

Netaji Subhas Open University

POST GRADUATE IN ECONOMICS (PGEC)

Eligibility: B.A./B.Sc in Economics /B.Com or Graduate of any other discipline with Mathematics (10+2+3)

Duration- 2 Years 20 papers (4 credit each) Full marks: 1000

Learning Objectives: This programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop indepth knowledge of learners in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems. The programme has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills and train learners in the collection and analysis of the data using their software skills and it also offers specialized optional courses, that allow learners to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The programme seeks to prepare learners to develop critical thinking to carry out investigation about various socio-economic issues objectively while bridging the gap between theory and practice. It also aims to equip the student with skills to analyze problems, formulate a hypothesis evaluate and validate results and draw reasonable conclusions thereof. The programme will help to prepare learners for pursuing research or careers that provide employment through entrepreneurship and innovative methods. Since today's unemployment problem can also be solved by developing the micro and small entrepreneurship, the programme prepares learners to develop own thinking /opinion regarding current national or international policies and issues and create awareness to become a rational and an enlightened citizen.

Expected Learning Outcomes: At the end of the programme, the learners will have adequate competency in the frontier areas of economic theories and methods. The learners will acquire additional specialization through optional courses. They will be able to use common software for analysis of economic data. Besides, learners will be able to execute in-depth analysis of economic issues based on their understanding of economic theory, which will not only widen their opportunities for employment, but also help them to pursue their doctoral studies. Keeping the programme objectives in view, the specific learning outcomes of Masters in Economics are: Understanding the basic assumptions in various economic theories and enhance capabilities of developing ideas based on them; to prepare and motivate learners for research studies in Economics especially by developing questionnaire, collecting primary data through field surveys and to provide knowledge of a wide range of econometric techniques using excel or other statistical software. Also, the programme aims to motivate learners to extract or utilize different websites for secondary data collection, generating concepts for various facets of economic studies and gather latest information as required by them.

BASIC STRUCTURE: DISTRIBUTION OF COURSE

Semester 1 : 50x5=250	Semester 2 :50x5=250
Paper 1: History of Economic Thought	Paper 6: Microeconomic Theory
Paper 2: Statistics for Economics	Paper 7: Indian Economy- II
	(Reforms and Contemporary Issues)
Paper 3: Indian Economy-I	Paper 8: Macroeconomic Theory
(Problems & Policies)	
Paper 4: Mathematics for Economics	Paper 9: Basic Econometrics
Paper 5: Economics of the Social Sector	Paper 10: Development Economics (Monojit Sir)
Semester 3: 50x5=250	Semester 4: 50x5=250
Paper 11: Public Economics (Mainak Sir)	Paper 16: Project Work with Computer
	Applications
Paper 12: Financial Economics (Salim Sir)	Special Paper (Either A or B)
Paper 13: Environmental & Resource Economics	A. Agricultural Economics
(Monojit sir)	Paper 17A Agriculture and Economic
	Development
Paper 14: International Economics (Monojit Sir)	Paper 18A: Agricultural Production and
	Farm Management
Paper 15: Growth Economics (Mainak Sir)	Paper 19A: Contemporary Issues in Indian
	Agriculture
	Paper 20A Application of Statistics and
	Econometrics in Agricultural
	Economics
	Or
Marks Distribution:	B. Statistics & Econometrics
2.5x4 (out of 6) = 10	Paper 17B Advanced Statistics
5x4 (out of 6) = 20	Paper 18B Advanced Econometrics-I
10x2 (out of 4) = 20	Paper 19B Advanced Econometrics-II
	Paper 20B Econometric Applications
Total $= 50$	

Semester-1

Paper 1: HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Course objectives: After completion of this paper, learners will be able to critically think about the development of economic ideas, searching into their origins, interrelations, and, in some cases, their results.

Course outcome: This paper will help learners to understand the origin of economics, how economic theories are shaped, and on what basis economic and political policies are structured.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: BEFORE ADAM SMITH

Mercantilism

Richard Cantillon (1680s-1734)

David Hume (1711-76)

Francois Quesnay and the Physiocrats

A.R. J. Turgot (1727-81)

Unit 2: ECONOMIC IDEAS OF ADAM SMITH (1723-90)

Wealth of Nations

Adam Smith's Value Theory

The Returns to the Factors of Production

The Invisible Hand

The Invisible Hands and the Market Economy

International Trade

The Market and the State

Economic Growth

Division of Labour & Technological Progress

Unit 3: THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL: THOMAS ROBERT MALTHUS AND DAVID RICARDO

Thomas Malthus (1776-1834)

The Theory of Population

Malthus and the so-called Corn Law

Malthus' friendship with David Ricardo

David Ricardo (1772-1823)

The Theory of Rent

The Theory of International Trade

The Theory of taxation

Unit 4: KARL MARX AS AN ECONOMIC THEORIST

Life

The Communist Manifesto

Das Capital

Capitalism and Surplus Value

Marx's Labour Theory of Value

Economic Growth

The Falling Rate of Profit and the Breakdown of Capitalism

The Importance of Karl Marx

Unit 5: THE MARGINALIST REVOLUTION: THE DECADE OF 1870s AND BEYOND

William Stanley Jevons (1835-82)

Marginal Utility Theory

Demand and Prices

The Sunspot Theory

Carl Menger (1840-1921)

The Theory of Value

Ernest Engel (1821-96)

The Austrian School:

Eugen Von Bohm-Bawerk

Friedrich Von Wieser

Leon Walras (1834-1910)

