ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PROGRAM : M.A APPLIED ECONOMICS
REGULATION AND SYLLABUS
EFFECTIVE FROM 2021-2022 BATCH
PROGRAM OUTCOMES:

PO1: To provide students with exposure to a range of current policy debates and issues, such as income inequality, globalization and sustainability.

PO2: To prepare students for doctoral programs in economics or related fields, by equipping them with the necessary foundation to conduct original research and contribute to the advancement of the discipline.

PO3: To prepare students for careers in the private sector, government, non-profit organizations, where they can apply their economic knowledge and skills to solve real-world problems and make a positive impact on society.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

PSO1: The behavioral patterns of different economic agents, advance theoretical issues and their applications.

PSO2: Understand the basic concept of microeconomics.

PSO3: Acquaint with some basic mathematical methods to be applied in economics.

PSO4: Facilitate the historical developments in the economic thoughts propounded by different schools.
**FIRST YEAR – FIRST SEMESTER:**

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Module 1: Introduction and Basic Concepts:

Basic Economic Problem—Choice and Scarcity; Deductive and Inductive Methods of Analysis; Positive and Normative Economics; Economic Models; Characteristics of Equilibrium and Disequilibrium Systems. Elasticities (price, cross, and income) of demand-theoretical aspects and empirical estimation; elasticity of supply; Theories of demand.

Module 2: Theory of Consumption

Utility; Indifference curve (income and substitution effects, Slutsky theorem, compensated demand curve) and their applications; Revealed preference theory; Revision of demand theory by Hicks. Consumer’s choice involving risk; indirect utility functions (duality theory); Recent development in demand analysis (pragmatic approach and linear expenditure systems); Consumer’s surplus; Inter-temporal consumption; Recent developments in demand; Elementary theory of price formation—demand and supply equilibrium; Cobweb theorem; lagged adjustment in markets.

Module 3: Theory of Production

Production function—short period and long period; law of variable proportions and returns to scale; Isoquants—Least cost combination of inputs; Returns to factors; Economies of scale; Multi-production firm; Elasticity of substitution. Euler’s theorem; Technical progress and production function; Cobb-Douglas CES, and VES production functions and their properties; Empirical work on production functions;

Module 4: Theory of Costs and Price and Output Determination in Perfect Competition

Traditional and modern theories of costs—Empirical evidence; Marginal analysis as an approach to price and output determination; perfect competition—short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry, price and output determination, supply curve.

Module 5: Monopoly and Monopolistic Competition

Monopoly—short run and long run equilibrium, price discrimination, welfare aspects, monopoly control and regulation. Monopolistic competition—general and Chamberlin approaches to equilibrium, equilibrium of the firm and the group with product differentiation and selling costs, excess capacity under monopolistic and imperfect competition, criticism of monopolistic competition.
BASIC READING LIST


Course outcome:

1. Micro Economic Theory concerns the behavior of individual actors and their action in different institutional framework.
2. Study of consumer behavior and the problem of a consumer
3. Understand the basic economic problem of choice and scarcity.
4. Acquire the knowledge on the production and distribution of goods and services.
5. How markets are function in an Economy.
Module-1: National Income and Accounts & Classical Macro Economic Models


Module 2: Keynesian Model of Income determination & Consumption Function:
Keynesian Model of Income determination

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 behavior-impact of inflation; Influence of policy measures on investment-empirical evidence.

Module 4: 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;

Module 5: 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.

BASIC READING LIST

Course outcome:

1. To gain Knowledge various concept of National Income and Measurements of national Income
2. To understand the determination of income and price levels through aggregate demand and aggregate supply model.
3. To Analyse the Classical and Keynes theory of Employment and Consumption and Investment function and working of multiplier and accelerate principle.
4. To Learn about the significance of Money and Goods Market.
PAPER: AECO-103: MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Module 1: Mathematical Methods-1

Concept of function and types of functions; Limit, continuity and derivative: Rules of differentiation; Interpretation of revenue, cost, demand, supply function; Elasticities and their types; Multivariable functions; Concept and types of production functions; Problems of Maxima and Minima in single Variable Case.

Module 2: Mathematical Methods 2

Rules of partial differentiation and interpretation of partial derivatives; Problems of maxima and minima in single and multivariable functions; Unconstrained and constrained optimization in simple economic problems; Simple problems in market equilibrium;

Concept of integration; Simple rules of integration; Application to consumer’s surplus and producer’s surplus; Growth rates and simple properties of time path of continuous variables.

Module 3: Mathematical Methods-3

Determinants and their basic properties; Solution of simultaneous equations through Cramer’s rule; Concept of matrix-their types, simple operations on matrices, matrix inversion and rank of a matrix; Concept of vector-its properties.

Module 4: Mathematical Methods-4

Introduction to input-output analysis-Difference equations – solution of first order and second order difference equations; Applications in trade cycle models; Growth models and lagged market equilibrium models.

Module 5: Mathematical Methods-5

Linear programming – Basic concept; Formulation of a linear programming problem-its structure and variables; Nature of feasible, basic and optimal solution; Solution of linear programming through graphical approach.

Concept of a game; Strategies-simple and mixed; Value of a game; Saddle point solution; Simple applications.

BASIC READING LIST

Yamane, Taro (1975), Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India New Delhi.

Course outcome:
- Acquire knowledge in building economic models by using functional forms and derive maxima and minima of economic functions in single variable case.
- Examine unconstrained and constrained optimization in simple economic problems and calculation of consumer’s surplus and producer’s surplus.
- Solve the simultaneous equations through Crammer’s rule and matrix inversion method and identify basic properties of determinants and vectors.
- Understand the application of matrix algebra in input-output analysis and know application of difference equations.
- Discuss the concept linear programming problem and its solution by graphical method and also different concepts of game theory.
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 future markets; informational asymmetry-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; Politico-eco-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 inter-temporal markets; Liquidity preference; Social goals; Poverty alleviation: Provision of infrastructural facilities, removing distributional inequalities-and regional imbalances.

