

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BA Economics Honours Programme

Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes and Course Objectives and Outcomes

Programme outcome for BA Programme:

The Three-year B.A. Programme at Dempo Charities Trust's Dhempe College of Arts and Science offers courses at First, Second and Third year level in the subjects of Economics, English, History, Indian Languages, Philosophy, Political Science and Psychology. Under the aegis of these subjects the students take courses which are extensive in orientation, kaleidoscopic in range and global in outlook designed to equip learners with a set of theoretic and hands-on skills which seek to prepare them for the job-market as well as for synergistic interactions with society. Enlisted below are the broad Programme Outcomes highlighting nodal areas in which the students are expected to gain proficiency at the end of the tenure.

(1) PO-1: Knowledge: Subject-knowledge ranks among the topmost objectives in the list of academic endeavours. Learners are exposed to a wide range of topics across an eclectic range of subjects and are given intensive training in each. They are trained to navigate through the theoretic bases of myriad subject-matter and attain conceptual clarity. Content delivery of the same is undertaken through conducive modules which hinge on interactive and participative methodologies. As such, at the end of this programme, students will be able to attain thorough and extensive knowledge of nodal and peripheral areas in the subjects offered.

(2) PO-2: Research Aptitude I – Problem Analyses: Equipped with the knowledge of subjects, students are trained to identify key problems and concerns in simulated and real-life situations. The perceptive skills of students are honed to facilitate application of knowledge to discern lacunae in tangible societal models that require immediate as well as long-term attention. As such, at the end of this programme, students will be able to identify key problem areas in the fields of study through an analytical lens.

(3) PO-3: Research Aptitude II – Designing Solutions: In order to enable learners derive holistic benefit from learning-models, it is important to facilitate a confluence of theoretic knowledge and practical applicability. Through subject-matter prescribed as well as allied discussions on current affairs, learners are encouraged to broaden their perceptual horizon towards solving real-life problems. They are oriented towards outof-the-box ideations, development of systematic models and execution of the same in an ethical and meticulous manner. As such, at the end of this programme, through participative and blended pedagogical modules, learners will be able to design creative solutions to local/national/global problems identified and/or contribute to the existing pool of knowledge in the field.

(4) PO-4: Communication Development: Proficiency in language-usage features as one of the primary objectives of the programme. With English language communication gaining relevance in global interfaces, all learners under the programme participate in

courses designed to equip students with English-language proficiency. The tripartite modular system of Grammar, Written and Spoken English is integrated in the courses to enable a holistic enhancement of communication. Through a selection of courses, learners are also trained to communicate efficiently in the languages of Konkani, Hindi and Marathi. Apart from the disciplines of Languages, other disciplines too assimilate classroom presentations, seminars and peer-discussion methods in lecture-sessions to instil confidence and encourage erudite interactions among learners. As such, at the end of this programme students will be able to build proficiency and confidence in communication thereby enhancing their prospects in the employment sector and higher-study pursuits.

(5) PO-5: Employability: At the commencement of the programme, students are apprised with various employment opportunities available in the area of their choice as well as alternative options available. The programme then seeks to equip students with the subject-knowledge and set of skills required to qualify for the jobs. As such, at the end of the programme students will be able to increase their employability through subject knowledge and additional skills.

(6) PO-6: Integration of Ethics: While it is necessary to instil the spirit of competitiveness among students in a world of increasing competition, it is equally vital to develop a strong sense of ethics among learners and help them internalise the system of propriety. One of the nodal endeavours of any academic exercise, therefore, should be to produce well-rounded individuals who understand the significance of ethical values and abide by them even in the most pressing circumstances. In this programme, this process is enabled through courses and facilitators who integrate the teaching of ethics in everyday pedagogy. As such, at the end of this programme students will be able to develop, internalise and exercise ethics in their professional as well as personal practices.

(7) PO-7: Environmental Sustainability: ‘Environmental sustainability’ has become the watchword of the 21st century. An increased engagement with environment-related concerns is appearing tangibly on global fronts; academics cannot and should not remain quarantined from this massive development. Through classroom-discussions and research projects, this programme facilitates active dialogues with factors which influence human-ecology interactions. As such, at the end of this programme students will be able to identify and analyze socio-political, cultural and economic problems which act as deterrents to environmental sustainability and provide creative solutions towards the same.

(8) PO-8: Soft-Skill Development: Apart from the attainment of knowledge and handson skills in practical applicability of the subject, learners need to be equipped with softskills and values which will aid them in working synergistically with co-functionaries. These soft-skills include leadership, teamwork, project-management, positive outlook, innovative approaches and effective articulation. This programme facilitates the same through inventive execution of the courses and assessment techniques prescribed. As such, at the end of this programme, students will be able to hone the soft-skills required in positively enhancing their academic, professional and personal pursuits towards self and societal advancement.

(9) PO-9: Creative Development and Entrepreneurship: While preparing students for employment opportunities in established job-sectors, the programme also seeks to encourage and train students towards exploring new and creative ventures that facilitate entrepreneurship and self-sustainability. Through courses, the programme enables students to hone critical reading, writing and perceptive abilities developed towards undertaking a multidimensional and intensive approach to any given problem (Critical appreciation of literary texts designed to sharpen analytical abilities in real-life situations). Closely linked to the attainment of PO2 and PO3, the model of PO8 encourages students to create establishments or undertake projects which generate employment opportunities for others as well as engage themselves in solving significant socio-economic issues of contemporary society. As such, at the end of this programme students will be able to branch out.

(10) PO-10: Commitment to Social Welfare: Integral to attaining all the abovementioned POs is a sustained dedication to social welfare in sync with national and global mission policies. Through an inclusive and value-based execution of courses prescribed, the programme seeks to enable students to get oriented towards protection and implementation of constitutional values. It also encourages them to take steps towards local empowerment and global advancement often helping them find the vital link between the two (See PO6). As such, at the end of this programme students will be able to develop and strengthen their principles towards protection of human rights and dignity, celebration of diversity, promotion of gender equality, alleviation of poverty, fortification of national unity, elimination of stark economic and social disparities and execution of inclusive education policies.

Economics:

PSO1: Attain the knowledge of nodal Indian and World Economy concepts and understand the behavioural trends and patterns of the same.

PSO2: Understand key concepts in Research Methodology, statistical tools and fundamentals of Quantitative methods and apply them towards identifying and solving complex problems in the field.

PSO3: Evaluate significant determiners and variables in the broad areas of Indian and International Economy and Trade, Micro and Macro Economics, Public Finance and GDP, Fiscal and Monetary Policies, Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations, Sales and Marketing, Environmental Economics and Entrepreneurship towards critically analysing the past and contemporary trends for making informed projections of future developments.