Alfred Marshall and Partial Equilibrium Theory

Marshall's Importance

Unit 6: THE MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC THEORY IN THE POST WAR PERIOD

Keynes and the Keynesian Revolution John Hicks (1904-89) and General Equilibrium Theory Paul Samuelson (1915-2009) and Foundations of Economic Theory

References:

- 1. Ahiakpor, J. C. (Ed.). (1998). *Keynes and the Classics reconsidered* (Vol. 63). Springer Science &Business Media.
- 2. Blaug, M. (1997). Economic theory in retrospect. Cambridge university press.
- 3. Cone, Carl (2017). The Evolution of Modern Economic Theory And Other Papers on the History of Economic Thought. Rouledge.
- 4. Hunt, E. K., & Lautzenheiser, M. (2015). *History of economic thought: a critical perspective*. Routledge.
- 5. Marx, K. (1974): Works of Karl Marx.
- 6. Roll, Eric. (1947): A History of Economic Thought. New York: Prentice-Hall.
- 7. Sandelin, B., Trautwein, H. M., & Wundrak, R. (2014). *A short history of economic thought*. Routledge.
- 8. Sandmo, Agnar (2011): *Economics Evolving: A History of Economic Thought* Princeton University Press, Princeton & Oxford.
- 9. Schumpeter, J. A. (2006): History of economic analysis. Routledge.
- 10. Spiegel, H. W. (1991): The growth of economic thought. Duke University Press.
- 11. Staley, Charles E. (1991): A History of Economic Thought: From Aristotle to Arrow. Blackwell Publishers, USA.
- 12. Walker, DonaldA. & Jan van Daal (2014): Leon Walras, *Elements of Theoretical Economics*, Cambridge University Press

Paper 2: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Course Objective: After completion of the course the learner will be able to know the basic statistical applications necessary for economic data analysis.

Course outcome: This course will help learners understand and analyze data to make predictions, develop policies and study market forces.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

Averages and Measures of Central Tendency

The Arithmetic Mean

Weighted mean

Properties of the Arithmetic Mean

Arithmetic mean computed from grouped data

The Median

Median for ungrouped data

Median for grouped data

The Mode

Mode for ungrouped data

Mode for Grouped data

Empirical Relation Mean Median and Mode

The Geometric Mean

The Harmonic Mean

Relation between Arithmetic, Geometric and Harmonic Means

Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles

Unit 2: MEASURES OF DISPERSION

Dispersion or variation

The Range

The Mean Deviation

The Quartile Deviation

Standard Deviation

The coefficient of variation

Unit3: MOMENTS, SKEWNESS AND KURTOSIS

Moments

Definition

Moments for Grouped Data relation between Moments

Computation of Moments for Grouped Data

Charlier's Check and Sheppard's Correction

Moments in Dimensionless form

Skewness

Definition

Different measures of Skewness

Kurtosis

Different Measures of Kurtosis

Population Moments, Skewness and Kurtosis

Unit 4: CORRELATION & REGRESSION

Correlation

Linear correlation

Measures of correlation

Product moment Formula for the linear correlation coefficient

Rank Correlation

Regression

Scatter Diagrams and Regression lines

Standard error of Estimate

Explained and Unexplained Variation

Units 5: INDEX NUMBERS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

Price and Quantity Index Numbers:

Various Formulae

Tests for an index number,

Cost of living Index Number

Uses of index number

Unit 6: INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF PROBABILITY AND DISTRIBUTION

Concept of probability

Probability Theorems, assuming two events only

Applications to the Theorems

Random Variables and related elementary concepts

Discrete and Continuous and Related concepts

Expectation and Variance of Random Variables

Probability Distributions

Discrete: Mean and Variance of Binomial and Poisson distribution

Continuous: properties of normal distribution Concept of Moment Generating Function

References:

1. Larsen, R. J., & Marx, M. L: An introduction to mathematical statistics and its applications (Vol. 2).

Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall., 1986.

- 2. Goon, Gupta and Dasgupta: *Fundamentals of Statistics*, Vol I and Vol II, The World Press Pvt. Ltd.
 - Calcutta.1983.
- 3. Goon, Gupta and Dasgupta: *Fundamentals of Statistics*, Vol I and Vol II, The World Press Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta.1983.
- 4. Das, N. G: Statistical Methods (Part-I & II) M." Das & Co., Calcutta .1977.
- 5. A. L. Nagar, & Das, R. K. *Basic statistics*. Oxford University Press.1983.
- 6. Kenney, J. F., & Keeping, E. S.: *Mathematics of statistics: Part One & two*. D. Van Nostrand Company.1953.
- 7. Bowen and Starr: Basic Statistics for Business and Economics: McGraw-Hill Companies, 1982.
- 8. Michael Barrow: *Statistics for Economics, Accounting and Business Studies*, Pearson Education.2009
- 9. John Mounsey: Introduction to statistical calculations. English Universities Press, 1964.
- 10. Murray Spiegel, R.: Theory and Problems of Statistics in SI Units, IBC.Singapore1972

Paper 3: INDIAN ECONOMY-I (PROBLEMS AND POLICIES)

Course Objectives: After completion of the course the learner will be able to: Know the current issues and problems facing Indian economy with additional knowledge on paradigm shifts and turning points.