Module 4: 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; Tradeoff between equity and efficiency; Theory of measurement of dead weight losses; The problem of double taxation.

Module 5: Public Expenditure:

Wagner’s law of increasing state activities; Wiseman-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.

**Basic Reading List:**


**Course Outcomes:**

- Acquire knowledge of nature and scope of public economics.
- Learn the mechanism of allocation of resources between public and private sector.
- Know the role of government in economic planning and development of the economy.
- Study the theories of taxation and expenditure.
Module 1: Basic Structure of the Indian Economy

Approaches to Economic Development and its measurement - Indicators of Development-Basic features of the Indian Economy-Need for Structural Change-Growth and Structural Change in the Indian Economy.

Module 2: Planning in India

Objectives and strategy of planning; Failures and achievements of Plans; Developing grass-root organizations 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: Public Finances

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

Module 5: Money, Banking and Prices

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

BASIC READING LIST


Jalan, B. (1992), The Indian Economy-Problems and Prospects, Viking, New Delhi.

Course Outcome:

1. To analyse significance difference between Economic Growth and Development
2. To Gain Knowledge importance of Five Year Plan in Economic Development of the country
3. To Understand the Demographic features of India
4. Acquire Knowledge about Centre and State Financial Relations
5. Analyse the importance of Money and Capital Markets
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY: VISAKHAPATNAM  
M.A APPLIED ECONOMICS SYLLABUS FOR CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)  
(w.e.f. 2021-202 admitted batch)  
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FIRST YEAR – SECOND SEMESTER:

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Module 1: Oligopoly

Oligopoly-Non-collusive (Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth, Chamberlin, kinked demand curve and Stackelberg’s solution) and collusive (Cartels and mergers, price leadership and basing point price system) models. Price and output determination under monopsony and bilateral monopoly; workable competition- Structure, conduct and performance norms.

Module 2: Alternative Theories of the Firm

Critical evaluation of marginal analysis; Baumol’s sales revenue maximization model; Williamson’s model of managerial discretion; Marris model of managerial enterprise. Full cost pricing rule; Bain’s limit pricing theory and its recent developments including Sylos-Labini’s model; Behavioural model of the firm.

Module 3: Distribution

Neo-classical approach- Marginal productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; elasticity of technical substitution, technical progress and factor shares; Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets.

Module 4: Welfare Economics

Pigovian welfare economics; Pareto optimal conditions; Value judgement; social welfare function; Compensation principle - Inability to obtain optimum welfare- Imperfections, market failure, decreasing costs, uncertainty and non-existent and incomplete markets; Theory of Second Best-Arrow’s impossibility theorem; Pawl’s theory of justice, equality- efficiency trade off.

Module 5: General Equilibrium

Partial and general equilibrium, Walrasian excess demand and input-output approaches to general equilibrium, existence, stability and uniqueness of equilibrium and general equilibrium.

A Graphical Treatment of the Two-Factor, Two commodity two Consumer general equilibrium System (2*2*2 Model), Money and General equilibrium.

Basic Reading List

Allen, R.G.D; Mathematical Analysis for Economists

Course Outcome:

- Acquire knowledge of older classical models of market structure
- Understand the various managerial models of alternative theories of the firm
- Recognize the importance of Welfare Economics and learn different welfare models.
- Develop knowledge of factor markets and product markets and factors share
- Will have knowledge of partial equilibrium and general equilibrium.
Module 1: Supply of Money

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

Module 2: 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 3: Macroeconomics in an Open Economy

Mundell-Felming model- Asset markets, expectations and exchange rates; Monetary approach to balance of payments.

Module 4: Theory of Inflation

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

Module 5: Business Cycles and New Classical Macro Economics

Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks, Goodwin’s model; Control of business cycles-relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies- Nature of International Business Cycles

The new classical critique of micro foundations, the new classical approach; Policy implications of new classical approach-empirical evidence.

Basic Reading List


Course Outcome:

- Acquire Knowledge about importance of Money Supply and determinents
- Able to understand Post Keynesian Demand for money various theories
- To gain Knowledge role of Marco economics in Open Economy
- To understand about the importance of balance of Payments
- To analyse the Inflation, causes, effects and control of Inflation
Module 1: Statistical Methods-1

Meaning, assumptions and limitations of simple correlation and regression analysis; Pearson’s product moment and Spearman’s rank correlations coefficients and their properties; Concept of the least squares and the lines of regression; Standard error of estimate.

Module 2: Statistical Methods-2

Partial and multiple correlations and regression (applications only): Methods of estimation of non-linear equations-parabolic, exponential geometric, modified exponential, Gompertz and logistic relationships.

Module 3: Statistical Methods-3

Deterministic and non-deterministic experiments; various types of events-classical and empirical definitions of probability; laws of addition and multiplication; Conditional probability and concept of interdependence; Baye’s theorem and its applications; Elementary concept of random variable; Probability mass and density functions; Expectations, moments and moment generating functions; Properties (without derivations) of Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions.

Module 4: Statistical Methods-4

Basic concept of sampling- random and non-random sampling; simple random; stratified random and P.P.S. Sampling; Concept of an estimator and its sampling distribution; Desirable properties of an estimator.

Module 5: Statistical Methods-5

Formulation of statistical hypotheses- Null and alternative; Goodness fit; Confidence intervals and level of significance; Hypothesis testing based of Z, t, $x^2$ (Chi-square) and F-tests; Type 1 and Type 2 errors.

Basic Reading List


**Wonnacott & Wonnacott;** Introduction to statistical Methods.

Course outcome:

- Explore the knowledge relating to the calculation of simple correlation and regression models and their assumptions and limitations.
- Learn the calculation of partial and multiple correlation coefficients and fitting the multiple regression equation.
- Acquire the knowledge relating to the concept of probability and the application of its related Laws and also probability distributions.
- Distinguish between sampling methods and population survey method and study the random and non-random sampling methods.
- Examine the basic concepts of testing of hypothesis and their application in small sample tests and large sample tests.
Module 1: Public Debt:
Classical view of public debt; Compensatory aspect of debt policy; Burden of public debts; 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 2: 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-automatic vs. discretionary stabilization; Alternative measures of resource mobilization and their impact on growth, distribution and prices; Balanced budget multiplier.

