voting

systems; Arrow impossibility theorem; An economic theory of democracy; Politicoeco-bureaucracy; Rent seeking and directly unproductive profit seeking (DUP) activities.

Module 3 : Rationale for Public Policy

Allocation of resources - provision of public goods, Voluntary exchange models; Impossibility of decentralized provision of public goods (contributions of Samuelson and Musgrave); Demand-revealing schemes for public goods - Contributions of Clarks, Groves and Leyard, Tiebout model, theory of club goods; Stabilization Policy -Keynesian case for stabilization Policy Uncertainty and expectations; Failure of intertemporal markets; Liquidity preference, Social goals; Poverty alleviation; Provision of infrastructural facilities, removing distributional inequalities and regional imbalances.

Module 4: Public Expenditure

Wagner's law of increasing state activities; Wiesman- Peacock hypothesis; Pure theory of public expenditure; Structure and growth of public expenditure; Criteria for public investment; Social cost-benefit analysis - Project evaluation, Estimation of costs, discount rate; Reforms in expenditure budgeting; Programme budgeting and Zero base budgeting.

Module 5 : Taxation

Theory of incidence; Alternative concepts of incidence - Allocative and equity aspects of individual taxes; Benefit and ability to pay approaches; Theory of optimal taxation; Excess burden of taxes; Trade off between equity and efficiency; Theory of measurement of dead weight losses; The problem of double taxation.

Module 6: Public Debt

Classical view of public debt; Compensatory aspect of debt policy; Burden of public debt: Sources of public debt; Debt through created money; Public borrowings and price level; Crowding out of private investment and activity; principles of debt management and repayment.

Module 7 : Fiscal Policy

Objectives of fiscal policy - full employment, anti-inflation, economic growth, redistribution of income and wealth; Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies;

Budgetary deficits and its implications; Fiscal policy for stabilization -automotive vs. discretionary stabilization; Alternative measures of resource mobilization and their impact on growth, distribution and prices; Balanced budget multiplier.

Module 8: Fiscal Federalism

Principles of multi-unit finance; Fiscal federalism in India; Vertical and horizontal imbalance; Assignment of function and sources of revenue; Constitutional provisions; Finance Commission and Planning Commission; Devolution of resources and grants; Theory of grants; Resource transfer from union to States - Criteria for transfer of resources; Centre - State financial relations in India; Problems of states' resources and indebtedness; Transfer of resource from Union and states to local bodies.

Module 9 : Indian Public Finance

Indian tax system; Revenue of the Union, States and local bodies; Major taxes in India; base of taxes, direct and indirect taxes, taxation of agriculture, expenditure tax, reforms in direct and indirect taxes, taxes on services; Non-tax revenue of Centre, State and local bodies; Analysis of Central and State government budgets; Lack of flexibility in Central and State budgets, Shrinking size of development finance through budgets; Trends in public expenditure and public debt; Fiscal crisis and fiscal sector reforms in India; Reports of Finance Commissions in India.

Books Recommended :-

- Houghton, J.M. (1970), The Public Finance: Selected Readings
- Musgrave, R.A. (1959), The Theory of Public Finance
- Shoup, C.S. (1970), Public Finance
- Bhatia H.L. - Public Finance
- Hajela T.N. - Public Finance
- पन्त जे० सी० - लोक अर्थशास्त्र

MA. (Final) Compulsory Paper

Paper-VII

INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY

PREAMBLE

The objective of this Paper at the postgraduate level would be to sharpen the analytical faculty of the student, by highlighting an integrated approach to the functioning aspects of the Indian economy, keeping in view the scope for alternative approaches. Such an analysis is essential because the Indian economy is a unique amalgam of alternative competing and often conflicting theories and a proper understanding of its working is imperative if the student is to comprehend the ramifications that underline most of the observed phenomena in the Indian economic set-up. The emphasis of the paper is on overall social, political and economic environment influencing policy decisions.

Module 1: Economic Development and its Determinants

Approaches to economic development and its measurement - sustainable development; Role of State, market and other institutions; Indicators of development- PQLI, Human Development Index (HDI), gender development indices.

Module 2: Planning in India

Objectives and strategy of planning; Failures and achievements of Plans; Developing grass - root organization for development - Panchayats, NGOs and pressure groups.

Module 3: Demographic Features, Poverty and Inequality

Broad demographic features of Indian population; Rural - urban migration; Urbanization and civic amenities; Poverty and Inequality

Module 4: Resource Base and Infrastructure

Energy; Social infrastructure - education and health; Environment; Regional imbalance; Issues and policies in financing infrastructure development.

Module 5 : The Agricultural Sector

Institutional Structure - land reforms in India; Technological change in agriculture - pricing of agricultural inputs and output; Terms of trade between agriculture and industry; Agricultural finance policy; Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing; Issues in food security - policies for sustainable agriculture.

Module 6: The Industrial Sector

Industrial policy; Public Sector enterprises and their performance; Problem of sick units in India; Privatisation and disinvestment debate; Growth and pattern of industrialisation; Small-scale sector; Productivity in industrial sector; Exit policy -issues in labour market reforms; Approaches for employment generation.

Module 7: Public Finance

Fiscal federalism - Centre state financial relations; Finances of central government; Finances of state government; Parallel economy; Problem relating to fiscal policy; Fiscal sector reforms in India.

Module 8 : Money, Banking and Prices

Analysis of price behaviour in India; Financial sector reforms; Interest rate policy; Review of monetary policy of RBI; Money and capital markets; Working of SEBI in India.

Module 9: External Sector

Structure and direction of foreign trade; Balance of payments, Issues in export import policy and FEMA; Exchange rate policy; Foreign capital and MNCs in India. The progress of trade reforms in India.

Module 10: Economic Reforms

Rationale of internal and external reforms, Globalisation of Indian economy; W.T.O. and its impact on the different sectors of the economy; Need for and issues in good governance; Issues in competition and safety nets in Indian economy.

Books Recommended :-

- Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (EDs.) (1999), India's Economic Reforms and Development
- Bawa, R.S. and P.S. Raikhy (Ed.) (1997), Structural Changes in Indian Economy
- Jalan, B. (1996). India's Economic Policy - Preparing for the Twenty First Century.
- Sandesara, J.C. (1992), Industrial Policy and Planning.
- Sen, R.K. and B. Chatterjee (2001), Indian Economy.

MA. (Final) Compulsory Paper

Paper-VIII

VIVA - Voce (Oral Examination)

MA. Optional Paper

Paper- IX

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

PREAMBLE

In the contemporary world with globalization and liberalization more and more attention is being given to industry. This course intends to provide knowledge to the students on the basic issues such as productivity, efficiency, capacity utilization and debates involved in the industrial development of India. The objective is to provide a thorough knowledge about the economics of industry in a cogent and analytical manner, particularly in the Indian context.

Module 1: Framework and Problems of Industrial Economics

Concept and organization of a firm - ownership, control and objectives of the firm; Passive and active behaviour of the firm.