PSO4: Juxtapose and apply knowledge and skills acquired towards self and social advancement viz. being gainfully employed in industry, pursuing higher studies and research, extending services to nodal governmental and non-governmental agencies through consultancy and/or initiate entrepreneurship programmes with due appraisal of market and societal needs.

COURSE: Microeconomics-I

Course Code: ECC 101

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: Objective: To enable students to understand how optimum real life decisions are taken by individuals and firms under situations of scarcity.

Syllabus :

1. Demand and Supply (20 Lectures) Problem of scarcity and choice: scarcity, choice and opportunity cost; production possibility frontier; economic systems -meaning, types and features of capitalism. Socialism and mixed economy Demand and Supply: Law of Demand, determinants of demand, shifts of demand versus movements along a demand curve, market demand, Law of Supply, determinants of supply, shifts of supply versus movements along a supply curve, market supply, market equilibrium. Applications of demand and supply: price rationing, price floors, consumer surplus, producer surplus.

2. Elasticity of Demand and Supply (10 Lectures) Price elasticity of demand, types, measurement, determinants and importance; Cross and Income elasticity of demand - meaning, types and measurement. Elasticity of supply: types, determinants, measurement.

3. Consumer Theory (15 Lectures) Concept of utility, diminishing marginal utility, diamond-water paradox, consumer equilibrium; consumer choice: indifference curves, budget constraint, equilibrium, income and substitution effects; derivation of demand curve from indifference curve; introduction to Revealed Preference.

4. Production and Costs (15 Lectures) Production: behaviour of profit maximising firms, production process, production functions, Law of Variable Proportions, Returns to Scale, choice of technology, isoquant and isocost lines, cost minimizing equilibrium condition. Costs: Cost concepts-economic, accounting, explicit, implicit, fixed, variable, sunk, opportunity, costs in the short run, costs in the long run, economies and diseconomies of scale -meaning and types, economies and diseconomies of scope -meaning.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

- 1) Identify how a firm functions at the micro level
- 2) Illustrate the problems faced by the firm at the micro level

3) Compose solutions to the problems faced by the individual firm at the micro level

References :

- Pindyck, Robert S., Rubinfeld, Daniel L. and Mehta, Prem L. (2009). Microeconomics. Pearson Education. [Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.] New Delhi
- Case, Karl E., Ray C. Fair and S. Oster (2014). Principles of Economics, 9th Edition. Pearson Education, New Delhi.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (1979). Modern Microeconomics – 2nd Ed. English Language Book Society, London
- Samuelson, Paul A. & Nordhaus, William D. (2010). Economics – 19th Ed. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

COURSE: Microeconomics-II

Course Code: ECC 102

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: Objective: To enable students to understand how optimum decisions are taken by firms under different market conditions.

Syllabus :

1. Perfect Competition (15 Lectures) Assumptions / features: Theory of a firm under perfect competition, demand and revenue; equilibrium of the firm in the short run and long run; long run industry supply curve: increasing, decreasing and constant cost industries.

2. Monopoly (15 Lectures) Features; short run and long run price and output decisions of a monopoly firm; concept of a supply curve under monopoly; comparison of perfect competition and monopoly, social cost of monopoly, price discrimination -meaning, types, influencing factors, price-output determination.

3. Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly (20 Lectures) Monopolistic competition: features, short run & long run price and output determination, social cost, excess capacity, economic efficiency and resource allocation. Oligopoly: features, price rigidity and kinked demand curve.

4. Income Distribution and Factor Pricing (10 Lectures) Input markets: demand for inputs; labour markets -factors influencing level of wages, wage determination through demand and supply; Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

- 1) Identify the market structure that is present in the day to day functioning of their lives
- 2) Differentiate the different market structures based on the experiences that s/he goes through

References:

Pindyck, Robert S., Rubinfeld, Daniel L. and Mehta, Prem L.
(2009).Microeconomics.Pearson Education.[Dorling Kindersle (India) Pvt. Ltd.] New Delhi

Case, Karl E., Ray C. Fair and S. Oster (2014). Principles of Economics, 9th Edition. Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Koutsoyiannis, A. (1979). Modern Microeconomics – 2nd Ed. English Language Book Society, London
Samuelson, Paul A. & Nordhaus, William D. (2010). Economics – 19th Ed. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

COURSE: Entrepreneurship Development-I

Course Code: ECG 103

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To expose students to entrepreneurship and to develop skills to be an effective businessmen and to identify areas of utmost importance in the starting and managing of the business.

Syllabus :

1. Entrepreneur (Lectures 7) Entrepreneurship and Enterprise; Achievement Motive; Need for and Characteristics of Entrepreneurship; Role and functions of Entrepreneurs.
2. Types of Businesses and Industries (Lectures 5) Extraction, Manufacturing and Services; Demand-based and Resources-based; Importsubstitution and Export-promotion Businesses.
3. Identification and Evaluation of Business Opportunities (Lectures 10) Porter's Five Forces Analysis (Market Structure Analysis); The SWOT Technique: Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.
4. Market Surveys and Feasibility Studies (Lectures 8) Choice of Technology, Plant and Equipment.
5. Venturing Methods (Lectures 10) Ownership Patterns; Legal Requirements Pertaining to the Setting up of Business. 6. Financial Incentives and Promotional Schemes of the Government of India and Government of Goa. (Lectures 5)
7. Financial Procedures (Lectures 8) Funds and Funding; Institutions and Entrepreneurship Support Systems.
8. Purpose and Components of a Business Plan / Project Report (Lectures 7)

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Learn and describe various aspects related to entrepreneurship.
2. Comprehend and develop skills and use the knowledge in preparing business plan.
3. Analyse the situation and apply the knowledge to avail government schemes by preparing his/her own business proposal taking in to consideration market survey results and legal requirements.

References:

1. Adam, Everette (1997), Production and Operations Management, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi
2. Baker, Michael J. (1996), Marketing: An Introductory Text, Macmillan, London.
3. Colombo Plan Staff College for Technical Education, Manila (1999): Entrepreneurship Development, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Chandra, Prasana (1995), Projects: Planning, Analysis, Selection, Implementation
5. Davies, M. M.; Aquilano N. J.; Chase R. B. (1999), Fundamentals of Operations Management, Irwin-McGraw Hill, Boston.
6. Dessai, Vasant (1996), Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management, Himalaya, Mumbai.
7. Government of Goa, Daman and Diu (Law and Judiciary Department): The Goa, Daman and Diu Shops and Establishments Act, 1973.
8. Horngren, Charles (1997), Cost Accounting- A Managerial Emphasis, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.
9. Kuriloff, A. H.; Hemphill J. M. (1988), Starting and Managing the Small Business, McGraw Hill, New York.
10. Kazmi, Azhar (1997), Business Policy, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
11. Kotler, Philip (1997), Marketing Management, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi
12. Kossek, Ellen Ernst; Block Richard N. (2000), Managing Human Resources in the 21st Century: From Core Concepts to Strategic Choice, South-Western College Publishing, USA
13. Kanka, S. S. (2005), Entrepreneurship Development, S. Chand, New Delhi
14. Mishra, S. K. (2002), Labour and Industrial Law, Allahabad Law agency, Faridabad (Haryana).
15. Patel, J. B.; Modi S. S. (1995), A Manual on Business Opportunity Identification and Selection, Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad.
16. Pandey, I. M. (1998), Management Accounting, Vikas, New Delhi.
17. Pandey, G. N. (1995), A Complete Guide to Successful Entrepreneurship, Vikas, New Delhi

COURSE: Entrepreneurship Development-II

Course Code: ECG 104

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To expose the students to accounting, marketing and financial system for starting, managing and running of the business.