Module 3: Fiscal Federalism:
Principles of Multi Unit Finance: Vertical and Horizontal imbalances, fiscal adjustment.

Module 4: Centre - State Financial Relations:
Centre State financial relations in India - Recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions-Resource Transfer from Union to States; Planning Commission, Devolution of Resources and Grants ; Criteria for transfer of resources-Problems of States resources and indebtedness - transfer of resources from Union and States to Local Bodies.

Module 5: 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 indirect 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.

Basic Reading List:

Course Outcomes:

- Acquire knowledge of public debt sources, redemption methods and its role in economic development.
- Understand the objectives and concepts of fiscal policy.
- Learn about the fiscal federalism and methods of fiscal adjustment.
- Get knowledge of centre-state financial relations and the tax structure in India.
Module 1: Resource Base and Infrastructure

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

Module 2: 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 3: The Industrial Sector

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

Module 4: 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 5: Economic Reforms

Rationale of internal and extent reforms; Globalization 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.

Basic Reading List


Brahmananda, PR. And V.R. Panchmukhi (Eds) (2001), Development Experience in the Indian Economy; Inter-State Perspectives, Bookwell, Delhi.

Course Outcome:

- Understanding concepts and models related to infrastructure
- Acquire the Knowledge about Significance of Agriculture Sector in Indian Economic
- To Understanding importance of Industrial sector in Indian Economy
- To gain Knowledge about the Role of Foreign sector in Economic Development of India
- To analyze Economic reforms impact of Indian Economy
## FIRST YEAR – THIRD SEMESTER:

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SEMESTER -III

PAPER AECO 301: THEORY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION

MODULE - 1: Principles of Cooperation

Concept, Definition and Principles of Cooperation, Statement of International Cooperative Alliance; Cooperative Identity; History and Growth of Cooperative Movement in India.

MODULE - 2: Cooperative Credit

Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit - Organizational Structure of Agricultural Credit Cooperative and Urban Banks in India - Landmarks in the Cooperative Credit Policy in India, Role of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in Relation to Cooperative Credit Movement.

MODULE - 3: Cooperative Marketing’s Processing

Cooperative Marketing Role of the NAFED, Cooperative Processing Societies with Reference to the working of Sugar Factories, Producers. Cooperative societies - Milk Supply Societies, Consumers’ Cooperative Stores-Role of NCDC & NCCF.

MODULE - 4: State and Cooperative Development

Cooperative Education and Training Role of State in the Development of Cooperative Movement in Developing Countries with Special Reference to India, Importance of Cooperative Education and Training, Role of national Cooperative Union of India and International Cooperative Alliance.

MODULE - 5: Cooperative Law


BOOKS FOR STUDY & REFERENCE

1. Bedi, R.D. ; Theory and Practice of Cooperation
5. Lulandai Swamy, V. :Cooperative dairying in India.
7. NABARD : Statistical Statements Relating to Cooperative Movement in India, part I & II.
9. **RBI :** NABARD Act, 1981.

**Course Outcome:**
- Familiarity with the concepts, definitions, Principles and history of cooperative movement
- Types of loaning, role of NABARD and cooperative credit movement under Five Year Plan
- Acquire knowledge in cooperative marketing societies, processing and producers' cooperative societies.
- Ability to understand various types of cooperative societies
- Will know the state in development of cooperatives.
Module 1: Theory of International Trade

The pure theory of international Trade – Theories of absolute advantage comparative advantage and opportunity costs; Factor endowments and Heckscher-Ohlin theory of trade – Factor-price equalization theorem - Empirical testing of H.O. Model - The Leontief paradox; Kravis and Linder’s theory of Trade.

Module 2: Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade

Concepts of terms of trade, their uses and limitations - Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution; Terms of trade and economic growth.

Module 3: Theory of Interventions

Free Trade Vs. Protection, Trade restrictions-tariffs, Quotas and non-tariff barriers; Stolper-Samuelson theorem; The political economy of non-tariff barriers and their implications; Trade under imperfectly competitive markets.

Module 4: Trade and Development

Trade as an Engine Growth - Secular Deterioration hypothesis - Rybezynski Theorem; Immersing Growth.

Module 5: International Economic Integration

Forms of economic corporation-Free Trade Area, Customs Union and Common Market; Religion Groups-European Union, NAFTA, ASEAN and SAARC, Problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian Region; UNCTAD; Regionalization, Multilateralism and WTO.

Basic Reading List


Course Outcomes

- Acquire knowledge of importance of international trade and understand theories of trade.
- Learn various concepts of terms of trade and how to measure gains from trade.
- Understand the theory of intervention and development of trade.
- Awareness created about various forms of international economic integration.
PAPER - AECO-303: ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR

Module-1

Module-2
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.

Module-3
Manpower requirements approach to planning; Educational financing Resource mobilization and utilization, pricing and subsidies and effects of educational financing on income distribution: benefits of Education Direct and indirect benefits, private and social benefits.

Module-4
Education and labour market - Effects of education, ability and family background on earnings, poverty and income distribution, education and employment, Educational planning.

Module-5
Health dimensions of development; Determinants of health, poverty, malnutrition and environmental issues. Economic dimensions of health care - Financing of health care and resource constraints; Inequalities in health - class and gender perspectives; Health policy in India.

Basic Reading List:
5. Berman, R. (Ed) (1995), Health Sector Reform in Developing Countries: Making Health Development

Course outcome:

1. Will know the differences between human capital and physical capital and demand for education.

2. Ability to know the Private and Social Cost and Problems in measuring returns from investment in Education

3. Acquire knowledge of effects of educational financing on poverty, income and employment.

4. Identity the determinants of health and health care datively system in India.

5. Understand the factors responsible for health status, burden of disease and various health policies in India.
ELECTIVE - I

PAPER - ECO-304: INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Module 1: Framework and Problems of Industrial Economics


Module 2: Market Structure

Sellers Concentration-Product Differentiation-Entry Conditions-Economics of Scale. Theories of Industrial Location-Weber and Sargent Florence-Factors Affecting Location.