Module 2: Market Structure

Sellers' concentration; Product differentiation; Entry conditions; Economies of scale; Market structure and profitability; Market structure and innovation; Theories of industrial location - Weber and Sargent Florence; Factors affecting location.

Module 3: Market Conduct

Product pricing - Theories and evidence; Investment expenditure - Methods of evaluating investment expenditure ; Theories and empirical evidence on Mergers and acquisitions (M & As) and diversification.

Module 4: Market Performance

Growth of the firm - Size and growth of a firm; Growth and profitability of the firm; Constraints on growth; Productivity, efficiency and capacity utilization - Concept and measurement, Indian situation.

Module 5 : Indian Industrial Growth and Pattern

Classification of industries; Industrial policy in India - Role of public and private sectors; Recent trends in Indian industrial growth; MNCs and transfer of technology; Liberalization and privatization; Regional industrial growth in India; Industrial economic concentration and remedial measures; Issues in industrial proliferation and environmental preservation; Pollution control policies.

Module 6: Industrial Finance

Owned, external and other components of funds; Role, nature, volume and types of institutional finance - IDBI, IFCI, SFCs, SIDC, commercial banks, etc.; Financial statement-Balance sheet, Profit and loss account; assessment of financial soundness, ratio analysis.

Module 7: Industrial Labour

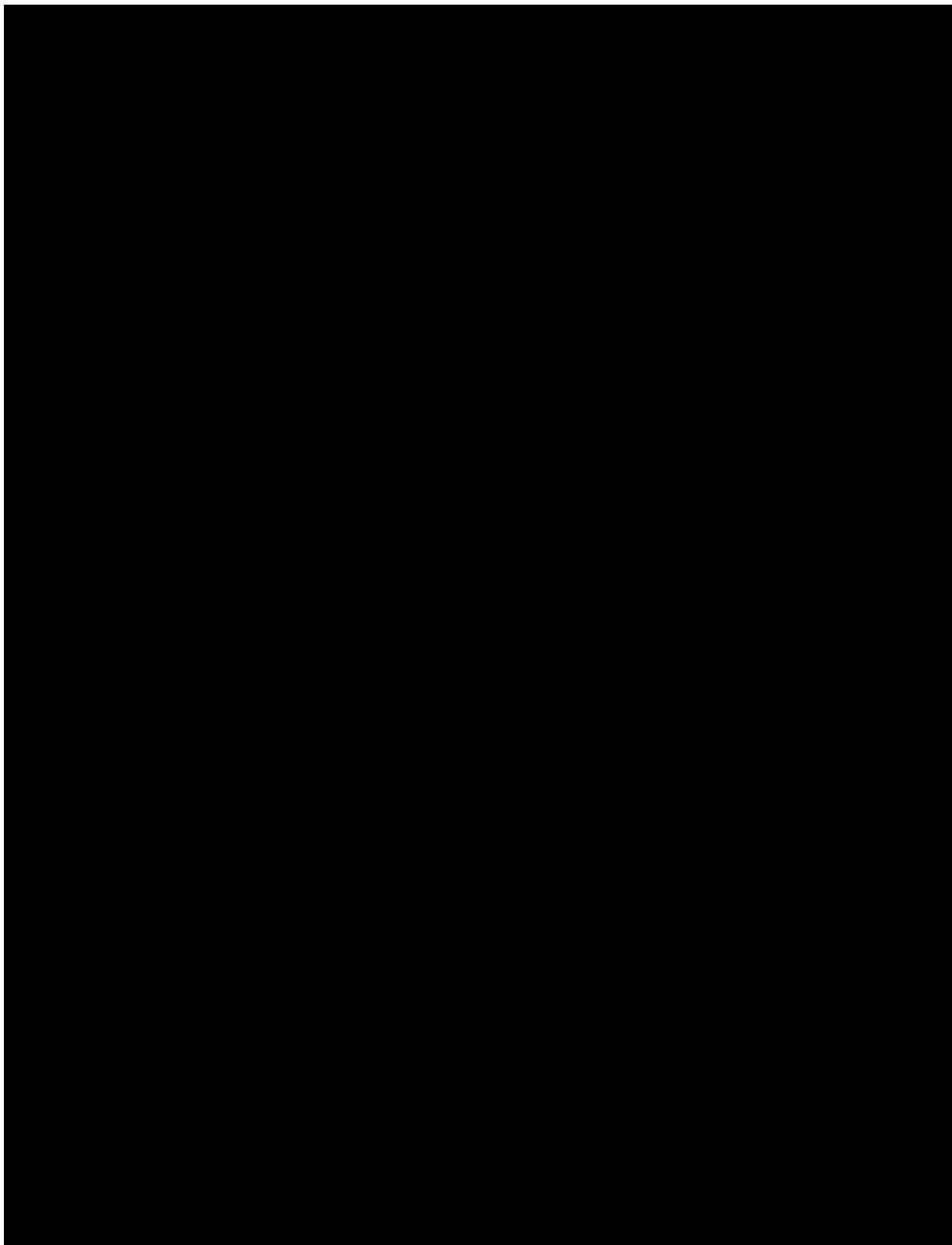
Structure of industrial labour; Employment dimensions of Indian industry; Industrial legislation; Industrial relations; Exit policy and social security; Wages and problem of bonus - labour market reforms.

Module 8 : Current Problems of Selected Industries

Iron and steel; Cotton textiles; Jute; Sugar; Coal; Cement and engineering goods; Development of small-scale and cottage industries in India.

Books Recommended :-

- Desai, B. (1999), Industrial Economy in India
- Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual)
- Bains, J.S. (1996) Industrial Organization.
- Mamoria and Mamoria (2000) - Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India".
- सिंह एस० पी० – "औद्योगिक अर्थशास्त्र"



remuneration; inflation-wage relationship at micro and macro levels; Productivity and wage relationship; Analysis of rigidity in labour markets; Asymmetric information and efficiency of labour markets in wage determination; National wage policy; Wages and wage Boards in India; Bonus system and profit sharing.

Module 4: Industrial Relations

Theories of labour movement -Growth, pattern and structure of labour unions in India, Achievements of labour unions; Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism; Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Role of judicial activism; Labour legislation in India; Indian labour laws and practices in relation to international labour standards.

Module 5 : State and Labour

State and social security of labour - Concept of social security and its evolution; Social assistance and social insurance; Review and appraisal of states policies with respect to social security and labour welfare in India; Special problems of labour: Child labour, female labour, Discrimination and gender bias in treatment of labour; Receding state and its effect on working of labour markets; Labour market reforms - Exit policy, need for safety nets, measures imparting flexibility in labour markets; Second National Commission on Labour; Globalization and labour markets.

Books Recommended:

- Hajela, P.D. (1998), Labour Restructuring in India: A Critique of the New Economic Policies.
- Venkata Ratnam, C.S. (2001), Globalization and Labour - Management Relations: Dynamics of Change
- Papola, T.S. and Rodgers, G. (Eds.) (1992), Labour Institutions and Economic Development in India
- Sharma, A.N. and A. Kundu (Ed.) (2001), Informal Sector in India: Emerging Perspectives.
- Misra, L. (2000), Child labour in India.
- Saxena, R.C-" Labour Problems and Social Welfare".