Syllabus :

1. Costs, Price, Profits and Book of Accounts (Lectures 12) Analysis of Costs and Costing Strategies; Market structures and Pricing Strategies; CostVolume-Profit Analysis. Financial Statements and Funds Flow Analysis.
2. Elements of Marketing and Sales Management: (Lectures 10) Marketing Channels; Marketing Mix and Role of Advertising; Nature of the Product/Service and Market Strategies.
3. Management of Plant and Equipment; Management of Materials; Inventory Control Strategies. Management of Human Resources Importance and Scope of Human Resources Management. (Lectures 15)
4. Important provisions of Shops and Establishments Act; Factories Act; Sale of Goods Act (Lectures 5)
5. Taxation and Entrepreneurship (Lectures 8) Income Tax; Value Added Tax (Sales Tax, Central Excise); Customs Duties.
6. Coping with Uncertainty; Stress Management and Positive Reinforcement. Social Responsibility of Business and Business Ethics (Lectures 10)

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Outline and describe the concepts of cost, price and will be able to prepare and analyse financial aspects.
2. Apply their knowledge in order to plan business marketing and sales.
3. Understand, memorise, and apply their knowledge of taxation, factories act and positive reinforcement in stress management.

References:

1. Adam, Everette (1997), Production and Operations Management, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi
2. Baker, Michael J. (1996), Marketing: An Introductory Text, Macmillan, London.
- 3..Colombo Plan Staff College for Technical Education, Manila (1999): Entrepreneurship Development, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 4.Chandra, Prasana (1995), Projects: Planning, Analysis, Selection, Implementation & Review, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Davies M. M.; Aquilano N. J.; Chase R. B. (1999), Fundamentals of Operations Management, Irwin-McGraw Hill, Boston.
6. Dessai, Vasant (1996), Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management, Himalaya, Mumbai.
7. Government of Goa, Daman and Diu (Law and Judiciary Department) (1973): The Goa, Daman and Diu Shops and Establishments Act
8. Horngren, Charles (1997), Cost Accounting: A Managerial Emphasis, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.
9. Kuriloff ,A. H.; Hemphill J. M. (1988), Starting and Managing the Small Business, McGraw Hill, New York.
- 10.Kazmi, Azhar (1997), Business Policy, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 11.Kotler, Philip (1997), Marketing Management, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi
- 12.Kossek, Ellen Ernst; Block Richard N. (2000), Managing Human Resources in the 21st Century: From Core Concepts to strategic Choice, South-Western College Publishing, USA
- 13.Kanka ,S. S. (2005), Entrepreneurship Development, S. Chand, New Delhi
14. Mishra, S. K. (2002), Labour and Industrial Law, Allahabad Law agency, Faridabad (Haryana). 15.Patel, J. B.; Modi S. S. (1995), A Manual on Business Opportunity Identification and Selection, Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad.
- 16.Pandey, I. M. (1998), Management Accounting, Vikas, New Delhi.
17. Pandey,G. N. (1995), A Complete Guide to Successful Entrepreneurship, Vikas, New

COURSE: Macroeconomics-I

Course Code: ECC 103

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Objective: : To expose students to national income accounting and the role of government, trade and money in the modern economy.

Syllabus :

1. Introduction and National Income Accounting (Lectures 15) The nature of macroeconomics; Major macroeconomic issues; Meaning of National Income; National Income and related aggregates; Measurement of National Income; Nominal and Real income; Limitations of the GDP concept.

2. Determination of National Income: Two Sector Model (Lectures 15) Actual and Potential GDP; Aggregate Expenditure; Consumption Function; Investment Function; Equilibrium GDP; concepts of APC, MPC, APS, MPS; Autonomous Expenditure; Concept of Multiplier.

3. Determination of National Income: Three Sector and Four Sector Models (Lectures 15) Fiscal Policy: Role of Government Expenditure and Taxes; Foreign Trade; Net Export Function; Balance of Payments: Concept and Structure.

4. Money in a Modern Economy (Lectures 15) Concept of Money in a Modern Economy; Monetary Aggregates; Demand for Money; Quantity Theory of Money; Liquidity Preference and Rate of Interest; Money supply and Credit creations; Monetary Policy

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Gain a deeper and wider understanding on how the macro economy functions.
2. Draw inferences as to what corrective actions need to be taken when the economy moves through certain macroeconomic issues.
3. Judge as to which measure of macroeconomic policy needs to be adopted when the economy moves through certain macroeconomic problems.
4. Draw inferences on the solutions that plague an economy at the macroeconomic level.

References:

Main text Abel, Andrew B, Bens Bernanke and Dean Croushore (2011) Macroeconomics, 7th edition. Pearson, Boston.

Blanchard, Oliver (2009).Macroeconomics, 5th edition. Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Case, Karl E. and Ray C. Fair(2007) Principles of Economics, 8th edition.Pearson Education.

Dornbusch, Fischer and Statz (2010).Macroeconomics, 11th edition.McGraw Hill,New Delhi.
Hyman, David N. (1997).Macroeconomics. Irwin, Chicago.

Mankiw, N. Gregory (latest edition).Macroeconomics.Worth Publishers, New Delhi

COURSE: Macroeconomics-II

Course Code: ECC 104

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To familiarize students on the paradigm shifts and ground realities related to the Indian and Goan economy with special focus on the post-reforms period.

Syllabus :

1.IS-LM Analysis (Lectures 15) Derivation of IS and LM functions; Shifts in IS curve and LM curve; Simultaneous Equilibrium in the Goods Market and Money Market.

2.Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply (Lectures 15) The concept of aggregate demand; Derivation of aggregate demand curve; Shifts in aggregate demand curve; The concepts of aggregate supply and aggregate supply curve; Short run aggregate supply curve; Shifts in short run aggregate supply curve; Macroeconomic equilibrium, long-run aggregate supply curve.