Course outcome: This course will help learners understand the country's financial framework, market sizes and business motives. It will also help to understand the forces that drive the prices and markets in India.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Policies Before 1990s

Industrial Policy Resolution 1948; Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956; Industrial Policy Statement, 1977; Industrial Policy of 1980: Industrial Policy, 1985: A Move Towards Liberalization Measure

New Industrial Policy 1991 and After

A Note on Competition Commission of India

Unit 2: LABOUR LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Labour Policy Prior to Independence in India

Constitution and Labour Policy

Labour Policy after Independence

The Labour Laws and Regulations Relating to Working Conditions

The Labour Laws Regulating Employee Relations

Labour Laws and Regulations relating to Wages and Monetary Benefits

Labour Laws and Regulations relating to Social Security

Labour Reform Measures Recently Initiated

Labour Laws: What must be done?

Unit 3: POVERTYAND INEQUALITY

Poverty line; Poverty Measures in India; Government Policy to Combat Poverty; Economic Reforms and Poverty

Concept of Inequality

Inequality Measures

Nature of Inequality in India

Reasons for the rise in Inequality in India and Government Measures

Role of inclusive growth

Unit 4: EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Employment trends

Different Types of Unemployment

Nature of Unemployment Problem

Causes of Unemployment

Extent and Magnitude of Unemployment

Issues of Measurement of Employment and Unemployment

Employment Policy of Government of India:

The Role of MGNREGS for gainful Employment in Rural Areas

Reforms and Employment

Informal Sector and Informalisation of Labour

Social Security Measures in India

Unit 5: FISCAL POLICY

Objectives of Fiscal Policy

Fiscal Policy Reforms since 1991

Fiscal Responsibility in India: FRBM Act

Principles of Fiscal Federalism

Impact of Fiscal Reforms on Fiscal Consolidation

The Finance Commission

Unit 6: TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY

Trade Policy

Import Substitution-based Industrialization; Export-led Growth; Current and Capital Account

Convertibility; Trade Policy prior to 1991; Trade Policy since 1991

FDI Policy

First Phase (1950-1980)

Second Phase (1980-91)

Third Phase (Post -1991)

FII Policy

References

- 1. Bhagwati, J and Desai, P (1970): India: Industrialisation. Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- 2. Bhat T. P. (2013): *Growth and Structural Change in Indian Industries*, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), 2013/2.
- 3. Rangarajan, C (2009): "Paradigm Shifts in Industrial Policy," in C. Rangarajan: *India:Monetary Policy, Financial Stability and Other Essays*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi
- 4. Shetty, S. L. (1978), Structural Retrogression in the Indian Economy since the Mid-Sixties, Economic and Political Weekly.
- 5. Thakur, B, Gupta, R. & Singh, R. (2012), Changing Face of India's Industrial Policies: A Look, *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, Volume 2, Issue 12.
- 6. Uppal, J. S. (1975) *India's economic problems*. Tata McGraw Hill

Paper 4: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS

Course objectives: After completion of the course the learner will be able to know the preliminary mathematical techniques required for economic analysis.

Course outcome: This course will help learners use mathematical tools to describe economic phenomena and make predictions including precise projections and analysis.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: FUNCTIONS AND ITS DERIVATIVE OR DIFFERENTIATION

Definition & Types of functions
Concept of derivative or differentiation
Rules of differentiation
Higher order derivatives
Slope and curvature
Multivariate functions and their derivatives
Higher Oder partial derivatives
Total differential and its rules
Total derivative
Homogeneous function
Euler's theorem
Homothetic function

Unit 2: APPLICATIONS OF FUNCTIONS AND DERIVATIVES IN ECONOMICS

Average and marginal functions
Elasticity of demand
Marginal revenue, marginal Products and marginal cost
Profit maximization
Cost minimization
Slope and curvature of indifference curve and iso-quant

Relation between price elasticity and total expenditure

Unit elastic demand curve

Relation among AR, MR, and price elasticity of demand

Relation among TR, MR, and elasticity of demand -

Elasticity of factor substitution and shape of iso-quant

Properties of Homogenous production function

Homogeneous production functions and returns to scale

Cobb-Douglas production function

Product exhaustion (or Adding up) theorem

Properties of CES production function.

Unit 3: MAXIMA AND MINIMA (EXTREMA) OF FUNCTIONS

Concepts of Maxima and Minima -

Identification of Maxima and Minima –

Points of inflexion

Optimization of Multivariate function

Unconstrained and constrained optimization

Constrained optimization with Larange Multipliers

Sufficient condition for constrained optimization

Application of Maxima and Minima in Economics

Relation between AP and MP

Relation between AC and MC

Profit maximization

Utility maximization with budget constraint

Output maximization with cost constraint

Cost minimization with output constraint

Sign of co-efficients of a cubic cost function

Unit 4: INTEGRATION AND ITS APPLICATION

Definite integral: Properties

Definite integral as an area under a curve

Indefinite integral

Rules of integration

Application of integration in Economics:

Finding out total function from marginal functions

Demand function from elasticity of demand

Indifference curve from MRS function

Iso-quant from MRTS function

Measurement of consumer's surplus and producer's surplus

Unit 5: MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS

Definition

Matrix operations

Different types of matrices

Determinant of a matrix

Properties of determinants

Inverse matrix

Solution of a system of linear equations by matrix inversion method

Hessian determinant and Hessian-bordered determinant

Application of matrix and determinant operations in Economics:

Derivation of Slutsky equation

Leontief static open model-

Cramer's rule for solving IS-LM model

Unit 6: DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

Difference Equation

Solutions of first order and second order difference equation

Differential equation – Solution of a first order differential equation

Application of difference equation (First Order) in Economics

Keynesian dynamic multiplier

Cobweb model

Multiplier and accelerator model of trade

Application of differential equation in Economics

Domar Model of Economic growth

Dynamic Optimization and its Application

References:

- 1. Blume, L. and Simon, C.: Mathematics for Economists, Norton, 1994.
- 2. Bradeley, Teresa: Essential Mathematics for Economics and Business. John Wiley &Sons, 2013
- 3. Chiang, A.C.: Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Third Edition, McGraw-Hill 2005.
- 4. Chiang, A.C. and Wainwright, K.: Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Fourth Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2005.
- 5. Chiang, A.C., Elements of Dynamic Optimization, McGraw-Hill, 1993.
- 6. Dixit, A: Optimization in Economic Theory, Oxford University Press, 1976.
- 7. Henderson, J.M. and Quandt, R.E.: Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, 3rd Edition, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1980.
- 8. Hoy, Michael, John Livernois, Chris McKenna, Ray Rees, and Thanasis
- 9. Stengos. *Mathematics for economics*. MIT press, 2011. Intrilligator: Mathematical Optimization and Economic Theory, Prentice Hall, 1971.
- 10. Sarkhel, Jaydeb and Anindya Bhukta: An *Introduction to Mathematical Techniques for Economic Analysis*. Book Syndicate, Calcutta, 2000
- 11. Shone, Ronald, *Economic Dynamics*, Cambridge University Press, 1997.
- 12. Sydsaeter, K. and Hammond, P.: Mathematics for economic analysis, Pearson Education, 2002.
- 13. Turkington, D. A. (2006): Mathematical tools for economics. Wiley-Blackwell.

Paper 5: ECONOMICS OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR

Course objectives: After studying this paper learners will be able to understand that the ongoing process of economic reform in India is the emerging keen interest in social development and also will realize its mutuality with economic growth.

Course outcome: This paper will help learners understand how the world works, including how political decisions and current events are influenced by resources.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SECTOR

Why Study the Economics of Social Sector? Social Sector and Welfare

Unit 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPRIVATION

Development Indices
Human Development Index (HDI)
Inequality Adjusted HDI
Gender Development Index (GDI)
Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
Deprivation Indices
Uni-Dimensional Measure:
Sen's Index
FGT Index
Multidimensional Deprivation:
Human Poverty Index (HPI),
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
Human Development in an Unequal World

Unit 3: ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

Education as an instrument for economic growth

Demand for education — private demand and social demand
Benefits of education — Direct and indirect benefits,

Effects of education on poverty and income distribution

Effects of education on employment

Policy on Education in India since Independence

Unit 4: ECONOMICS OF HEALTH

Health dimensions of development

Health Inequality and Socio-Economic Status

Determinants of health — poverty, malnutrition and environmental issues

Unit 5: DEMOGRAPHY AND DEVELOPMENT

Fertility decline Theory of demographic transition Demographic dividend India's demographic dividend

Unit 6: ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure as a public good Social and physical infrastructure Role of infrastructure Understanding India's Progress in Social Infrastructure

References:

- 1. Alkire, S. and Foster, J. (2009). Counting and Multidimensional Poverty Measurement. *OPHI Working Paper* 32. University of Oxford, UK.
- 2. Alkire, S. (2002): *Valuing Freedoms Sen's Capability Approach and Poverty Reduction*, Indian Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.
- 3. Banerjee, A. and E. Duflo (2011): *Poor Economics, Public Affairs*, 2011.
- 4. Bardhan., P. and C.Udry .(1999) Population Chapter (Section IV), *Development Microeconomics*, OUP
- 5. Birdsall, N. (1988): Economic Approaches to Population Growth in H. Chenery and T.N. Srinivasan (eds.) *Handbook of Development Economics*, Volume-I, Elsevier Science Pubs. B.V.
- 6. Canning, D., and Pedroni, P. (2004): The Effect of Infrastructure on Long Run Economic Growth, *Working Paper*, Harvard University. web.williams.edu/Economics/wp/pedroniinfrastructure.pdf
- 7. Cowell, F. (1995). Measuring inequality (2nd ed.). Prentice Hall.
- 8. Dinniwidy, C.L. and F. J. Teal. (1996): Principles of Cost-Benefit Analysis for Developing Countries, CUP.
- 9, Drèze, Jean, and Amartya Sen (2015). *An uncertain glory: India and its contradictions*. Princeton University Press, 2013.
- 10. Mehrotra, S. K., & Delamonica, E. (2007). *Eliminating human poverty: macroeconomic and social policies for equitable growth* (Vol. 1, No. 84277-84774), Zed Books.
- 11. Sitaprabhu, K and Sandhya S Iyre (2018): Human Development in an Unequal World. OUP.
- 12. Human Development Reports, Technical Notes: UNDP-various issues
- 13. India Development Report, IGIDR
- 14. India Infrastructure Report, OUP
- 15. India Social Development Report, Council for Social Development, OUP-Various Issues.

Semester- 2

Course Objectives: After completion of the course the learners will be able to: Learn the basic idea of Microeconomics in particular and Economics in general.