M.A. Optional Paper

Paper-XI

ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR AND ENVIRONMENT

PREAMBLE

This course is meant to provide some insights into the application of economic theory in the design and implementation of public policy related to the management of environment and social sectors. The course finds roots in welfare economics, national income accounting, macroeconomic policies and trade and development.

Modules incorporated in this paper are devoted to issues of environmental economics, environmental and social service and the problem of valuation of these services, and designing of instruments and institutions for the management of environment. The models of optimal use of natural resources, macroeconomic issues, sustainable development, environmental resource problems in India and the economics of health and education constitute the other areas of the modules of this paper.

Module 1 : Welfare Economics, Social Sectors and Environment

Pareto optimality and competitive equilibrium ; Fundamental theorems of welfare economics; Externalities and market inefficiency - externalities as missing markets; property rights and externalities, non-convexities and externalities; Pareto optimal provision of public goods - Lindahl's equilibrium, preference revelation problem and impure and mixed public goods, common property resources.

Module 2: Measurement of Environmental Values

Use values; Option values and non- use values; Valuation methods - Methods based on observed market behaviour; Hedonic property values and household production models (travel cost method and household health production function), Methods based on response to hypothetical markets. contingent valuation methods.

Module 3 : The Theory of Environmental Policy

Environmental externalities - Pigouvian taxes and subsidies, marketable pollution permits and mixed instruments (the charges and standards approach), Coase's

bargaining solution and collective action; Informal regulation and the new model of pollution control, Monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulation, Environmental institutions and grass root movements; Global environmental externalities and climatic change-Tradable pollution permits and international carbon tax Trade and environment in WTO regime.

Module 4 : Economics of Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Development

Theories of optimal use of exhaustible and renewable resources; Environmental and development trade off and the concept of sustainable development; Integrated environmental and economic accounting and the measurement of environmentally corrected GDP; Macroeconomic policies and environment.

Module 5 : Environmental and Natural Resource Problems in India

Mechanism for environment regulation in India; Environmental laws and their implementation; Policy instruments for controlling water and air pollution and forestry policy; People's participation in the management of common and forest land; The institutions of joint forest management and the joint protected area management; Social forestry - rationale and benefits.

Module 6: Economics of Education

Education as an instrument for economic growth; Human capital - Human capital vs. Physical capital, components of human capital; Demand for education - private demand and social demand, Determinants of demand; Cost of Education - Expenditure on education, private costs and social costs and wastage and stagnation Benefits of education - Direct and Indirect benefits, private and social benefits; Educational planning and economic growth - Cost-benefit analysis, production function models, growth accounting equations of Schultz and Denison, Manpower requirements approach, programming and input-output models; Educational financing - Resource mobilization and utilization, pricing and subsidies and effects of educational financing on income distribution; Education and labour market - Effects of education, ability and

family background on earnings, poverty and income distribution, education and employment; Economics of educational planning in developing countries with special emphasis on India.

Module 7: Health Economics

Health dimensions of development; Determinants of health - poverty, malnutrition and environmental issues; Economic dimensions of health care-demanded and supply of health care; Financing of health care and resource constraints; The concept of human life value; Theory and empirical studies of production of health care; Inequalities in health - class and gender perspectives; institutional issues in health care delivery.

Books Recommended :-

- Baumol, W.J. and W.E. Oates (1988), The Theory of Environmental Policy.
- Berman, P. (Ed.) (1995), Health Sector Reform in Developing Countries. Making Health Development Sustainable.
- Bromely, D.W. (ED.) (1995), Handbook of Environmental Economics,
- Kolstad, C.D. (1999), Environmental Economics.
- Pearce, D.W. and R. Turner (1991), Economics of Natural Resource use and Environment

M.A. Optional Paper

Paper-XII

DEMOGRAPHY

PREAMBLE

The main objective of this paper is to make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and the various theories that explain the growth of population in a country. The paper also enlightens the student on the qualitative and the quantitative aspects and characteristics of the population through various demographic techniques. In recent times, gender characteristics of the population have acquired importance and these have also been included in the framework of study. Migration and urbanization are the characteristics of structural change taking place in a society. Their study is essential to understand the dynamics of this change. The paper exposes the students to sources of population and related characteristics as also to the rationale, need and evolution of population policy.

Module 1: Population and Development

Meaning and scope of demography; Components of population growth and their inter-dependence; Measures of population change; Structure, distribution and sources of population data; Theories of population - Malthus, Optimum theory of population; Theory of demographic transition views of Medows, Enke and Simon; Population and development.

Module 2 : Structure of Population

Population trends in the twentieth century; Population explosion - Threatened or real, distant or imminent; International aspects of population growth and distribution; Pattern of age and sex structure in more developed and less developed countries; Determinants of age and sex structure; Demographic effects of sex and age structure, economic and social implications; Age pyramids and projections - Individual aging and population aging.

Module 3: Fertility, Nuptiality and Mortality

Importance of study of fertility - Total fertility rate, Gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate; Levels and trends of fertility in more and less developed countries; Factors affecting fertility - Socio-economic factors, economic status, health, education, nutrition, caste, religion, race, region, rural-urban and status of husband and wife; Nuptiality - Concept and analysis of marital status, single mean age at marriage; Synthetic cohort methods; Trends in age at marriage; Mortality-Death rates, crude and age-specific; Mortality at birth and infant mortality rate; Levels and trends in more and less developed countries; Sex and age pattern of mortality; Factors for decline in mortality in recent past; Life table - construction and uses; Concepts of stable population; Methods of population projection.

Module 4: Migration and Urbanization

Concept and types - Temporary, internal and international; International migration - Its effect on population growth and pattern; Factors affecting migration; Theories of migration related to internal migration; Urbanization - Growth and distribution of rural - urban population in developed and developing countries.

Module 5 : Demographic Data Base in India

Study of census in India - Methodology and characteristics of census; Nature of information collected in 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census in India; National Family Health Survey 1 and 2 and Rapid Household Survey; Changing characteristics of population in India; Population growth rates, trends and regional variations in sex ratio; Age structure of population, foetal, infant and child mortality rates; Maternal mortality rates; Life expectancy; Appraisal of Kerala model; Pattern of Migration and Urbanization in India.

Module 6 : Population and Development with Reference to India

Population, economy and environment linkages - Population, health, nutrition, productivity nexus; Population and human development issues; Culture and fertility; Education and fertility, Demography and household economic behaviour.

Module 7: Population Policy in India

Evolution of population policy in India - The shift in policy from population control to family welfare, to women empowerment; Family planning strategies and their outcomes; Reproductive health, maternal nutrition and child health policies; population and strategies for human development of different social groups; Social impact of new reproductive technologies and their regulation; The new population policy; Tasks before the National Population Commission.