3.Inflation and Unemployment (Lectures 15) Concept of Inflation; Determinants of Inflation; Unemployment: Meaning and types; the relationship between Inflation and Unemployment: Philips curve in the short run and long run.

4.Economic Fluctuations and Macroeconomic Policy (Lectures 15) Business Cycles: meaning and features; Phases of a Business Cycle; Theories of Business Cycles; The role of Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy in Economic Stabilization.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

Determine as to which macroeconomic policy would be suitable during different phases of boom or bust

2. Determine the role and functions of the central bank of the country

3. Point out the role that financial markets play in the growth of an economy

4. Use new technological payment methods like credit card debit card pay ATM bonds et cetera

References:

Abel, Andrew B, Bens Bernanke and Dean Croushore (2011) Macroeconomics, 7 th edition. Pearson, Boston.

Blanchard, Oliver (2009).Macroeconomics, 5th edition. Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Case, Karl E. and Ray C. Fair(2007) Principles of Economics, 8th edition.Pearson Education.

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Hyman, David N. (1997).Macroeconomics. Irwin, Chicago. Mankiw, N. Gregory (latest edition).Macroeconomics.Worth Publishers, New Yor

COURSE: Industrial relations and labour welfare –I**Course Code: ECG 105****Credits: 04****Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)****Course Objectives:** To familiarize students with different aspects of labour welfare.**Syllabus :**

1. Introduction (lectures 12) Concept and definition of Labour Welfare; Theories and Principles of Labour Welfare; Need for Labour Welfare in India.
2. Labour Welfare Practices (lectures 12) Welfare Facilities in Western and Eastern Europe and the USA; Health and Welfare measures at place of work.
3. Labour Welfare Practices in India (lectures 12) Sanitary and Hygienic Facilities – Rest Facilities, Feeding Facilities, Medical Facilities, Occupational and Health Services, Family Planning, Crèche, Housing, Transport Facilities, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, Educational Facilities and Cooperative and Savings Facilities.
4. Agencies for Labour Welfare (lectures 12) Welfare work by Central Government; Welfare work by State Governments; Welfare work by Employers; Welfare work by Workers Organizations; Welfare work by Municipalities; Welfare work by Social Service Agencies. 5. Social Security Measures (lectures 12) Social Insurance and Social Assistance; ILO and Social Security; Indian Social Security System

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Assess the aspects of labour welfare and derive the possible solutions among the various agencies implementing the labour welfare.
2. Classify and develop measures of settlement of industrial disputes.
3. Modify the traditional justification given by the employer to employees.

References:

Punekar, S.D., Deodhar, S.B. and Saraswathi Sankaran (2014).

Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations, 14th reprint Ed. Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi. References Mamoria C.B., Mamoria S., S.V. Gankar (2005).

Dynamics of Industrial Relations, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi. Monappa A., Ranjit M., and P. Selvaraj (2014).

Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Tata McGraw Hill Education. Sarma, A. M. (2013), Industrial Relations, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi. Sinha, R. N., et. Al (2009), Industrial Relations, Trade Unions and Labour Legislations, Pearson Education, New Delhi

COURSE: Industrial relations and labour welfare –II

Course Code: ECG 106

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To make students understand the issues of industrial relations and the machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes

Syllabus :

1. Trade Unions (lectures 12) Concept and definition; Trade Unionism in advanced countries (UK and USA); History of Labour Movement in India; Birth of Indian Trade Union Movement.
2. Industrial Relations (lectures 12) Basic outline: Peculiarity of industrial work, evolution and definition of Industrial Relations; Theory of Industrial Relations; Environmental or External Theories.
3. Collective Bargaining (lectures 12) Concept, pre-requisites and elements of the system of Collective Bargaining in the Indian context; Models of Collective Bargaining in industrialized countries.
4. Industrial Relations in India (lectures 12) Historical perspective; Government's Role; Instructional Framework; Collective Bargaining; Legal Framework; Issues in Industrial Relations; Challenges Faced; Industrial Relations in the Informal Sector.
5. Machinery for the Settlement of Industrial Disputes (lectures 12) Methods of Resolving Industrial Disputes: Negotiation, Code of Discipline, Workers Participation in Management (concept and goals of participation) - experience of other countries; Indian experience.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Assess the aspects of labour welfare and derive the possible solutions among the various agencies implementing the labour welfare.
2. Classify and develop measures of settlement of industrial disputes.
3. Modify the traditional justification given by the employer to employees.

References :

R Punekar, S.D., Deodhar, S.B. and Saraswathi Sankaran (2014). Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations, 14th reprint Ed. Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

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Trade Unions and Labour Legislations, Pearson Education, New Delhi. Singh, J K. (2002), Labour Economics: Principles, Problems and Practices, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

COURSE: Financial Economics-I

Course Code: ECS 103

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: : To equip students with basics of investment and working of financial ratios..

Syllabus :

1. Introduction to Investment (8 Lectures) Nature, meaning and importance of Investments; Investments in financial and non-financial assets.

2. Forms of Financial Investments (16 Lectures) Money market securities; common and preferred stock; Corporate, government and public sector bonds; alternative forms of investment; Characteristics and importance.

3. Investment and Returns (16 Lectures) Interest rates, Dividends, Capital Gains; Time value of money; Inflation and returns; Measuring investment returns; Risk and risk factors; Measuring investment risks

4. Financial Ratios (20 Lectures) Types, Importance, Calculations, Interpretations and Limitations.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1) The student will be able to work with financial ratios.

2) The students will be equipped with the basics of Investment.

References:

Pandey I. M. (2015) Financial Management, 11th Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Bodie Zvi, Alex Kane, Alan J. Marcus and Pitabas Mohanty (2015), Investments, 10th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

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Maheshwari S. N. (2015), Management Accounting and Financial Control, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi. Bhole,

L.M. (2009): Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi Bhole,

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Keith Redhead,(1998): Financial Derivatives, Prentice- Hall of India, New Delhi

Kohn, Meir (2009): Financial Institutions and Markets, Oxford University Press, Indian Edition.

Ohlson, J.A. (1987): Theory of Financial Markets and Institutions, North Holland, Amsterdam.

Pilbeam Keith (1998): Finance and Financial Markets, Palgrave , New Delhi.

Vijay Baskar P and.Mahapatra, B. (2002): Derivatives Simplified, Sage publications, New Delhi

COURSE: Financial Economics- II

Course Code: ECS 104

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: : To understand security market and its regulatory framework in the context of it's functioning

Syllabus :

1. Security Market (8 Lectures) Primary and secondary; Composition and organizations; Security market indexes; Security Markets in India; Nature and Composition of Regulatory Framework in India.
2. Valuation (16 Lectures) Valuation of bonds and common stock; Fundamental analysis; Technical analysis; Efficient markets theory.
3. Derivatives (20 Lectures) Hedging and arbitrage; Arbitrage pricing theory; Futures and Options, and Swaps.
4. Portfolio Analysis (16 Lectures) Portfolio diversification and performance evaluation.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

- 1)The student will be able to understand portfolio analysis and understand the importance of portfolio diversification.
- 2) The students will have a basic understanding about fundamental analysis and technical analysis.