Course Outcome: This course will help learners understand how individuals, families and businesses make decisions in the face of limited resources. Learners will understand how to use scarce resources efficiently to achieve economic growth, stability and prosperity.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: INTRODUCTION TO BASICS OF CONSUMPTION

Budget Line

Ordinal vs Cardinal Utility

Indifference Curves

Revealed Preference Theory

Duality approach:

Indirect Utility Function and its properties

Expenditure Function

Consumer surplus

Equivalent and compensating variation

Revealed preference Theory

Unit 2: THEORIES OF PRODUCTION, COST AND PROFIT MAXIMISATION

Production Function:

Various types of Production Function

Leontief Production function

General Concept of Homogeneous production Function and its properties

Cobb-Douglas as representative of Homogenous production function

CES Production Function

Homothetic production function

Isoquants

Properties of Isoquants

Returns to Scale

Finding the optimal Employment of inputs by isoquant and iso-cost lines

Cost function:

Various Types of cost function

Relation between short run cost and long run cost curves

Derivation of LRAC curve from SRAC curve

Economies of scale and Diseconomies of Scale

The learning Curve

Application of duality Approach

Market Structure:

Perfect Competition

Assumptions,

The perfectly competitive firm as a price taker

Short-run equilibrium under perfect competition

Break-even point and Shut down point

Supply curve of the firm under perfect competition

Long run Equilibrium under industry in perfect competition

Monopoly: Basic Theory Sources of monopoly power

Lerner's Degree of monopoly power Profit Maximization in the short- run

Social Cost of monopoly

Price Discrimination under Monopoly: different degrees

Peak Load Pricing

Unit 3: ALTERNATIVE THEORIES OF THE FIRM

Baumol's sales Maximisation model Williamson's model of managerial discretion Marris model of managerial enterprise Full cost pricing rule Behavioural theory of the firm

Unit 4: GAME THEORY

Static Games of Complete Information –
Solution Concepts-Pure and mixed strategy, Nash applications
Dynamic Games of Complete Information and Solution Concepts
Sub-game perfect Nash
Backward induction
Applications

Unit 5: GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM AND WELFARE

Concept of General Equilibrium

Walras Law: Existence, Uniqueness and Stability of General Equilibrium

Two-sector General Equilibrium Models

Compensation Principle:

Kaldor -Hicks -Scitovsky tests

Kaldor- Hicks criterion in terms of utility possibility curve

Scitovsky double criterion

Samuelson's criterion

Little's criterion

A.K. Sen's Approach

Social Welfare Function

Bergson frontier

Arrow's social choice and individual values

Unit 6: ECONOMICS OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

Von Neumann- Morgenstern Utility Function

Preferences over Lotteries

Expected utility theorem— Applications and its critique
Attitude towards Risk

Measures of absolute and relative risk aversion

Moral Hazard and Adverse selection

References:

- 1. Hal R. Varian. *Microeconomic Analysis*, W.W. Norton and Company, 3 rd Edition, 1992.
- 2. Hal R. Varian: *Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach* (Eighth International Student Edition). 2014.
- 3. H. Gravelle and R. Rees. *Microeconomics*, Pearson Education, 3 rd Edition, 2004.
- 4. F. Cowell. *Microeconomics*, Oxford University Press, 2006.
- 5. James M. Henderson and Richard E. Quandt. *Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach*. 3rd Edition, Mcgraw Hill Book Company 1980
- 6. C. Snyder and W. Nicholson, Fundamentals of Microeconomics, Cengage Learning (India), 2010.
- 7. W. Nicholson, *Microeconomic Theory*, The Dryden Press, Japan, 1985.
- 8. Gibbons Robert: Game Theory for applied economists, 1992, Princeton University Press
- 9. E.Silberberg,: *The Structure of Economics: A Mathematical Analysis*, 1990, McGraw Hill, Second Edition.
- 10. Baumol, W.J. Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, PHI, 1977.
- 11. J. Gans, King S, Stonecash R, Mankiw NG. Principles of economics, Cengage Learning; 2011
- 12. Von Neuman, J. and O. Morgenstern: *Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour*. Princeton University Press:1944.

Paper 7: INDIAN ECONOMY-II (REFORMS AND CONTEMPORY ISSUES)

Course Objectives: Building on the more aggregative analysis of trends in the Indian Economy, this course examines sector-specific trends in key indicators and their implications in the post-Independence period

Course Outcome: This course will help learners understand how the changes have led to economic growth and how these have benefitted our country in several ways.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE PATH OF REFORMS

Rationale of economic reforms in India Political economy aspects of reforms Typology of reforms

Unit 2: FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORMS IN INDIA

Reforms in Money Market Reforms in Capital Market Progress after Reforms

Unit 3: MONETARY POLICY

Objectives of Monetary Policy
The Evolution of Monetary Policy Operating Framework
Globalization of Monetary Policy
Changing Contours of Monetary Policy in India

Unit 4: INDIA'S EXTERNAL SECTOR

General overview
Contours of external sector reforms
Joining hands with WTO and its impact on India
Impact assessment of balance of trade and balance of payments position
Impact of capital inflows
Issues related to accumulation of foreign exchange reserves

Unit 5: INDIA'S SERVICES REVOLUTION

Increasing Importance of the Services (or Tertiary) Sector
Trend and Composition within the Tertiary Sector
Growth in the Service sector
Performance of India's services sub -sectors
Factors Responsible for the Spurt in Services Growth
Impact of Service Sector —driven growth on employment and poverty

Unit 6: INDIA'S GROWTH EXPERIENCE

Seven Decades of India's Growth Experience Reforms as Catalyst to the Growth Process

References:

- 1. Kapila, U. (ed.) Indian economy since Independence. 2015-16, Academic Foundation, 27th Rev.Ed.
- 2. Joshi, V. India's long road, the search for prosperity. 2017, Oxford University Press.
- 3. Bhagwati, J and A.Panagariya: India's tryst with destiny. 2014, Harper-Collins Publishers, 2014
- 4. Dreze, J. and A. Sen An Uncertain Glory: India and its contradictions. 2014, Penguin, UK.
- 5. Reddy, Y.V., N. Valluri and P. Ray *Financial and fiscal policies: Crises and new realities*. 2014 Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 6. Nayak, P.B. (ed) *Economic Development of India*. Series: Critical Concepts in Economics, USA: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.2014.