Module 3: Market Conduct


Module 4: Market Performance


Module 5: Industrial Concentration

Concept Reasons for Concentration-Measures of Monopoly and Concentration-Remedial Measures.

Basic Reading List


Course Outcomes

- Acquire knowledge of industrial framework and its problems.
- Learn the conduct, structure and performance of market.
- Understand the concept of industrial concentration.
PAPER - ECO-305: LABOUR ECONOMICS

Module 1: Labour Markets

Nature and characteristics of Labour Markets in developing countries like India, Demand for labour in relations to size and pattern of investment, Supply of Labour in relation to growth of Labour Force. Labour Market policies, Mobility of labour, methods of recruitment and placement; employment service organization in India.

Module 2: Employment

Employment and development relationship; Unemployment-Concept, Types and Measurement, particularly in India, Impact of rationalization, public sector and employment in agricultural sector; Analysis of educated unemployment; Employment policy in Five Year Plans and its evaluation.

Module 3: Wage Determination

Classical, Neo-classical and bargaining Theories of Wage Determination, Concepts of Minimum Wage, Living Wage and Fair Wage in theory and practice Discrimination in Labour Markets; Wage Determination in various sectors-Rural, Urban, Productivity and wage relationship; National Wage Policy; Wages and Wage Boards in India; Bonus System and Profit Sharing.

Module 4: Industrial Relations

Growth, Pattern and Structure of Labour Unions in India, Achievement so Labour Unions; Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism. Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Labour Legislation in India.

Module 5: State and Labour

State and Social Security of Labour –Concept of Social Security and its evolution; Social Assistance and Social Insurance- Labour Welfare in India; Special Problems of Labour; Child Labour; Female Labour; Second National Commission on Labour, ILO, Establishment of ILO, Aims and objectives of ILO, Impact of ILO on India.

Basic Reading List


Course Outcomes

- Acquire knowledge of the nature and characteristics of labour markets.
- Understand the methods of recruitment and employment policies in India.
- To create awareness of the concepts of wage, theories of wage determination and wage policy of India.
- Learn about social security of labour and industrial relations of labour unions.
PAPER - ECO-306: DEMOGRAPHY

Module 1: Population and Development


Module 2: Structure of Populations

Population trends in India and world-population growth rates and distribution-pattern of Age and Sex structure in more developed and Less Developed Countries-Demographic effects of sex and age structure economic and social implications-Age Pyramids-Population aging.

Module 3: Fertility and Nuptiality

Importance of Study of Fertility-Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)-Levels and Trends of Fertility in more and Less Developed Countries-Factors affecting Fertility. Nuptiality- Concept and analysis of marital status, Single mean age at marriage.

Module 4: Mortality

Mortality-Death Rates- Crude and Age-specific-Mortality at Birth and Infant Mortality Rate levels and trends of mortality in more and Less Developed Countries-Sex and Age pattern of mortality factors affecting mortality recent past. Life Table-Methods of Population Projection.

Module 5: Indian Demography


References


**Course outcome:**

- Will know the sources of data.
- Population trends in India and World.
- Importance of fertility and mortality and their measurement
- Understand linkages between Population, Economy and Environment.
Module 1: Introduction to gender Studies

Importance and Concepts of women studies—women in patrilineral and matrilineral societies and systems and Relevance to present day society in India—Demography of female Population Age structure, Mortality rates and sex ratio-causes of declining sex ratios and fertility rates in LDCs and particularly India.

Module 2: women in decision making and concept of Women’s Work

Factors affecting decision making by women—Property Rights, Access to and control over Economic resources, Assets—Economics status of women and its effect on work participation rate. Income level, health and education in developing countries and India—Concept of women’s work—valuation of productive and unproductive work, visible and invisible work, paid and unpaid work, participation of women in pre-industrial and industrial societies.

Module 3: Women and Labour Market

Factors affecting female entry in labour market—Supply and demand for female labour in developed and developing countries, particularly India—Studies of female work participation in Agriculture, Non-Agricultural Rural Activities, Information Sector, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, organized industry and service sector—Wage differentials in female activates.

Module 4: Social Security and Social Protection for Women

Social Security of Women—Access to credit and insurance markets; role of voluntary organizations, Self Help Groups in providing social security—Effectiveness of Collective bargaining; review of legislation for women’s entitlements—social security—Schemes for Safety net for women.

Module 5: Gender Planning, Development Policies and Governance

Gender and Development indices—Mainstreaming gender into development policies—gender planning techniques—paradigm shifts from women’s well being to women’s empowerment—Women’s empowerment in India.

Basic Reading List


**Course outcome:**

- Exposed to women studies and Women's Status in the Society
- Understand the factors leading to decision making by women and their property rights.
- Will become aware of female work participation.
- Identify the various Social Security schemes for safety net for Women.
- Understand the concept of women empowerment.
Module 1: Agricultural and Economic Development

Nature and scope of agricultural 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: Agricultural Production and Productivity

Agricultural production - Resource use and efficiency; production function analysis in agriculture, Factor combination and resource substitution; cost and Supply curve-, size of farm and laws of returns- Theoretical and empirical findings: Farm budgeting and cost concepts; Resource Use efficiency in traditional agricultural. Technical change, labour absorption and gender issues in agricultural services.

Module 3: Agricultural Growth in India

Recent trends in agricultural growth in India; Inter regional variations in growth of output and productivity; cropping pattern shifts; supply of inputs Irrigation, power, 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; sustainable agriculture – indigenous practices, Bio-technological practices and growth potential.