Books Recommended :-

- Agarwala S.N. (1972). India's Population Problem.
- Choubey, P.K. (2000), Population Policy in India.
- Simon, J.L. (1992), Population and Development in Poor Countries.
- Agnihotri S.B. (2000), Sex ratio in Indian Population; A Fresh Exploration.
- Seth M. (2000), Women and Development: The Indian Experience.
- पंत, जे०सी० - "जनाकिकी"

M.A. Optional Paper

Paper - XIII

MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

PREAMBLE

This course is designed to equip students to understand the economic concepts and theories which use mathematical tools and techniques to refine the verbal logic. The use of calculus has permitted formulation of economic problems in multivariable mode and yield valuable insight about optimizing human behaviour. Modern algebraic tools allow convenient handling of simultaneous equations in the context of linear programming, game theory and input-output analysis.

Mathematical economics deals with various applications of mathematical tools and techniques in defining and developing economic relationship. This course has been accordingly designed to include various mathematical techniques/methods/models related to the different parts of economic theory like consumer theory, theory of production, pricing, trade cycles, growth models, etc. The paper covers important aspects of microeconomics, macroeconomics and development theory and the various modules have been accordingly designed.

Module 1 : Theory of Consumer Behaviour

Cardinal and ordinal utility; ordinal utility maximization; Slutsky equation, compensated demand functions, income, substitution, and price effects; concept of elasticities - generalizations to n variable case; Separable and additive utility functions; homogenous and homothetic utility functions; constant elasticity of substitution (CES) and transcendental logarithmic utility functions; indirect utility functions; duality theorem; consumer's surplus; Theory of revealed preference and index numbers; Linear expenditure systems; Treatment of demand for durable goods. Empirical demand functions; Consumer behaviour under risk and uncertainty.

Module 2 : Theory of Production

Production function - homogeneous and non-homogeneous; Properties of Cobb-Douglas production function; CES; VES and trans-log production function; Simple derivation of short and long run cost functions; Modern approach to theory of costs; Cost function; Producers equilibrium-Laws of return and returns to scale; Constrained optimization of a producer; Generalization to n variable case; Input demand functions; Adding up theorem; Technical progress through production function; Analysis of joint profit maximization and multi-product firm; Production possibility curve; Empirical uses production function analysis.

Module 3 : Price Determination in Various Markets

Price determination in perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, duopoly, oligopoly and monopsony; Pricing of factors of production; Bilateral monopoly.

Module 4: Market Equilibrium

Single market equilibrium-Marshallian and Walrasian equilibrium conditions; Lagged market equilibrium; Multi-market equilibrium-General equilibrium systems of Walras and Debreu; Conditions of stability of equilibrium.

Module 5 : Determination of Income and Fluctuations in Income

Classical and Keynes's macro system; Static and dynamic multiplier; Determinates of investment; Accelerator; Trade cycle model of Samuelson and Hicks, Goodwin, Kalecki and Philips; Stabilization policy; Rational expectations and economic policy; Lucas's model.

Module 6 : Growth Models

Harrod problem; Neoclassical model of growth; Solow and Meade growth with technical progress; Optimal growth; and golden rule of accumulation; Turnpike theorem; Endogenous growth.

Module 7: Game Theory and Linear Programming and Input-Output Analysis

Concept of game - Two-person Zero-sum game, Pay-off matrix, pure and mixed strategies, Maximin and minimax solution, Saddle point solution; Non-constant

sun game; Prisoner's dilemma; Linear programming - Primal and dual problem, Simplex method; transport and storage problems and other applications of linear programming in economics; input-output analysis - Open and closed systems, Hawkins-Simon conditions; Leontief's dynamic system; Testing consistency of planning models.

Books Recommended :-

- Allen, R.G.D. (1976). Mathematical Economics.
- Henderson, J.M. and R.E. Quandt (1980), Microeconomic Theory; A Mathematical Approach.
- Allen, R.G.D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists.
- Chiang A.C. (1986), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics.
- Hadley, G (1962), Linear Programming.

M.A. Optional Paper
Paper - XIV
ECONOMETRICS

PREAMBLE

Applications of economic theory need a reasonable understanding of economic relationships and relevant statistical methods. The econometric theory thus becomes a very powerful tool for understanding of applied economic relationship and for meaningful research in economics. This paper accordingly is devoted to equip the students with basic theory of econometrics and relevant applications of the methods. The topics covered in the course include various problems faced in estimation of both single equations and simultaneous equations models.

Module 1: Basic Econometrics

Nature, meaning and scope of econometrics; Simple and general linear regression model- Assumptions, Estimation (through OLS approach) and properties of estimators; Gauss-Markov theorem; Concepts and derivation of R^2 and adjusted R^2 ; Concept and analysis of variance approach and its application in regression analysis; Estimation of non-linear equations - parabolic, exponential, geometric, hyperbolic, modified exponential; Gompertz and logistic functions.

Module 2: Problem in Regression Analysis

Nature, test, consequences and remedial steps of problems of heteroscedasticity; Multicollinearity and auto-correlation; Problems of specification error; Errors of measurement.

Module 3 : Regressions with Qualitative Independent Variables

Dummy variable techniques - Testing structural stability of regression models comparing to regressions, interaction effects, seasonal analysis, piecewise linear regression, use of dummy variables, regression with dummy dependent variables; The LPM, Logit, Probit and Tobit models-Applications.

Module 4: Dynamic Econometric Model

Autoregressive and distributed lag models-Koyak model, Partial adjustment model, adaptive expectations; Instrumental variables; Problem of auto-correlation - Application; Almon approach to distributed - lag models; Error correlation mechanism, Causality test, Granger test and Sim's test.

Module 5 : Simultaneous Equation Models

Introduction and examples; The simultaneous equation bias inconsistency of OLS estimators; The identification problem; Rules of identification - order and rank conditions; Methods of estimating simultaneous equation system; Recursive methods and OLS; indirect least squares (ILS); 2SLS, 3SLS and ML methods -Applications.

Module 6 Time Series Analysis

Stationarity, unit roots, co-integration-spurious regression, Dickey-Fuller test, EngleGranger test, Random walk model, Forecasting with ARIMA modeling; Box-Jenkins methodology; Vector autoregression; Problems with VAR modeling - Applications; Time varying parameters and Kalman filter.

Module 7: Panel Data Techniques

Panel data techniques - Random coefficients model; Fix effect model; Random effect model.

Module 8: Multivariate Analysis

Multivariate probability distribution, marginal and conditional probability distribution, multivariate normal distribution and its properties; Hotelling T-scale; Discriminant analysis.

Books Recommended

- Goldberger, A.S.(1998), Introductory Econometrics.
- Gujarati, D.N. (1995), Basic Econometrics.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (1977), Theory of Econometrics.
- Johnston, J. (1991), Econometric Methods.
- Chow, G.C. (1983), Econometrics.
- Singh, S.P. Anil Parashar and H.P. Singh- Econometrics and Mathematical Economics.