- 7. Mohan, R. (ed): *India Transformed: 25 years of economic reforms*. 2017, Penguin Random House India pvt.ltd.
- 8. De, Supriyo, *India's fiscal policy: Prescriptions, pragmatics and practice*. 2017, Cambridge University Press.
- 9. Tendulkar, S. and T.A. Bhavani: *Understanding reforms*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press (latest available edition).
- 10. Joshi, V. and I.M.D. Little: *India: Macroeconomics and political economy 1964-1991*. 1994, Oxford University Press (latest available edition).
- 11. Malhotra, R. 2014, *Tackling Poverty, Hunger and Malnutrition*. India Public Policy Report Oxford University Press.
- 12. Balakrishnan, P. Economic growth in India. 2010, Oxford University Press (latest available edition).

Paper 8: MACROECONOMIC THEORY

Course objectives: After the completion of the course the learner will be able to be equipped with the knowledge of basic functioning of a market economy at the macro level including understanding of national income accounting in both close and open economy

Course Outcome: This course will help learners to understand how the economy functions as a whole, including how national income and employment are determined. It will also help to understand economic fluctuations, inflation and deflation.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: KEYNESIAN AND POST-KEYNESIAN MACRO ECONOMIC MODELS

Keynes vs. Classics

Neo-classical Synthesis of Keynes' General Theory: Hicks, Patinkin

Keynes in Walrasian framework

Transition to Disequilibrium Macroeconomics: Clower, Leijonhufvud, Barro-Grossman, Malinvaud, Benassy

Unit 2: RATIONAL EXPECTATIONS AND NEW CLASSICAL MACROECONOMICS

Imperfect Information Model:

Role of Expectations in Macroeconomics

Adaptive Expectation Hypothesis

Rational Expectation Hypothesis

Rational Expectation and Policy Ineffectiveness Proposition

Workers' Misperception Model

Phillips Curve Analysis

Short-run and long run Phillips curve; Samuelson and Solow— the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Lucas 'surprise' supply equation: Application to financial crisis of recent past

Unit 3: NEW KEYNESIAN MACROECONOMICS

Sticky Price (Menu Cost Model); Efficiency Wage Model (A very simple formulation of Romer, 2005); Insider-Outsider Model of Lindbeck and Snower (1986)

Unit 4: REAL BUSINESS CYCLE (RBC) THEORY

Main Features of RBCs
Simple Real Business Cycle Model
Technology shocks
How a technology shock will influence on aggregate output and employment
Policy Implications of Real Business Cycle Theory
Criticisms of Real Business Cycle Theory

Unit 5: BASICS OF INFINITE HORIZON MODEL & OVERLAPPING GENERATION MODEL (OLG)

Ramsey Model — Command vs. Control Economy Governments' role in a decentralized economy OLG basic model — two period & dynamic inefficiency

Unit 6: STRUCTURALIST MACRO MODELS

Seminal ideas of Lewis and Kaldor Kaldor's agriculture- industry model & inter- sectoral Terms of Trade Kaleckian Development Model

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Paper 9: BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Course Objectives: After completion of the course the learner will be able to know the basics of econometrics

Course outcome: Studying econometrics will help learners develop skills that are useful in a variety of fields, including finance, business, government and academia. Learners will learn to analyze economic data and gain insights.

Course Contents:

Unit1: DEFINITION, SCOPE AND GOALS OF ECONOMETRICS

What is Econometrics?

Relationship between Econometrics and Economic Theory

Econometrics and statistics

Branches of econometrics

Goals of econometrics

Methodology of Econometrics Research

Unit 2: THE CLASSICAL LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL (CLRM)--I

Introduction to Regression: the CLRM

The OLS method of Estimation

The assumptions of the CLRM

Properties of the OLS estimators -

- i. Linearity
- ii. Unbiasedness
- iii. Efficiency and BLUEness
- iv. Consistency

The overall goodness of fit

Problems associated with R²

Unit 3 THE CLASSICAL LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL (CLRM)--II

Multiple Regression

Unit 4: VIOLATING THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE CLRM-I

Multicollinearity

Causes

Consequences

Types of Multicollinearity

Enhancement synergism Change in sign Tests and Remedies

Unit 5: VIOLATING THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE CLRM -II

Heteroskedasticity Causes Consequences Tests and Remedies

Unit 6: VIOLATING THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE CLRM-III

Autocorrelation
Causes,
Consequences
Tests and Remedies

References:

- 1. Dougherty, Christopher: *Introduction to Econometrics*, Oxford University Press, 3rd edition, Indian edition, 2007.
- 2. G.S. Maddala: Introduction to Econometrics, 3rd edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd .2005.
- 3. Jan Kmenta, Elements of Econometrics, Macmillan Publishing Company (1991).
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Paper 10: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Course Objectives: After completion of the course the learner will be able to know the current theoretical l and empirical issues and problems concerning economic development.

Course Outcome: Through this course learners will understand how to improve economic, social and fiscal conditions of our countries and they will be able to improve their quality of lives.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: MACRO PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

The idea of Vicious Circle of Poverty Industrialization and Balanced Growth The Problem of Coordination failures

Unit 2: RURAL ECONOMY

Rural Employment

Rural Credit: Credit Labour Interlinkage Agriculture and Rural Industrialization

Non-farm Sector Growth

Rural Credit and Microfinance

Why Doesn't Microfinance Work?