Module 4: Land Reforms and Land Policy

Principles of land utilization, land distribution-structure and trends, land values and rent, land tenures and farming systems-Peasant, Capitalist, Collective and State Farming; Tenancy and Crop sharing-forms, incidence and effects; Land Reforms measures and Performance; Women and Land Reforms; Problems of marginal and small farmers.

Module 5: 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 Organisation on Indian Agriculture.

Basic Reading List

Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual), New Delhi.

Course Outcome:

- Gain Knowledge about the Role of Agricultural in Economic Development
- By Learning the trends of Agriculture Production and Productivity
- Acquire the Knowledge Growth of Agriculture Sector in India
- By learning the concepts of Land Reforms and Land Policy
- To Understand the Role of Agriculture in External Sector in India
Module 1: Role and Significance, structure and Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India

Marketable and Marketed surplus of Agricultural commodities - Role and significance of marketing -Marketing and State Policy-Types of Agricultural Markets -Structure of Agricultural Marketing in India-Marketing Efficiency-Objectives and functions of an efficient Marketing system-Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India.

Module 2: Agricultural Marketing Institutions and Services

Cooperative Marketing: The concept, need for the development and the structure-The Activities of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) - Growth and Development of Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives in India Regulated Markets; Origin, Functions, Organizational structure and Growth and Development in India-Agricultural Marketing Servicers

Module 3: Agricultural Prices and Price Policy

Important terms and concepts of Agricultural Prices - Behavior of Agricultural Prices; Measurement and Analysis of Inter temporal Behavior Fluctuations and Instability-Agricultural supply-price Relationships-Terms of Trade between Agricultural and Non-agricultural Prices-Need for State Intervention-Agricultural price policy in India-Minimum Support Prices and Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices – A Review.

Module 4: Credit Needs of the Farmers and Demand for Credit

Credit needs of the Farmer: Working Capital needs and Fixed Capital needs; Technical Change and Credit needs-Credit absorption capacity of the Farmers-Factors affecting the demand for Credit-Pricing of Rural Credit; Institutional and Non-Institutional Interest rates in rural Money Market : Problems and Regulation-Subsidized Interest - Rates : Arguments for and against.

Module 5: Agricultural Finance

Role of Capital and Rural Credit in Agriculture-organized and unorganized capital markets-Characteristics and sources of Agricultural credit; Non-Institutional and institutional, Cooperatives, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Self Help Groups- Role of NABARD.

Basic Reading List


8. **Belshaw, H,** Agricultural Credit in Economically under Developed Countries, FAO, Rome.

**Course Outcome:**

1. By learning about Agricultural Marketing Objectives, functions and Problems
2. To Gain Knowledge about role of Co-operative Marketing in Agriculture Sector
3. To analyse the Agriculture Price and Price Policy in India
4. To Acquire the Knowledge Significance of Credit for farmers
5. Understand the role financial and non financial institutions sources for agriculture credits
PAPER - ECO-310: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Module 1: Nature of Financial System

Money and Finance-Money and near money-Financial Intermediation and financial intermediaries-The structure of the financial systems-Functions of the financial sector.

Module 2: The role of Financial System

Financial System and Economic Development-Indicators of Financial Development-Criteria to evaluate assets; Risk and financial assets, types of risk, return on assets, risk - return trade off-Valuation of securities.

Module 3: The Central Bank and Credit Policy

Function of the Central Bank, Credit Creation and its control, Profitability and efficiency of banks; Development banks-Role and functions; investment banking and merchant banking; financial sector in India - Proliferation of banking and non-banking financial intermediaries.

Module 4: 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 5: Monetary Policy

The Aims and Objectives of the Monetary Policy in developed; and developing countries-Instruments of monetary policy-Effectiveness of monetary policy.

Basic Reading List

5. Hanson, J.A. and S.Kathuria (Eds.)(1999), India : A financial Sector for the Twenty-First Century, Oxford University, Press, New Delhi.
11. Avadhani, Study in Indian Financial System.

**Course outcome:**

- Acquire the knowledge relating to the basic concepts money and finance and know the distinction between financial intermediaries and non-intermediaries.
- Learn about the financial system and its indicators in relation to the economic development and risk return trade-off by learning types of risks.
- Acquire the knowledge relating to functions of the Central bank and its role in credit creation and control and also role and functions of development banks.
- Learn theories of interest rate determination in long period and short period by knowing the levels of interest rates and also administered interest rates.
- Examine the aims and objectives of monetary policy in developed and developing countries and also learn instruments of monetary policy.
Module 1: 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, relation between National and International Market.

Module 2: Securities and Capital Market

Securities-Government Securities market- market 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 3: 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 4: International Financial Market


Module 5: International Financial System

Reforms in International Monetary System for developing countries-Lending operation of world bank and the 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.

Basic Reading List


Avadhani, Study in Indian Financial System.

Course outcomes:

- Understand the distinction between money market and capital market and its importance in the Indian economy and acquire knowledge relating to different money market instruments.
- Learn about primary and secondary market for securities and derivatives and the role of SEBI in Indian capital market.
- Will now Non-Banking Financial Institutions and its significance in economic development in international liquidity.
- Ability to know the reforms in international monetary system the World bank and its subsidiaries lending operations.
## SECOND YEAR – FOURTH SEMESTER:

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<th>Name of the Paper</th>
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<td>Economics of Insurance</td>
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SEMESTER -IV

PAPER - AECO-401: ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Module-1: Economic Growth and Economic Development

Meaning and Measurement of Growth and Development - Per capita Income, Physical Quality Of Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) – Factors affecting Growth and Development-Capital, Labour and Technology; Economic Inequality and Economic Growth

Module -2: Growth Models


Module -3: Approaches to Development

Production Function Approach to Growth-Kaldor’s model ; Linear stages approach – Roastow; Structuralist approach-Lewis model of Dualism; Neo-colonial dependence approach; Neo-clasical counter-revolution-Sen’s capability approach.