References :

Bodie Zvi, Alex Kane, Alan J. Marcus and Pitabas Mohanty (2015), Investments, 10th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi References

Pandey I. M. (2015) Financial Management, 8 th Edition ,Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

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Bhole, L.M. (2009): Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

Bhole, L.M. (2000): Indian Financial Financial System, Chugh Publications, Allahabad.

Edwards, F.R. and Ma, C.W. (1992): Futures and Options, McGraw Hill, New York.

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Kohn, Meir (2009): Financial Institutions and Markets, Oxford University Press, Indian Edition.

Ohlson, J.A. (1987): Theory of Financial Markets and Institutions, North Holland, Amsterdam.

Pilbeam Keith (1998): Finance and Financial Markets, Palgrave , New Delhi.

Singh, Preeti (2000): Investment Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Vijay Baskar P and.Mahapatra, B. (2002): Derivatives Simplified, Sage Publications, New Delhi

COURSE: Indian Economy -I

Course Code: ECC 105

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To familiarize students on the paradigm shifts and ground realities related to the Indian and Goan economy with special focus on the post-reforms period.

Syllabus :

1. Economic Development of Indian Economy (15 lectures) Major features of the economy at Independence; growth and development (in brief); Income & Non-Income Indices (GDP, standard of living, foreign trade, PQLI and HDI).
2. Population and Human Development (15 lectures) Demographic trends and issues; National Population Policy (2000); Education, Health and Malnutrition.
3. Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment (15 lectures) Meaning, causes, trends, effects, policies and inter-relationship; Regional characteristics of income distribution and poverty.
4. Goan Economy (15 lectures) Demographic features of Goan population (comparison between 1961 and 2011); Agriculture (including fisheries), Industry (including mining), Service Sector (with special reference to tourism); State Public Finances.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

- 1) Determine the different changes that have taken place in the Indian and Goan economy
- 2) Formulate policies and solutions with regards to Indian and Goan economy

References :

Datt Gaurav & Mahajan Ashwani (2016). Indian Economy. S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Government of Goa (2016-17), Economic Survey.

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Basu, Kaushik and A. Maertens (Eds) (2013). The New Oxford Companion to Economics, Oxford University Press.

Dhingra, Ishwar C (2014). Indian Economy. Sultan Chand, New Delhi. Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen (2013).

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COURSE: Indian Economy-II

Course Code: ECC 106

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To provide an overview on the policies and outcomes related to the Indian economy with special focus on the post-reforms period.

Syllabus :

1. Policies and Performance of the Agricultural Sector (15 lectures) Significance of agriculture in Indian economy; growth and productivity; role of technology; pricing; marketing.

2. Policies and Performance of the Industrial Sector (15 lectures) Significance of industry in Indian economy; Industrial Policy of 1991; structural composition of Indian industrial sector; small scale industries (case for and against); public sector (role and performance); competition policy.

3. Policies and Performance of the Service Sector (30 lectures) Significance of services in the Indian economy; Banking and Finance: Role, forms and trends; Trends, composition and performance of health, education, IT, transport, energy, communication and tourism sectors.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

- 1) Appraise and judge the various outcomes that would be beneficial for the Indian economy
- 2) Compute and analyse the different growth trends with respect to the Indian economy

References :

Datt Gaurav & Mahajan Ashwani (2016). Indian Economy. S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Government of Goa (2016-17), Economic Survey.

Agarwal A N & Agarwal M K (2017) Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

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Misra, S.K. and Puri, V.K. (2014). Indian Economy. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai

COURSE: Public Finance -I Course

Code: ECC 107

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To introduce students to the preparation of the budget and its role in macroeconomic management, and to expose them to the financial transfers between different tiers of the government in the Indian context.

Syllabus :

1. Nature and Scope of Public Finance (10 lectures) Definition and scope: normative and positive aspects; Distinction between public and private finance; Public and private goods: features and dissimilarities; Merit goods (concept); Market failure: market failure due to non rival consumption, non-excludability and combined causes; Role of public sector; Maximum Social Advantage: theory and limitations
2. Fiscal Policy (10 lectures) Objectives: Full Employment, Economic Stabilization, Economic Growth, Price Stability, Balance of Payments; Functional Finance: concept; Tools of Fiscal Policy: Keynesian Demand side fiscal policy - Automatic fiscal stabilizers, Discretionary fiscal stabilizers; Supply side fiscal policy – basic approach.
3. Budgeting Techniques (10 lectures) Concept of Budget: Meaning, features and importance/purpose of budget; Budgeting (concept); Programme Budgeting (concept); Performance Budgeting (concept, principles, advantages and disadvantages; comparison of performance and programme budgeting); Incremental budgeting (concept, significance and limitations); Zero based budgeting (meaning, methodologies and limitations).
4. Budgetary Process (15 lectures) Process of preparation and passing of budgets in India; Structure of a Budget in India: Revenue and Capital account of Central Govt., Balanced and

unbalanced budgets: Types of unbalanced budgets (surplus and deficit budgets) - concept and implications; Concept of fiscal imbalance: Revenue, Fiscal, Primary and Budgetary deficits; Budgetary Reforms: Expenditure reforms, Tax reforms, FRBM Act 2013.

5. Fiscal Federalism in India (15 lectures) Centre-State Financial Relations: Division of powers and division of resources under the Constitution of India; Finance Commission of India and sharing of resources as per the latest Finance Commission; Local finance: Local bodies and their functions, finances of local bodies; State Finance Commission.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Define and describe the nature of public finance and distinguish between private and public finance.
2. Identify the tools of fiscal policy and justify their use in achieving macroeconomic objectives of fiscal policy.
3. Differentiate between various budget techniques and analyse their effectiveness under variety of circumstances outlining the advantages and disadvantages of each technique.
4. Describe and analyse the union budget and compare it with earlier budgets of the government
5. Describe the centre-state financial relations and critically evaluate them.

References:

Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (2015). Public Finance in Theory and Practice. 16th Reprint edition, Tata Mc-Graw Hill, New Delhi. References Goa University, Taleigao Plateau, Goa. Page 8 Government of India, Report of the 14th Finance Commission.

Government of India, (2016-17), Economic Survey Houghton, J. M. (1970).

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Musgrave, R. (1959). A Theory of Public Finance, McGraw Hill, Tokyo. Reserve Bank of India, (2017) State Finances: A Study of Budgets, India. Sury, M.M. (1990).