Factors to Future Success of Micro finance

Unit 3: OPEN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Terms of Trade and Dependence Unequal Exchange FDI Transfer of Technology Role of World Bank Globalization and Development

Unit 4: INSTITUTION AND DEVELOPMENT

A Framework for the Study of Institution: Vertical hierarchies and Horizontal/circular networks Examination of Vertical Hierarchies Government and Corporation Role of State in Growth and Development

Unit 5: CAPABILITY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

The Capability Approach and its Potential What are capabilities?
Equality of What?
Capabilities and Functionings
Freedom and agency
Education in the capability approach

Unit 6: POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Trends in World Inequality Poverty and Inequality Multidimensional Poverty Implications for India

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Semester-3

Paper 11: PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Course Objectives: The course deals with the nature of government intervention and its implications for allocation, distribution and stabilization. Inherently, this study involves a formal analysis of government taxation and expenditures. The subject encompasses a host of topics including public goods, market failures and externalities. The learners will be able to know the theory of public economics and its application in the Indian economy.

Course Outcome: This course will help learners understand the various functionalities of the government. Like how the government uses its resources to influence the economy, including taxation, spending and regulation and how the governments works for improving the welfare of its citizens.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC FINANCE

Principles of maximum Social Advantage
Role of public finance in the developing economies
Public Economics - Of allocation, distribution and stabilization — Functions.
Market failure - Public goods and externalities
Coase Theorem
Public goods and free-rider problem

Unit 2: PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

Meaning and type of taxes
Requirements of a good tax structure
Approaches to taxation
Micro analysis of direct and indirect taxes
Individual income tax
Corporation income tax
Sales tax including value-added tax and expenditure tax
Incidence of taxes
Nature of tax burden and principles of tax incidence
Theories and measures of tax incidence
Trade-off between equity and efficiency
Optimal taxation

Unit 3: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Wagner's law of increasing state activities Wiseman- Peacock hypothesis Pure theory of public expenditure Structure and growth of Public expenditure

Unit 4: ECONOMICS OF PUBIC DEBT

Sources of public debt Classical view of public debt Compensatory aspect of debt policy Burden of public debt Management of public debt

Unit 5: INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCES

Indian tax system

Revenue of the Union and States
Major taxes in India
Direct tax
Indirect tax
Goods and Services Tax (GST)
Taxation on agriculture
Expenditure tax
Reforms in direct taxes
Reforms in Indirect taxes
Taxes on services
Non-tax Revenue of the Centre and the States
Trends in public expenditure in India
Trends in Public debt in India
Finance Commission in India—A note

Unit 6: FISCAL FEDERALISM

Federalism—As a Form of Government
Fiscal Federalism
Vertical and Horizontal Imbalance
Fiscal Transfers
Competitive and Cooperative Federalism
Devolution of resources and grants
Resource transfer from Union to States
Criteria for transfer of resources
Centre — State Financial Relations in India

References:

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Paper 12: FINANCIAL ECONOMICS

Course objectives: After completion of this course, learners will be able to know about fair value, risk and returns, and the financing of securities and assets. Numerous monetary factors are taken into account, too, including interest rates and inflation.

Course outcome: Through this course learners will be able to understand the basics of investment and risk. They will also get to know the economics of inflation, deflation, unemployment, recession and boom

Course Contents:

Unit 1: TIME VALUE OF MONEY

Time value of money and opportunity cost of capital Future Value of a cash flow: concepts of compounding Present value of a cash flow: concepts of discounting

Valuing different types of cash flows

Valuing level cash flows: different types of annuities & perpetuities

Real versus nominal interest rate: Fisher's equation

Unit 2: ALTERNATIVE DECISION-MAKING RULES FOR INVESTMENT DECISION

Payback method Accounting rate of return Net present value method Internal rate of return method Terminal value method

Unit 3: PORTFOLIO THEORY

Mean Variance Criterion
Systemic & Un-systemic risk
Portfolio DiversificationRisk and Return_ Markowitz analysis
Capital Asset Pricing Model
Arbitrage Pricing Theory

Unit 4: FINANCIAL MARKETS

Analysis of Financial Markets

Fundamental analysis,

Technical analysis,

Efficient Market Hypothesis

Functioning of different Financial Markets:

Money Market

Capital markets and its components:

Stock market

Bond market

Forwards Market,

Futures & Options Market,

Currency Futures & Currency Options Market

Concept of Derivatives and its Classification

Unit 5: FACTORING AND FORFAITING

Meaning and Concept

Contract of Factoring

Types of Factoring Services

Modus operandi of Factoring

Forfaiting

Unit 6: FINANCIAL RISK

The Growth of Modern Financial Markets
Market theory
How options work
Risk vs reward
Derivative and Leverage
Credit Risk in an interest-rate swap
Credit Risk in a currency swap
Operational risk
Insurance as a Risk management Technique

References:

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Paper 13: ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS

Course Objectives: This course focuses on economic causes of environmental problems. Selected topics on international environmental problems are also discussed.

Course outcome: This course will help learners understand how to balance economic growth with environmental protection. Learners will learn about climate change, recycling and nuclear power.

Course Content:

Unit 1: ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Economy-Environment Interaction, The economics of the linkages between trade and the environment **Environmental Externalities**

Unit 2: POLLUTION CONTROL

Market instruments for pollution control, Non-market instruments for pollution control, Relative effectiveness of Marker and Non –Market instruments in developing countries

Unit 3: VALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

Contingent valuation Hedonic valuation Travel cost methods Is There a Role for Benefit-Cost analysis in Environmental Valuation?