M.A. Optional Paper

Paper-XV

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PREAMBLE

The objective of this course is to provide a detailed treatment of issues in agricultural economics to those intending to specialize in this area. Its objective is to familiarize students with policy issues that are relevant to Indian agriculture economics and enable them to analyze the issues, using basic micro-economic concepts.

Module 1 : Agriculture and Economic Development

Nature and scope of agricultural and rural economics; Traditional agriculture and its modernization; Role of agriculture in economic development; Interdependence between agriculture and industry -some empirical evidence; Models of interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy; Agricultural development, poverty and environment.

Module 2: Diversification of Rural Economic Activities

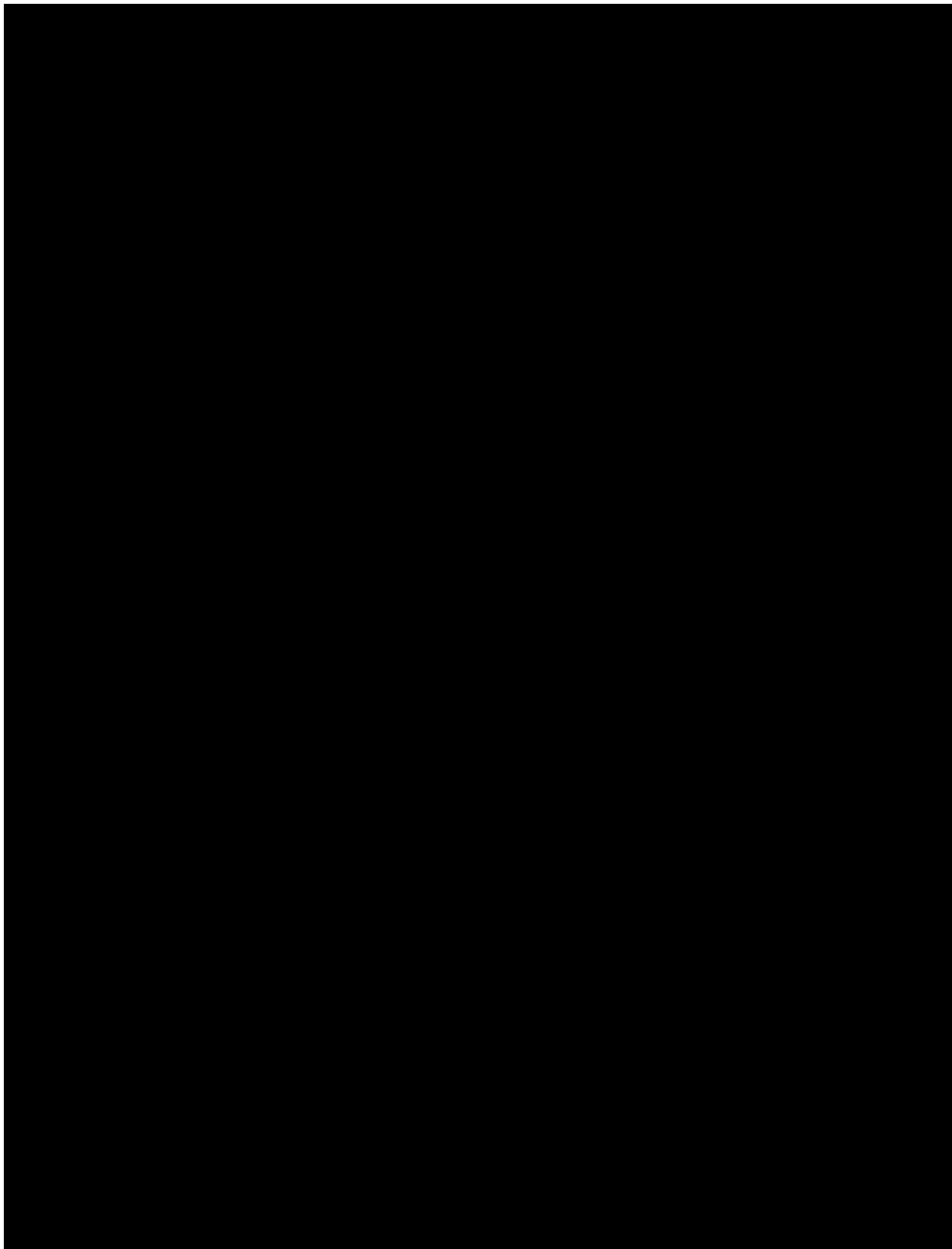
Livestock economics - Livestock resource and their productivity; Problems of marketing; White revolution; Fishery and poultry development; Forestry, horticulture and floriculture issues and problems in rural industrialization and development of agro-based industries.

Module 3: Economics of Rural Infrastructure

Use of land, water and energy; Rural transport ,communication, banking, extension services, rôle, modes and problems of rural electrification; Rural social infrastructure, - education and health and information dissemination.

Module 4: Agriculture production and Productivity

Resource use and efficiency. Production function analysis in agriculture, factor combination and resource substitution, cost and supply curves, size of farms and laws of returns - farm budgeting and cost concepts, supply response of individual crops and aggregate supply, resource use efficiency in traditional agriculture technical change, labour absorption and gender issues in agricultural services.



seed and fertilizers; Pricing of inputs and role of subsidies; Distribution of gains from technological change; Role of Public investment and capital formation in Indian agriculture; Strategy of agricultural development and technological progress; Sustainable agriculture-indigenous practices; Bio - technological practices and growth potential.

Module 11 : Agriculture and External Sector

International trade in agricultural commodities; Commodity agreements - Role of World trade Organization; Issues in liberalization of domestic and international trade in agriculture - Nature and features of agri-business; Role of MNCs; Globalization of Indian economy and problems and prospects of Indian agriculture; Impact of World Trade organization on Indian agriculture.

Book recommended :-

Dantwala, M.L. et.al (1991), Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence.

Government of India (1976), Report of the National Commission on Agriculture.

Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual).

Joshi, P.C. (1975), Land Reforms in India; Trends and Prospects.

Soni, R.N. (1995), Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics.

Mamoria, C.B.- "Agricultural Economics"

M.A. Optional Paper

Paper-XVI

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS

PREAMBLE

The positive and significant role of financial institutions in the process of growth and development has been very well recognized in the literature and indeed has become more important during the last two decades as the financial systems of different countries have become integrated in the process of globalization. India is no exception and has taken far reaching measures since 1991 in this direction. It is, therefore, essential that the student of economics should be well conversant with the theory and practice of different financial institutions and markets to understand and analyse the interconnection between the monetary forces and real forces, their developmental role and limitations in shaping and influencing the monetary and related policies both at the national and international levels.

Module 1: Nature and Role of Financial System

Money and finance - Money and near- money - Financial intermediation and financial intermediaries - The structure of the financial system - Functions of the financial sector - Indicators of financial development - Equilibrium in Financial Markets - Financial System and Economic Development - Criteria to evaluate assets; Risk and financial assets; types of risk, return on assets, Risk - Return trade off - Valuation of Securities.