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Tyagi, B. P. (2015), Public Finance, Jai Prakash Nath & Co. Meerut, India.

Bhatia, H. L. (2017), Public Finance, 28th Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

COURSE: Public Finance-II

Course Code: ECC 108

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To introduce students to the role of revenue and expenditure in macroeconomic management.

Syllabus :

1. Revenue Generation (10 lectures) Sources of Revenue: Tax and non-tax sources of revenue; relative importance of tax and non-tax revenue in India (trends of last 5 years); Equity (concept); Ability to Pay Theory: objective and subjective indices; Benefits Received Theory: implications and evaluation.

2. Taxation (10 lectures) Direct and Indirect taxes: distinction, relative importance (merits & demerits); Progressive and proportional taxes: concept, advantages of proportional taxes, advantages of progressive taxes; Regressive and Degressive Taxation: concepts.; Canons of Taxation (Adam Smith); Structure of tax rates (brief account of India's tax structure as per latest budget); Tax rates and Tax yields: Laffer curve; Concept of Impact, Shifting and Incidence of Tax: statutory and economic incidence and tax shifting; Effects of taxation: Efficiency and allocative effect on production and distribution.

3. Indian Tax System (10 lectures) Direct taxes: Income tax, Corporate tax, Wealth tax, Capital gains tax, Inheritance tax, Expenditure tax; Indirect taxes: Excise duty, Custom duty, Sales tax, Entertainment tax, Service tax, Octroi duty; Tax reforms in India: Kelkar Committee; GST (rationale and working).

4. Public Expenditure (15 lectures) Growth of Public Expenditure: Adolph Wagner's approach; Classification of Public Expenditure: Dalton's, Hicks, Benefit, Functional and Agency; Canons of Public Expenditure; Growth (trends of 5 years prior to current year) and effects of Public Expenditure in India; Concepts of pump priming and compensatory spending and their effectiveness as antidepressive measures; Cost-benefit approach: types of benefits and costs, measurement of benefits and costs.

5. Public Debt (15 lectures) Public debt: meaning, classification and importance; Sources of public borrowing: internal and external; Burden of internal and external debt; Shifting of burden of public debt; Methods of debt redemption; Size and growth of Public Debt in India (trends prior to 5 years to the current year); Debt management: Concept and debt management policy in India.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Define and explain the important concepts related to public revenue and theory related to it.
2. Distinguish between direct and indirect taxes with examples and analyse their merits and limitations.
3. Outline and summarise the Indian tax system.
4. Describe and evaluate public expenditure and public debt policy of the government.

References :

Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (2015). Public Finance in Theory and Practice. 16th Edition, Tata Mc-Graw Hill, New Delhi.

Government of India, Report of the 14th Finance Commission. Government of India, (2016-17), Economic Survey Houghton, J. M. (1970).

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. Bhatia, H. L. (2017), Public Finance, 28th Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

COURSE: Growth and Development -I

Course Code: ECD 111

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: :To develop the student's ability to understand the dynamics of change in the economy and society from a theoretical framework.

Syllabus :

1. Economic Growth and Development (lectures 20) Meaning of Economic Growth and Development; Measuring Development and Development Gap; Per Capita Income, Human Development Index, Human Poverty Index; Other dimensions of the Development Gap: Unemployment, Education, Inequality and Distribution of Income, Growth and Distribution, Nutrition and Health, Poverty, Famine and Entitlements, Food Production, Basic Needs; The characteristics of Underdevelopment.

2. Land and Labour (lectures 10) Land: The Role of Agriculture in Development, The Supply Response of Agriculture, The Interdependence of Agriculture and Industry; Labour: Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour, Rural-Urban Migration and Urban Unemployment, Disguised Unemployment (types and measurement).

3. Capital (lectures 10) The Role of Capital in Development; The Capital-Output Ratio; Investment in Human Capital; Obstacles to Development: Dualism, the process of Cumulative Causation, Regional Inequalities, The Conflicting Role of Population Growth in the Development Process.

4. Theories of Economic Growth and Development (lectures 20) Contribution of Smith, Ricardo, Malthus and Marx (in brief); Balanced and Unbalanced Growth, Model of the Low-level Equilibrium Trap, Critical Minimum Effort Thesis; Neo-Classical Growth Theory: Solow-Swan; New Growth Theories: Romer-Lucas.

Course outcome: At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- 1) Compare between different growth models and judge which of them is better suited for an economy.
- 2) Point out deficiencies of certain growth models with respect to other models

References :

Thirlwall, A.P. (2006). Growth and Development with special reference to Developing Economies, 8th Edition. Palgrave Macmillan, London.

Gillis M., Perkins D.H, Roemer M. and Snodgrass D.R. (1983). Economic Development.

W.W. Norton & Co, New York. Hayami, Yujiro and Godo, Yoshihisa (2008).

Development Economics - From the Poverty to the Wealth of Nations. Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Meier G.M. and Rauch J.E. (2005).

Leading issues in Economic Development, 6th Edition. Oxford University Press, New Delhi Ray, Debraj (1998).

Development Economics. Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Todaro, Michael P. and Smith, Stephen (2014). Economic Development, 12th edition. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

Yotopoulos, Ran A. and Nugent, Jeffery B. (1976). Economics of Development-Empirical Investigation, Harper & Row Publisher, New York

COURSE: Growth and Development-II

Course Code: ECD 112

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: :To acquaint the students with the role of technological progress in development and to familiarize them with the institutional set-up promoting economic development

Syllabus :

1. Technological Progress and Development (lectures 15) Marx versus Kuznets Pattern of Economic Growth: Technological conditions of the two Growth Patterns; Sources and types of Technological Progress (Capital and Labour saving); Technological Progress of Societies; Learning by Doing.

2. Institutions and Economic Systems (lectures 15) The Economic Functions of the Market and the State; The Rise and Fall of Developmentalist Models; Success and Failure of the New Developmental Market Economies; Resurgence of Market Liberalism and its consequences.

3. The Role of Community in Economic Development (lectures 15) The Economic Functions of Community; Rural Organization in Developing Economies; The Community in Market Development; Towards an Optimal combination of the Community, the Market and the State.

4. Institutional Reforms and Freedom (lectures 15) Role of Institutional Reforms; Amartya Sen's Institutional Freedoms as Ends and Means of Development: Political Freedoms; Economic Facilities; Social Opportunities; Transparency Guarantees; Protective Security.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

- 1) Provide a critical assessment of the different growth models
- 2) Formulate growth models as per the problems that would be faced in different economies

References :

Hayami, Yujiro and Godo Yoshihisa (2008). Development Economics - From the Poverty to the Wealth of Nations. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Gillis M, Perkins D.H, Roemer M. and Snodgrass D.R. (1983).Economic Development.