Module -4: Development Strategies

Agriculture Vs Industry: Inward Looking Vs Outward Looking; Big –Push Strategy - Balanced Growth Vs Unbalanced Growth; Low level Equilibrium trap and critical minimum effort theory; Investment criteria and choice of technology; Strategy of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

Module -5 : Development Policy

Financing Development-Prioir savings Vs Foreign Capital - FDI Vs Foreign trade; Neo-Classical political Economy - State Vs Market; Macro-Economic policy-Monetary Vs Fiscal Policy; Shadow prices-the issue of good governance.

References


Basic Reading List

Kenen, P.B. (1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press,

Course Outcome:

1. To analyze significance difference between Economic Growth and Development
2. To gain Knowledge about Growth Model/ Theories of Economic Growth
3. To Understand Role of Monetary and Fiscal Policy maintain stability in the Economy
4. To acquire knowledge about Foreign Trade and Free Trade
5. To gain knowledge about importance of Agriculture and Industry Sector
Module -1: Balance of Payments


Module 2:

Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments: Types and causes for disequilibrium; The process of adjustment under Gold Standard, Fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates devaluation; Marshal Lerner conditions; Expenditure-Reducing and Expenditure-Switching policies and direct control for adjustment.

Module 3: Foreign Exchange Market

Theories of exchange ate determination - Purchasing Power Parity theory, Monetary and Portfolio balance approaches; Equilibrium exchange rates; Stability in the exchange market and market intervention policy.

Module 4: International Capital Movements

International Capital movements; The transfer problem-The Euro currency market-International Development Agencies; Theory of Short term capital movements and East Asian crisis and lessons for developing countries.

Module 5: International Monetary System

Rise and Fall of gold standard and Breton-Woods system; Need, adequacy and determinants of International reserves; Conditionality clause of IMF; Role of International Finance agencies (IMF, IBRD and ADB)in solving International liquidity problem; Emerging International monetary system with special reference to post Maastricht development and developing countries.

Basic Reading List:

**Course Outcomes**

- Acquire knowledge of the nature and characteristics of labour markets.
- Understand the methods of recruitment and employment policies in India.
- To create awareness of the concepts of wage, theories of wage determination and wage policy of India.
- Learn about social security of labour and industrial relations of labour unions.
PAPER - ECO-403 : ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Module 1: Environmental Ecology and Economy


Module 2: Measurement of Environmental Values


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, 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; Environment and development trade off and the concept of Sustainable. Development; Rules of Sustainable Development- Indicators of sustainable development-Integrated environmental and economic accounting and the measurement of environmentally corrected GDP-Macro-economic 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-Forestry policy; People’s participation in the management of common and forest lands- The institutions of joint forest management and the joint protected area management; Social forestry and rationale and benefits.
Basic Reading List


Course Outcomes:

- Understand the relation between environment and economy.
- Acquire knowledge of sustainable development processes.
- Learn methods of environmental evaluation.
- Awareness developed with regard to regulating mechanism of environment.

Outcomes
1. PRA can assist informing better link between community, agencies and institutions concern with rural development

2. The Approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in planning and management of development programme.

3. PRA is an assessment and learning process that empowerment farmers to create information base they need.
Module 1: Industrialization

Pattern and Phases industrial Productivity and Growth- Industrial Stagnation - The Evidence - Industrial Policies.

Module 2: Indian Public Sector


Module 3: Industrial Finance

Sources of Finance - Institutional Finance - Need for Foreign Capital - Components of Foreign Capital - Foreign Investment inflows - Foreign Direct Investment.

Module 4: Multinational Corporations


Module 5: Current Problems of Selected Industries

Iron and Steel, Cotton-Textile, Sugar, Coal, Cement and Engineering Goods Development of small scale and cottage industries in India-industrial sickness.

Basic Reading Books


Course Outcomes

- Learn the pattern and phases of industrialisation.
- Understand the problems and performance of public sector in India.
- Acquire knowledge of sources of industrial finance and Foreign Direct Investment.
- Understand the problems of selected industries in India.
Module 1: Introduction

Economic Security; Human quest for economic security through time, exposure to losses; Role of insurance; Definition of insurance. Risk pooling and risk transfer; Economic and legal perspectives; Social Vs Private insurance; Life Vs Non-life insurance; Classification of life, Health and General Insurance policies.

Module 2: Risk and Risk Management

Fundamentals of uncertainty and risk; Pure risk and speculative risk; Expected utility and decision making under uncertainty; Expected utility and the demand for insurance; Moral hazards and insurance demand; Concept of risk management; Essentials of risk management; Elements of risk management, Risk assessment; Risk control and risk financing.

Module 3: Insurance and Economic Development

Risk management and insurance in economic development, Insurance institutions as financial intermediaries, Insurance institutions as investment institutions, insurance institutions in Indian capital market. World Wide risk sharing - Concept of reinsurance, Fundamentals of reinsurance, Types of reinsurance; Reinsurance distribution systems; Reinsurance markets in Developing countries.

Module 4: Types of Insurance

Fundamentals of Life; Health and General Insurance; Functions and importance of Life, Health and General Insurance; Mathematical basis of life insurance; Plans and legal aspects of life insurance; Provisions of policies, Selection and classification of risks; Types of evaluation.

Module 5: Insurance for Retirement Needs and Regulation

Retirement Planning Strategies: Investment for retirement, Pension Plans, Pension Plans in India; Regulation of insurance; Theories of regulation, insurance regulation in India; Insurance Regulation and Development Authority. (IRDA)

Basic Reading List

Bailey R (Ed) (1999), Underwriting in Life and Insurance, LOMA, Atlanta, Ga. 


**Course outcome:**

- Understand the role of insurance in risk pooling and risk transfer and variety of insurance policies.
- Know the concept of risk management, risk control and risk financing.
- Acquire knowledge on insurance institutions financial intermediaries and types of reinsurance.
- Will have knowledge of health and general insurance, plans, policies and classification of risks.
- Able to understand the need and regulations of insurance for retirement, pension plans and insurance regulation and Development Authority.
Module 1: Introduction

Infrastructure and economic development—infrastructure as a public good; social and physical infrastructure; special characteristics of public utilities; The peak load, off load problem; Dual principal controversy; marginal cost pricing Vs other methods of pricing of public utilities; corss subsidization-free prices, quality and efficiency.