Module 2 : Structure of Interest Rates

Theories of interest rate determination - Level of interest rates - Long period and short period rates - Term structure of Interest rates - Spread between lending and deposit rates Administered interest rates - Appropriate interest rate policy.

Module 3: The Central Bank, Commercial Banks and Monetary Policy

* Functions of Central Bank - The aims and objectives of the monetary policy in developed and developing countries - Instruments of monetary policy - Proliferation of banking and non-bank financial intermediaries - Effectiveness of monetary policy - Credit creation and its control; Profitability and efficiency of banks; Development banks - role and functions; Investment banking and merchant banking; Financial sector reforms in India.

Module 4: Non-Bank Financial Intermediaries.

Definition and types of non-bank financial institutions: Their growth and impact on India's economic development, Measures taken to control their operations.

Module 5 : Financial Markets

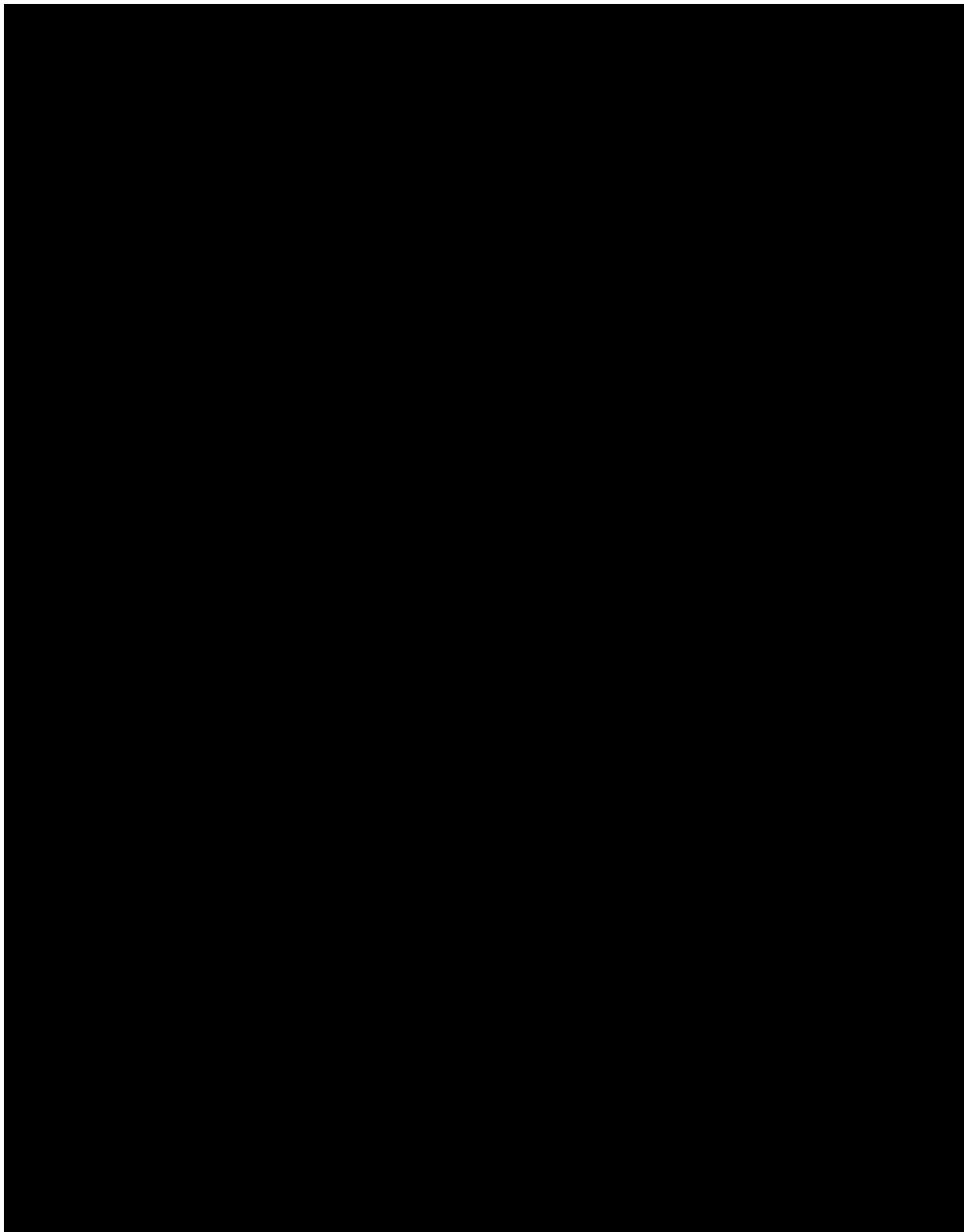
Role and structure of money market and capital market - Call money market, Treasury bill market, Commercial bill market including commercial paper and certificate of deposits, Discount market - Government securities market - Markets for derivatives; futures and options, and other derivatives: types, uses and pricing of derivatives - Primary and Secondary market for securities; SEBI; Its impact on the working of capital market in India; IRDA and its role in financial markets.

Module 6: International Financial Markets

Nature, organization and participants - Exchange rates - devaluation, and depreciation - Working of floating exchange rates since 1973 - Risk hedging and futures in exchange rates - International Financial Flows, forms and volume - Rise and fall of Brettonwood Institutions - International Liquidity - Post Maastricht developments - Reforms in International monetary system for developing countries - Lending operation of World Bank and its affiliates - Working of IDA and IFC. The Theory of optimum currency areas - Growth of Regional financial institutions. Asian Development bank and its lending activities; Asian Development Bank and India. Euro-dollar and Euro-Currency markets; their development role and regulation at the International level.

Books Recommended :-

- Bhole, L.M. (1999), Financial Institutions and Markets.
- Hanson, J.A. and S. Kathuria (Eds). (1999), India: A Financial Sector for the Twenty-first Century.
- Johnson, H.J. (1993), Financial Institutions and Markets.
- Machiraju, H.R. (1997), International Financial Markets in India.
- R.B.I. (1985), Report of The Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary system (Chakravarty Committee).
- R.B.I. (1995), Report of the working Group on Foreign Exchange Market in India.



Renewable and Non-conventional Sources of Energy. Energy Modelling. The Search for an Optimal Energy Policy in the Indian Context.

Module 5: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Bulk Supply and Pricing of Electricity. The Relative Economics of Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear Power Plants. The Case for a National Power Grid. Financing Water Utilities. Urban and Rural Water Supply. The Exploitation of Natural Gas. Pricing Problem.

Module 6 : Social Infrastructure

Organization and Financing of Supply of Social Services. Private vs. Public Sector Financing; Recent debate about the fixation of prices of social services. Development of social services in the successive Indian Plans.

Module 7: Education and Health

Education and Economic Growth. Approaches to Educational Planning. Social Demand. Rate of Return and Manpower Balance Approaches. The Case for Universal, Free, Primary Education; structure of higher education and problems of its flanking in India; Human Resources and Human Capital Development. The issues in education policy; Health dimensions of development; Determinants of Health - poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of information; Economic dimensions of health care -Demand and supply of health care; Financing of health care and resource constraints; Inequalities in health - class and gender perspectives Institutional issues in health care delivery.