W.W. Norton & Co, New York. Meier G.M. and Rauch J.E. (2005).

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Sen, Amartya (1999). Development as Freedom. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

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Yotopoulos, Ran A.and Nugent, Jeffery B. (1976).

Economics of Development-Empirical Investigation. Harper & Row Publisher, New York.

COURSE: International Economics -I

Course Code: ECC 109

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To provide the students theoretical background to understand the functioning of the global economy

Syllabus :

1. Comparative Advantage and Terms of Trade (15 lectures) Internal and International Trade; Concepts of Absolute and Comparative Cost (weaknesses of the Comparative Cost doctrine); Comparative Advantage in terms of Opportunity Cost; Theory of Reciprocal Demand; Terms of Trade: Different Terms of Trade Indexes (Net Barter, Gross Barter, Income, Single and Double Factoral), Factors influencing Terms of Trade; Prebisch-Singer Thesis.

2. Contemporary Trade Theories (15 lectures) Factor Endowments Theory: Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem and Factor-Price Equalisation Theorem; Leontief Paradox; Rybczynski theorem; Stolper-Samuelson theorem; Factor Intensity Reversal; Trade based on Economies of Scale, Differentiated Products, Technological Gaps, Product Cycles, Differences in Tastes

3. Trade Barriers (20 lectures) Protectionism versus Free Trade (merits and weaknesses); Trade Barriers: Tariffs (types and effects); Quotas (concept and types); Exchange Control (concept, objectives, methods, and weaknesses); Dumping (concept and weaknesses); Voluntary Export Restraints (concept); Export Subsidies (concept); Dual Exchange Rates (concept); Discriminatory Procurement (concept); Eco Labeling (concept); Counter Trade

(concept); International Cartels (concept) [examples of merits and/or weaknesses to be highlighted].

4. Growth of Trade and Globalisation (10 lectures) Growth of International Trade (post-1991); Trade in Goods and Services; India's Foreign Trade: Value, Composition and Direction (post-1991); Globalisation: Factors/Drivers contributing towards Globalisation of Trade; Impact of Globalisation (positive and negative)

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Explain and elaborate various concepts related to international trade, evaluate the fundamental theories of international trade.
2. Explain and critically appraise the contemporary trade theories.
3. Compare and analyse arguments for and against the free trade v/s protection policy and methods of protection policy.
4. Describe the trends and composition in India's foreign trade since 1991 and also analyse the impact of globalisation.

References :

Francis (2008). International Economics. Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.

Carbaugh, Robert J. (2000): International Economics. South Western Publishers, Cincinnati Ohio. Krugman, P.R., Obstfeld, M. and Melitz M. (2015).

International Economics: Theory and Policy. Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Salvatore, D. (2013). International Economics. Wiley International, New York.

COURSE: International Economics-II

Course Code: ECC 110

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: : To introduce the students to the impact of global trade in commodities and services, and the institutions that govern them

Syllabus :

1. Balance of Payments (10 lectures) Meaning and Structure of Balance of Payments; Balance and Equilibrium in Balance of Payments; Types and Causes of Disequilibrium; Corrective Measures: Exchange Rate (devaluation/revaluation), Monetary measures (expansion/contraction of money supply, exchange control and changes in interest rates) and Fiscal measures (taxes and public spending).
2. Foreign Exchange Market and Exchange Rates (20 lectures) Foreign Exchange Market: Functions, Instruments and Participants; Theories of Exchange Rate Determination: Purchasing Power Parity theory and Balance of Payments theory (including demerits); Types of Foreign Exchange rates: Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates, Managed Float, Spot and Forward Exchange Rates; Factors influencing exchange rates; Exchange Rate Policy: Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System, Introduction to Currency Convertibility; Hedging and Exchange Rate Risk Management.
3. Global Resource Movements (15 lectures) International Capital Flows: Forms, Role, Factors influencing International Capital Flows, Effects of International Capital Movements,

Migration of Human Capital (types), Brain Drain (concept and effects); Multinational Corporations (merits and demerits).

4. Regional Economic Integration and International Institutions (15 lectures) Forms, Objectives and Effects of Economic Integration; Trading Blocs: EU, NAFTA and SAFTA (origin, objectives and evaluation); IMF and IBRD: objectives and functions; WTO: objectives and structure; WTO Agreements (AoA, GATS, TRIPS and TRIMS).

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Explain and evaluate the working of various international institutions and trading blocs.
2. Outline and describe various global resource movements and analyse their effects.
3. Critically evaluate the fixed v/s flexible exchange rate system.
4. Explain the composition of balance of payment, exchange rate and analyse the various corrective measures to correct balance of payments disequilibrium.

References :

Cherunilam, Francis (2008). International Economics. Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.

Carbaugh, Robert J. (2000): International Economics. South Western Publishers, Cincinnati Ohio.

Krugman, P.R., Obstfeld, M. and Melitz M. (2015).

International Economics: Theory and Policy. Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Salvatore, D. (2013). International Economics. Wiley International, New York.

COURSE: Research Methodology –I

Course Code: ECD 113

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: : To equip students with basic methods of scientific research.

Syllabus :

1. Introduction to Research (20 lectures) Scientific Methods of Research; Process of Scientific Method; Criteria of Scientific Methods of Research; Social Research: Assumptions and Steps; Problems of Research in Social Sciences: Quantification, Organizing Controlled Experiments, Replication and Verification; Criteria of Good Research.
2. Hypothesis (10 lectures) Meaning, Importance and Sources of Hypothesis; Characteristics of Good Hypothesis; Difficulties in Formulating Hypothesis; Testing Hypothesis.
3. Research Methods (15 lectures) Different type of Research Methods: Social Survey, Case Study, Experimental Method and Statistical Method (definition, features, importance and limitations).
4. Empirical Investigations (15 lectures) Sources of Primary and Secondary Data; Census and Sampling Methods; Different Types of Samples: Simple Random, Stratified, Serially Stratified, Systematic, Cluster, Multistage and Sequential; Sampling and Non-sampling Errors.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Understand and describe various concepts and methods related to scientific research.
2. Apply their knowledge in formulating hypothesis, analysing different types of hypotheses and research methods and apply it in collection of data in their project which they will take up at their third year level.
3. Test the hypothesis by preparing the tools of data collection by choosing appropriate sampling technique

References :