Module 2: Economics of Transport and Communications

The structure of transport costs and location of economic activities, Demand for transport; Model of freight and passenger demand; model choice; cost functions in the transport sector; principle of pricing; special problems of individual modes of transport and inter-model coordination in the Indian context.

Rate making in telephone utilities; principle of decreasing costs in telephone industry; criteria for fixation of postal rate; Measurement of standards of service in telephone and postal utilities; Reforms in the telecom sector.

Module 3: Energy Economics

Primacy of energy in the process of economic development; factors determining demand for energy; effects of energy shortages; energy conservation; renewable and non-conventional sources of energy, energy modeling; optimal energy policy.

Module 4: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Bulk supply and pricing of electricity; the relative economics of Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear power; The case for a national power grid; Financing of water utilities; urban and rural water supply; uses of natural gas; the exploitation of natural gas, pricing problem.

Module 5: Social infrastructure

Social infrastructure—Concept of Social infrastructure –Organization and financing of supply of social services, private Vs Public sector financing; pricing of social services; Development of social services in the successive five year plan.

Basic Reading List


Course outcome:

- Gain knowledge on Infrastructure and economic development.
- Acquire knowledge of different structure of transport, demand for transport and various problems of individual mode of transport.
- Understand various types of energy and effects of energy shortages.
- Ability acquire relative economics of thermal, Hyde's and Nuclear power and uses of natural gas.
- Will know the concepts of social infrastructure and social services in different Five Year Plans.


Module 5: Issues in Media and Information Economics – Gap between developed and developing Nations-Piracy-The legal and regulatory environment –The role of the government-information Technology in the Asia ands Pacific- the Geographic shifts in the Electronics industry-Singapore’s National information infrastructure-Malaysia’s National information infrastructure.

Basic reading List


Hal R. Varian, Joseph Farrell, Carl Shapiro The Economics of Information Technology: An Introduction, Cambridge University Press
Module -1:


Module-2:

Poverty and income distribution in the Indian contest historical perspective-Colonialism, Families and Drain Theory-Trends in Poverty and income Distributions-Temporal and Spatial-during the era of Planning.

Module-3:

Income distribution and poverty alleviation policies macro and micro instruments. Employment generation and wages; Human capital formation, Social service, Asset distribution, Taxation subsidies - Target growth approach-Basic needs approach.

Module-4:

Conceptual frame, poverty and income distribution, Poverty and deprivation; Kinds of poverty indicators, Culture of poverty and perspectives. Concepts of inequality-social, Political and others-inter and intra generational aspects of income distribution.

Module-5:


Basic Reading List

8. **Dandekar and Rath**: Poverty in India (1971)

**Course outcome:**

- Know the weaning and dimensions of poverty and inequality income distribution.
- Analyse the trends in poverty and income distribution in the historical perspective.
- Understand poverty alleviation policies, employment generation and wages.
- Ability to know indicators of poverty, concept of inequality social political and other aspects of income distribution.
- Acquire knowledge of measurement of poverty and inequality.
Module – 1:

Concept of service-Growth and importance of Services in the global and Indian economy composition of services in India-Emerging issues of services in India in the context of globalization and W.T.O. Agreement.

Module – 2:

Services and information Technology-The Interconnection-Promotion of Services through IT in India during 1990’s.

Module – 3:

Financial Services-Security Markets and their Management in India-Management and Marketing of financial services in India.

Module – 4: Travel, Transport and Tourism:


Module – 5:

Hospitality and Entertainment Service-Hotel industry-Feasibility and Planning of Hospitality - Hotel Regulations-Tariff clarification-Food and Catering Services.

Basic Reference List

2. A.J. Norvel – the Tourist Industry
3. A.K. Bhatia- Tourism in India – History and Development
5. A Bull – The Economics of Travel and a Tourism
6. S.V. Sudheer – Tourism-Problems and Prospects
7. M.N. Anand -Tourism and Hotel Industry; in India
8. J.G. Ramakar – Tourism and Transport
9. Leela Shelly – Tourism Development in India
10. V.K. Gupta-Tourism in Indian
11. Alister Matheson & Geoffrey Walt- Tourism: economic Physical and Social Aspects

**Course outcome:**

- Will know the importance of Services at National as well as at the global level in the context of globalisation.
- Understand the promotion of information technology in India
- Acquire knowledge of security markets and their management in India.
- Recognize the relationship between growth of transport and development.
- Feasibility and planning of hospitality, hotel regulation, food and catering services.
AECO: 410: ANDHRA PRADESH ECONOMY

Module-1: National Income & Major sector of Economy, GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Per capita income and HDI (Human Development Index) as measured of development. Relative Contribution of agriculture to income and employment in the recent four decades of A.P.

Module-2: Five year plans of A.P -- Outlay; Finance in public sector plan arid resource allocation pattern in the recent five year plan. Demographic Features and social Backwardness, poverty and unemployment – women Empowerment.


References
1. CESS: Center for Economics and Social Sciences
4. Laxmana Rao , V. Economic Growth of A.P.
5. Andhra Pradesh state Archives, two decades of development (1956 – 1976)
9. S. Mahendra Dev. Inclusive Growth of Andhra Pradesh

Course outcome:
• Able to acquire knowledge various Economic Indicator of A.P. Economy.
• Under plant about the Demographic features in Andhra Pradesh.
• 3. Under putridity need for agriculture sector development.
• Gain knowledge bont in Industrial sector development in Andhra Pradesh
• To learn about the significance of infrastructure of the Andhra Pradesh.
Module 1: Introduction:
Infrastructure and economic development-infrastructure as a public good; social and physical infrastructure; special characteristics of public utilities; The peak load, off load problem; Dual principal controversy; marginal cost pricing Vs other methods of pricing of public utilities; cross subsidization-free prices, quality and efficiency.