Books Recommended :-

- Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) (1976), Economics of Infrastructure.
- Parikh, K.S. (Ed.) (1999), India Development Report- 1999-2000
- Keneafsey, J.T. (1975), Transportation Economic Analysis.
- Jha, R.M.N. Murty and S. Paul (1990), On Fixing Prices for Postal Services in India.
- Becker, G.S. (1974), Human Capital (2nd Edition).
- Tlak, J.B.G. (1994)-" Education for Development in Asia"

M.A. Optional Paper

Paper -XVIII

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

PREAMBLE

This course is essential for a student who aspires for advanced training in economics. Contemporary economic science has evolved over many centuries. The evolution of economic ideas in each instance was as much a response to immediate economic problems and policy issues as much as it was a self-conscious attempt to refine earlier analysis by correcting mistakes and filling in the gaps in analysis. Economic ideas did not evolve in isolation, but were an integral and important part of the evolution of modern social thought. Prevailing ideas of science, scientific rigour and measurement played a significant role in the shaping of economic science at each stage of its evolution. This course, tracing the history of economic thought, would enable the student to understand how contemporary economics came to be what it is.

Module 1 : Early Period

Economic thought of Plato and Aristotle - Doctrines of just cost and just price; Mercantilism: main characteristics; Thomas Mun - Physiocracy; natural order, primacy of agriculture, social classes, Tableau Economique, taxation, Turgot - Economic ideas of Petty, Locke and Hume.

Module 2 : Classical Period

Adam Smith - division of labour, theory of value, capital accumulation, distribution, views on trade, economic progress; David Ricardo - value, theory of rent, distribution, ideas on economic development and international trade; Thomas R. Malthus - theory of population, theory of gluts; German romantics and socialists - Sismondi, Karl Marx - dynamics of social change, theory of value, surplus value, profit and crisis of capitalism; Economic ideas of J.B. Say, JS. Mill; Historical School - Senior, List.

Module 3 : Marginalists

The precursors of marginalism - Cournot, Thunen, Gossen - The marginalist revolution: Jevons, Walras and Menger - Bohm - Bawark, Wicksell and Fisher: the rate of interest - Wicksteed and Weiser: Distribution - Marshall as a great synthesizer: role of time in price determination, economic methods, ideas on consumer's surplus, elasticities, prime and supplementary costs, representative firm, external and internal economies, quasi-rent, organization as a factor of production, nature of profits; Pigou: Welfare economics; Schumpeter: role of entrepreneur and innovations.

Module 4: Keynesian Ideas

The aggregate economy, Liquidity Preference Theory and Liquidity trap, Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Marginal Efficiency of Investment, wage rigidities, underemployment equilibrium, role of fiscal policy: deficit spending and public works, multiplier principle, cyclical behaviour of the economy, uncertainty and role of expectations, impetus to economic modeling.

Module 5 : Indian Economic Thought

Early economic ideas: Kautilya, Valluvar; Modern economic ideas; Naoroji, Ranade, R.C. Dutt and M.N. Roy; Economic ideas of Gandhi; Swadeshi, Place of machine and labour, cottage industries, trusteeship; Early approaches to planning (The national planning committee); Gadgil: Co-operation as a way of life and strategy of development; J.K. Mehta: Wantlessness.

Books Recommended :-

- Gide, C. and G. Rist (1956), A History of Economic Doctrines,
- Roll, E. (1973). A History of Economic thought.
- Hajela, T.N. - "History of Economic Thought"
- सिन्हा एवं सिंघइ - "आर्थिक विचारों का इतिहास"
- पन्त, जीवन चन्द - "आर्थिक विचारों का इतिहास"

M.A. Optional Paper

Paper - XIX

ADVANCED STATISTICS

PREAMBLE

The main objective of this paper is to train the students to use the techniques of statistical analysis, which are commonly applied to understand and analyze economic problems. Application of statistical methods to problems dealt with in economic theory has been increasing over time. The emphasis of this paper is on understanding economic concepts with the help of statistical methods. Hence in this paper a student will be initiated into various economic concepts, which are amenable to statistical treatment. The paper also deals with simple tools and techniques which will help a student in drawing inferences about various hypothesis.

Module 1: Probability and expected value

Classical and empirical definitions of probability, laws of addition and multiplication, conditional probability and concept of interdependence, Bayes theorem and its applications, Elementary concept of random variable, mathematical expectation, moments and kurtosis.

Module 2 : Theoretical Distributions

Binomial, Poisson and Normal distribution, their properties and uses.

Module 3 : Basic Concept of Sampling

Sampling from finite population, types of sampling, small and large samples, sampling distributions, sampling from a normal population distribution of the sample means and variance.

Module 4: Estimation

Point and interval estimates, desirable properties of an estimator, estimate of true mean of population concept of confidence interval, estimation of difference in means and properties.

Module 5 : Hypothesis testing

Concept of simple and composite hypothesis, type I and type II errors, tests of significance for large samples. Two-tailed test for difference between the means of two samples, standard error of the difference between two standard deviations, tests of significance for small samples - student's t-distribution, properties of t-distribution and application of the t-distribution.

Module 6 Chi - square test and goodness of fit

Definition, properties and uses of chi square test, conditions for applying X^2 test, Yates's correction.

Module 7 : Variance Ratio Test and Analysis of Variance

Application of F test, Analysis of Variance-one way classification and two way classification.

Module 8: Linear regression models

In two and three variables, method of least squares, specification and estimation Gauss Markov Theorem, confidence interval and testing hypothesis about coefficient of determination, simple multiple and partial correlation, rank correlation.

Module 9: Indian Statistics

Characteristics and reliability agricultural industrial, labour, population and national income statistics, A critical appraisal of Indian statistics.

Book Recommended :-

- Millen, J (1996) - "Statistics for Advanced Level"
- Gupta, S.c. (1993), "Fundamentals of Applied Statistics"
- Speigal, M.R. (1992) "Theory and Problems of statistics"
- Elhance, D.N. "Fundamentals of Statistics"
- Gupta, S.P. - "Statistical Methods".
- सिंह एस०पी० – "सांख्यिकी सिद्धान्त एवं व्यवहार"
- नागर के० एन० – "सांख्यिकी के मूल तत्व"

Course outcomes (Economics)

B.A. (Economics) CO1 अर्थशास्त्र का अर्थ, परिभाषाएं, विशय-वस्तु, मांग, उपयोगिता विलक्षण सिद्धान्त, उत्पादन सिद्धान्त तथा वितरण सिद्धान्त

B.A. (Economics) CO2 अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रकृति, विशेषताएं, संसाधन, जनसंख्या, नियोजन, निर्धनता, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, कृषि, उद्योग आदि

B.A. (Economics) CO3 राष्ट्रीय आय की अवधारणाएं, मुद्रा एवं बैंकिंग के साथ-साथ इससे संबन्धित विभिन्न अवयवों