- Kumar, Ranjit (2011). Research Methodology. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Adams John and Khan Hafiz (2014). Research Methods for Business and Social Science Students. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Bell, J. (1999). Doing your Research Project. Viva Books, New Delhi. Bordens, Kenneth (2006). Research Design and Methods. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Bryman, Alan (2004). Social Research Methods. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Cooper, Donald (2008). Business Research Methods. McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- Denicolo, Pam and Becker, Lucinda (2012). Developing Research Proposals. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Flick, Uwe (2011). Introducing Research Methodology. Sage Publications, New Delhi
- Gupta, Mukul and Gupta, Deepa (2011). Research Methodology. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Guthrie, Gerard (2010). Basic Research Methods. Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
- Henn, Matt and Weinstein, Mark (2009). A Critical Introduction to Social Research. Sage Publications, New Delhi. Kothari, C.R. (2004). Research Methods. Wishwas Publications, New Delhi.
- Krishnaswami, O.R. and Ranganatham, M. (2014). Methodology of Research in Social Sciences. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Mukherjee, Pratha (2000). Methodology in Social Research. Sage Publications, New Delhi Neuman,
- W. Lawrence (2000). Social Research Methods. Allyn and Bacon, Boston.
- Saunders, Mark and Lewis Philip (2011). Research Methods for Business Students. Pearson, New Delhi.
- Somekh, Bridget and Lewin Cathy (2011). Theory and Methods in Social Research. Sage Publications , New Delhi.
- Silverman, David (2011). Qualitative Research,. Sage Publications. New Delhi.

COURSE: Research Methodology-II

Course Code: ECD 114

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To equip students with the application of scientific methods of research

Syllabus :

1. Data Collection and Presentation (15 lectures) Schedules, Questionnaire, Interview, Observations (definition, features, importance and limitations); Classification of Data; Tables; Frequency Distribution; Graphical Presentation of Data: Histograms, Frequency Polygons, Cumulative Frequency Curves, Pie charts.
2. Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion (15 lectures) Mean, Median and Mode; Mean Deviation; Variance; Standard Deviation; Skewness and Kurtosis.
3. Simple Correlation and Regression (20 lectures) Scatter Diagrams; Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation; Spearman's Rank Correlation; Coefficient of Regression; Curve Fitting; Time Series Analysis: Smoothing by Moving Average Methods; Trend; Cyclical, Seasonal and Irregular Variations; Least Squares Method of Curve Fitting; Deseasonalising Time Series.
4. Report Writing (10 lectures) Preparation of Synopsis; Explaining the Research Problem and Preparation of References (distinction between Bibliography); Techniques for Referencing; Methods of Review of Literature; Preparation of Articles for Journals; Books; Preparation of Abstracts; Research Report Writing.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to:*

1. Describe the various tools of data collection and choose the appropriate statistical technique to analyse the data and come to conclusion.
2. Apply their knowledge in preparing project report in scientific manner when they complete their project work at third year level.

References :

Kumar, Ranjit (2011). Research Methodology. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Adams John and Khan Hafiz (2014). Research Methods for Business and Social Science Students. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Bell, J. (1999). Doing your Research Project. Viva Books, New Delhi.

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COURSE: Environmental Economics-I

Course Code: ECD 115

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To understand the environment-economy inter-linkages and the consequences of economic processes on the environment.

Syllabus :

- 1) Economy and Environment (15 lectures)
Environment Economics (concept): Inter-linkages between Economy and Environment. Markets and the Environment - The Power of Markets, Market Failure, Markets for the Environment. Biological Diversity as a Resource, Types of Pollutants, Environmental damages not related to emissions, Fundamental balance in economic activity.
- 2) Valuing the Environment: Concepts
Meaning of Economic Value: Economic Value of the Environment, Cost-benefit Analysis, Uses of Environmental CBA, Other uses of Environmental valuation, Environment Impact Assessment and Economic Impact Assessment.
- 3) Valuing the Environment Methods :
Stated Preference Methods, Contingent Valuation and Choice Experiment, Revealed Preference Methods, Hedonic Pricing Method, Travel Cost Models, Production Function Approaches, Benefits Transfer.

- 4) Economic Growth, Environment and Sustainable Development
Economic Growth and Development - Predictions from the past, Growth and the Environment. The Environmental Kuznets Curve, Broadening the Issue: The Economics of Sustainable Development, Measuring Sustainability.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to :*

1. Survey the environmental problem in the given economy.
2. Generate the possible solution within the permissible limits concerning emissions, residuals etc.
3. Formulate a plan of action to save cost and protect environment.

Main text

Field Barry (2010), Environmental Economics: An Introduction McGraw Hill

References

Berck, Peter and Helfand, Gloria (2010) Economics of the Environment. Prentice Hall, U.S.A

Bhattacharya, Rabindra (2014) Environmental Economics : An Indian Perspective Oxford, New Delhi.

Hanley. N, Shogren. J, and Ben White (2013) Introduction to Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, U.K.

Katar Singh, Anil Shishodia (2015) Environmental Economics: Theory and Applications. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

COURSE: Environmental Economics-II

Course Code: ECD 116

Credits: 04

Lectures: 60 (1 hour each)

Course Objectives: To understand the environment-economy inter-linkages and the consequences of economic processes on the environment.

Syllabus :

1. Trade and The Environment (12 lectures)
Gains from Trade, Extending the Basic Trade Model to include the Environment, Empirical Evidence on the Trade Effects of Environment Regulation, International Trade Agreement and the Environment.
2. The Economics of Climate Change (12 lectures)
International Environmental Problems, The Challenge of International Co-ordination. The Benefits and Costs of International Co-operation. The Nature of Environmental Problem in Developing Countries, Contribution of Industrialized Countries to Emissions, Recent Global Initiatives to address Climate Change Concerns.
3. Forests (12 lectures)
Benefits of Forests, Forest Distribution and Losses, Economic Theories of Deforestation. Tropical Deforestations and Poverty, Forestry Managements, Preservation of Natural Forests, Policies for Rainforest Conservation.
4. The Economics of Water Pollution (12 lectures)

Introduction. The Costs of Water Pollution Control. Non-point source Water Pollution. Measuring Water Quality Benefits, Problems for Cost Benefit Analysis of water quality improvements.

5. Non-renewable Natural Resources and Energy (12 lectures)
Natural Resources, Types, The Extraction of Non-renewable Resources. Meaning Resource Scarcity, Methods of Resource Conservation, Global Energy Demand and Supply, Global Issues in Energy Policy.

Course outcome: *At the end of the course, students will be able to :*

1. Survey the environmental problem in the given economy.
2. Generate the possible solution within the permissible limits concerning emissions, residuals etc.
3. Formulate a plan of action to save cost and protect environment.

Main text

Field Barry (2010), Environmental Economics: An Introduction McGraw Hill

References

Berck, Peter and Helfand, Gloria (2010) Economics of the Environment. Prentice Hall, U.S.A

Bhattacharya, Rabindra (2014) Environmental Economics : An Indian Perspective Oxford, New Delhi.

Hanley. N, Shogren. J, and Ben White (2013) Introduction to Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, U.K.

Katar Singh, Anil Shishodia (2015) Environmental Economics: Theory and Applications. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