Module 2: Economics of Transport and Communications:
The structure of transport costs and location of economic activities, Demand for transport; Model of freight and passenger demand; model choice; cost functions in the transport sector; principle of pricing; special problems of individual modes of transport and inter-model coordination in the Indian context.
Rate making in telephone utilities; principle of decreasing costs in telephone industry; criteria for fixation of postal rate; Measurement of standards of service in telephone and postal utilities; Reforms in the telecom sector.

Module 3: Energy Economics:
Primacy of energy in the process of economic development; factors determining demand for energy; effects of energy shortages; energy conservation; renewable and non-conventional sources of energy, energy modeling; optimal energy policy.

Module 4: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply:
Bulk supply and pricing of electricity; the relative economics of Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear power; The case for a national power grid; Financing of water utilities; urban and rural water supply; uses of natural gas; the exploitation of natural gas, pricing problem.

Module 5: Social infrastructure:
Social infrastructure-Concept of Social infrastructure –Organization and financing of supply of social services, private Vs Public sector financing; pricing of social services; Development of social services in the successive five year plan.

Basic Reading List:

Course outcome:
• Gain knowledge on Infrastructure and economic development.
• Acquire knowledge of different structure of transport, demand for transport and various problems of individual mode of transport.
• Understand various types of energy and effects of energy shortages.
• Ability acquire relative economics of thermal, Hyde's and Nuclear power and uses of natural gas.
• Will know the concepts of social infrastructure and social services in different Five Year Plans.
PAPER - AECO-412: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL

MODULE 1: TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Conventional research methods: Surveys, Case studies, observation and experimental methods. Tools and techniques in conventional research methods: interviews, schedules, and questionnaires. Limitations of the traditional approaches.

MODULE 2: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)

Meaning of P.R.A. Philosophy, principles, objectives and scope. PRA-type inquiry as an alternative to questionnaire survey.

MODULE 3: P.R.A METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Methods supportive of P.R.A, Participatory Learning Method. Methods with direct participation-Semi-structured interview maps, ranking and scoring, wealth ranking and grouping, routine diagram, livelihood analysis, flow diagrams.

MODULE 4: APPLICATION AND LIMITATIONS OF PRA METHODS

Areas of PRA applications-Poverty and well-being, understanding discrimination across gender, PRA and health. Limitations of PRA as a methodology.

MODULE 5: DEVELOPING PRA

Developing PRA Methodology and necessary supportive methods of PRA to Understand and solve a problem faced in a region/village.

Note: The student will be awarded 70% of the marks of the basis of Written examination, in which questions will be asked from the above 5 modules.. The remaining 30% of the marks will be awarded on the basis of Project report .The topic for which will be decided by the student in consultation with the in charge teacher.

Basic Reading List
Neela Mukharjee, Participatory Rural Appraisal; Methodology and Applications, Concept publishing company, New Delhi, 1978.
M.A. Economics

Programme Outcomes:

Master's programme in Economics is with the sequence of four semesters from the University. It is no exaggeration to say that it changed the students' life. The subject of Economics will grow up the students not only in their family but also in the society. It gives pros and cons of various solutions to society's problems generated fervent debate. It is truly, a social science, the subject matter's - how people choose to lead their life and they interact with one-another. By bringing the methods of science to the questions of Politics, Economics tries to make the progress on the challenges that all societies face. Every student should study the fundamental ideas that Economics has to offer. The study of Economics fresh and relevant for each new cohort of student must constantly update their knowledge on curriculum. The programme is useful in developing different methods, making policies and how graphs are used. The programme explains why individuals trade with neighbour as well as why nation's trade with other nations. The subject also explains how market forces coordinate many individual production and consumption decisions. The subject discusses about consumers, producers and the efficiency of markets extends the analysis of supply and demand, thus students learn about the efficiency of market allocations. The purpose of subject is to help students learn the fundamental lessons of Economics and to show how they can apply these lessons to their lives in particular and to the world in general. The subject is useful and interesting only if it can be applied to understand actual events and policies of any Economy. Development of creative thinking about various socio-economic skills to analyze problems is to think in multiple dimensions such as - rationally, logically and scientifically. The programme offered electives apart from the core subjects viz;, Agricultural Economics, Industrial Economics, Labour Economics, Financial Institutions, Demography, Andhra Pradesh Economy, Economics of Services and Infrastructure.
Programme Learning Outcomes of M.A. Economics Course (Programme Specific Outcomes):

At the end of the Academic Year the student acquired knowledge about Economic Theory and Models and gained knowledge through elective courses / subjects in addition to students will able to develop and analyze economic issues based on the economic theory. After completion of the programme student would get good opportunities for employment and also pursue research in various economic aspects.

* Will help the students understand the world in which they live and more astitute participant in the economy.
* A better understanding of the potential and limits of economic policies and various Economic Theories
* To motivate the students to work for research in Economics, a wide range of Quantitative and Quantitative data analyzed by using Statistical tools, SPSS and Mathematical models.
* Will know how people make decisions, how much they work, what they buy, how much they gain and how they invest their savings.
* Ability to analyze the forces and trends that affect the Economy as a whole
* People face trade-off, making decisions requires the cost and benefits of alternative courses of action.
* Students will become better judge of when government policy is justifiable because it promotes efficiency or equity and when it is not.
* Expertise in monetary and fiscal constraints
* Enlightens the students relating to international trade considers who benefits and who loses from international trade and presents the debate over protectionist trade policies.
* Understand the change in agrarian structure and agricultural pricing policies.
* Acquire knowledge on functioning of labour laws, labour unions and policies.
* Explore the knowledge of Industrial Resolutions, various Industrial Policies and the growth of industrialization.
* Analyse and understand the facts and figures of population trends in developing and developed countries, various population policies and health policies.
* Study the working of various financial institutions in India and international organizations (abroad)
* The role of importance of service sector and infrastructure for the development of a Nation.