B.A. (Economics) CO4 राजस्व एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार सिद्धान्त, करारोपण आदि

B.A. (Economics) CO5 आर्थिक विकास का अर्थ उसको प्रभावित करने वाले तत्व, विकासशील व अल्पविकसित देशों से सम्बन्धित सिद्धान्त, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी आदि

B.A. (Economics) CO6 स्फीति नियन्त्रण, बेरोजगारी, गरीबी नियंत्रण तथा कृषि, उद्योग नीतियों का अध्ययन

B.A. (Economics) CO7 आर्थिक विचारों का इतिहास जिसमें पाश्चात्य अर्थशास्त्रियों के आर्थिक विचार तथा भारत के कुछ प्रमुख विद्वानों के आर्थिक विचारों का अध्ययन

M.A. (Economics) CO1 मांग विलक्षण के विभिन्न सिद्धान्त, उत्पत्ति के नियम, वस्तु तथा साधनों की कीमत निर्धारण के सिद्धान्त का अध्ययन

M.A. (Economics) CO2 विकास व उसको प्रभावित करने वाले कारक तथा आर्थिक विकास से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न सिद्धान्त है।

M.A. (Economics) CO3 डाटा संग्रह की विभिन्न विधियों, केन्द्रीय प्रवृत्ति की मापे,

सह-सम्बन्ध गुणांक, सूचकांक, प्रायिकता आदि

M.A. (Economics) CO4 अन्तराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के विभिन्न सिद्धान्त, व्यापार भारते, भुगतान सन्तुलन IBRD, IMF, WTO आदि है।

M.A. (Economics) CO5 श्रम बाजार, रोजगार, मजदूरी निर्धारण के सिद्धान्त व क्रियान्वयन, औद्योगिक संबंध तथा व्यापार सम्बन्ध है।

M.A. (Economics) CO6 राष्ट्रीय सिद्धान्त, कीन्स सिद्धान्त, उपयोग व विनियोग फलन, गुणक, त्वरक, मुद्रा परिमाण सिद्धान्त, ब्याज सिद्धान्त

M.A. (Economics) CO7 लोक वित्त का अर्थ व विशय वस्तु, बजट, करारोपण, लोक व्यय तथा लोक ऋण आदि

M.A. (Economics) CO8 आर्थिक विकास और उसका निर्धारण, भारत में नियोजन, जनसंख्या, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, कृषि तथा उद्योग

M.A. (Economics) CO9 अर्थशास्त्र विशय से सम्बन्धित मौखिक प्रश्न

M.A. (Economics) CO10 कृषि और आर्थिक विकास, कृषि उत्पादकता, भूमि सुधार और नीतियों, ग्रामीण श्रम पूति, पूंजी और ग्रामीण भाख की भूमि आदि का अध्ययन

Programme outcomes (Economics)

B.A. (Economics) PO1 "आर्थिक वि"लेशन का सिद्धान्त" अर्थशास्त्र के वि"िष्ट सिद्धान्तों का ज्ञान, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों यथा कृषि उद्योग, सेवा, व्यापार जनसंख्या, गरीबी आदि से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का वि"लेशन करने में दक्षता

B.A. (Economics) PO2 'राष्ट्र आय वि"लेशन मुद्रा तथा बैंकि ंग' विभिन्न अवधारणएं तथा निर्धारण, मुद्रा के कार्य महत्व तथा इसकें विभिन्न सिद्धान्त एवं बैंकिंग क्षेत्र कें विभिन्न क्रिया कलापों को समझने की दक्षता 'लोक वित्त तथा अर्नाष्ट्रीय व्यापार' लोक व्यय, लोक ऋण, व्यवस्था कें साथ-साथ अर्नाष्ट्रीय व्यापार के विभिन्न

सिद्धान्तों सन्तुलन, मुद्रा अवमूल्यन आदि से सम्बन्धित व्यवहारों को समझने की दक्षता

B.A. (Economics) PO3 'कम-विकसित देशों का अर्थशास्त्र', अल्पविकसित देशों की समस्याएं, बाधाएं, आर्थिक विकास के सिद्धान्त, नियोजन, 'भारत की आर्थिक नीतियां' जनसंख्या, बेरोजगारी, गरीबी उन्मूलन, कृषि उद्योग तथा व्यापार से सम्बन्धित भारत की आर्थिक नीतियों को समझने में दक्षता 'आर्थिक विचारों का इतिहास' पाश्चात्य तथा भारतीय अर्थशास्त्रियों के जीवन दर्शन व उनके विचारों को समझने दक्षता

M.A. (Economics) PO1 उपभोक्ता व्यवहार सिद्धान्त, उत्पादन फलन तथा कीमत निर्धारण एवं वितरण से सम्बन्धित सिद्धान्त को संवृद्धि एवं विकास के सामाजिक एवं संस्थागत दृष्टिकोणों के साथ-साथ विकास के विभिन्न सिद्धान्त, अर्थशास्त्र विषय में प्रयुक्त होने वाले गणितीय तथा सांख्यिकीय विधियाँ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों, लाभों, भुगतान सन्तुलन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के साथ-साथ भारत की व्यापारिक नीतियाँ श्रम बाजार, रोजगार मजदूरी निर्धारण के साथ-साथ औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को समझने में दक्षता

M.A. (Economics) PO2 राष्ट्रीय आय, उपभोग फलन, निवेश फलन, रोजगार सिद्धान्त के साथ-साथ मौद्रिक नीतियों एवं व्यापार चक्रों को समझने में दक्षता, लोक व्यय, करारोपण, लोक ऋण, राजकोशीय नीति के साथ-साथ भारतीय लोक वित्त, आर्थिक विकास, नियोजन, जन सम्बन्धी विधेयताओं के साथ-साथ कृषि उद्योग मौद्रिक तथा बाह्य क्षेत्रों को समझने में दक्षता प्राप्त करता है। इसका चतुर्थ प्रश्न पत्र अपब.अवबम है इसमें छात्र/छात्राओं से अर्थशास्त्र तथा कृषि क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न आर्थिक विश्लेषण

Programme specific outcomes (Economics)

B.A. (Economics) PSO1 अर्थशास्त्र विषय के साथ स्नातक उपाधि प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र/छात्राएं निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में अपना भविष्य उज्ज्वल कर सकते हैं:- 01. शिक्षा विभाग 02. प्रशासनिक सेवा 03. बैंकिंग क्षेत्र 04. प्रबन्धन क्षेत्र 05. स्टॉक मार्केट 06.

निजि व्यवसाय आदि।

M.A. (Economics) PSO1 अर्थशास्त्र विषय के साथ स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र/छात्राएँ निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में अपना भविष्य उज्ज्वल कर सकते हैं:— 01. भारत अर्थ सेवा 02. वित्तीय एवं आर्थिक सलाहकार 03. विभिन्न वित्तीय विभागों में प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्री 04. प्रवक्ता एवं प्रोफेसर 05. निदेशक 06. सचिव एवं प्रबन्धक 07. बैंकिंग क्षेत्र आदि।