Unit 4: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability: The Prospects for Green Growth The Growth Illusion: How Economic Growth Enriched the Few, Impoverished the Many and Endangered the planet The Rise and Fall of Sustainable Development, 1992-2012. Ensuring a Sustainable and Inclusive Globalization

National Income and Green Accounting

Unit 5: RENEWABLE RESOURCE AND EXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Common Property Resources Management of resources in a globalized world Implications for 'sustainability' of current resource use and management

Unit 6: ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The Stern Review Major Conclusion of the Stern Review The Brave New World of Carbon Trading Carbon Trading: Theory and Consequent policies Managing "the Climate Change Problem through Emission Control, Sequestration, geo-Engineering, Mitigation and Adaptation To what extent Climate Change will impact on Development?

References:

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Paper 14: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Course objectives: Learners of International Economics can make use of the skills and tools learned in a wide range of career paths, such as journalism, consultancy, government agencies and international institutions, while at the same time enjoying the ability to make sense of some of the most important and complex issues of our times.

Course Outcome: Through this course learners will get to know how people understand the world and how countries interact on a global scale by being economically independent through trade, investment and financial market.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PARADIGMS

Mercantilist Theory of Trade and Development Classical Political Economists on Trade and Growth The Post-World War II Debate on Free Trade vs. Trade Protection Export Pessimism and Legacy of Inward-Looking Development Strategy Recent development crises

Unit 2: PROBLEMS OF TRADE IN PRIMARY COMMODITIES

Prebisch-Singer Hypothesis of Unequal Distribution of Gains Critique of Secular Deterioration of TOT Unequal Exchange: Frank, Kay and Emmanuel

Unit 3: UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Structuralist Theories: Foreign Exchange, Savings, and Growth Lewis-Nurkse Growth Process and Economic Dependence North-South Trade

Unit 4: TRADES, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

International trade and Globalization

Unit 5: CAPITAL MOBILITY AND LABOUR MIGRATION

International capital mobility and economic growth
FDI, Growth and Welfare
Outsourcing
Role of MNCs
Labour mobility /Migration and its impact on economic development.
International trade in services

Unit 6: WTO AND THE MULTILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Evolution, Structure and Functions of WTO WTO Rules and Principles of Trade policy Dispute Settlement Mechanism
The WTO Agreements on Services
Trade Rounds and the WTO
WTO and India

References:

- 1. Debraj Ray. Development Economics, Princeton University Press, 1998
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Paper 15: GROWTH ECONOMICS

Course objectives: The study of economic growth provides learners with both a theoretical and empirical understanding of how all these factors ('ingredients') combine together to provide the right recipe for a country's long-run growth.

Course Contents: Through this course learners will understand how a country can achieve long-term growth and how countries achieve higher real incomes which can improve people's well being.

Unit 1: EQUILIBRIUM GROWTH MODELS WITHOUT MONEY

Concept of economic growth, the rate of growth and the equilibrium rate of growth Harrod- Domar model

Unit 2: THE NEOCLASSICAL GROWTH MODEL WITHOUT MONEY

Solow Model: Basic Assumptions

Dynamics and Equilibrium in Solow model (existence, uniqueness and stability of

steady state): INADA Conditions

Implication of Solow Model: Golden rule of capital accumulation

Convergence

Unit 3: THE CAMBRIDGE MODEL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Kaldor's model and its implications

Passinetti model

Unit 4: GROWTH AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS: DISEMBODIED TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Harrod -neutral

Solow- neutral

Hicks- neutral

Unit 5: CONVERGENCE OF GROWTH

Absolute vs Conditional Convergence β Convergence

σ convergence

Implications

Unit 6: MODERN THEORY OF GROWTH

Dissatisfaction with neoclassical theory

One sector models of endogenous growth: the AK modelEndogenous growth and human capital formation: the Lucas modelEndogenous growth and R& D- Romer model

References:

- 1. Barro, R. and Sala-I-Martin, (2004), Economic Growth (2nd Ed), McGraw-Hill.
- 2. Dasgupta, D. (2010). Modern growth theory. Oxford University Press.
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Semester- 4

Paper 16: PROJECT WORK WITH COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Course objectives: One main reason for the use of computers in economic analysis and forecasting is the widespread availability of in expense, convenient microcomputers. For a small investment of time and effort one can now, perform various financial analyses more easily and quickly. The end result is increased productivity.

Course outcome: Through this course learners will gain clarity in the entire subject ny providing structure and clarity and empowering teams to work efficiently, meet deadlines and deliver successful outcomes,

Project Report 40 Viva 10

This course will be different from other courses as it visualises a fully computer lab-based teaching course. This course also provides a basic idea of how problem can be formulated, how to take up a research project and also the steps that need to follow in any primary data-based research study. The learners are expected

to acquire enough competence in handling application of computer packages so that they can use that knowledge in the preparation of the research Project Work.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: Essential Steps in Primary Data Collection:

Problem selection,

Testing of hypothesis and Inference

Sample design

Designing of questionnaire

Pre-testing of questionnaire for collection of primary data,

Introduction to secondary data sources.

Unit 2: Estimation of descriptive statistics

Mean

Median

Mode

Measures of dispersion

Skewness and kurtosis

Simple correlation

Rank correlation

Graphical representation of data sets

Pie chart

Bar chart

Linear and nonlinear curve fitting

Introduction to probability theory

Random sampling using random number table

Chi-Square

ANOVA based Tests.

(The Software to be used will be STATA.)

Unit 3: Regression Model

Linear regression model

Test for linear restriction on parameters test of heteroscedasticity

Test for linear restriction on parameters test of autocorrelation

Test for linear restriction on parameters test of multicollinearity

Application of dummy variable models

Simple models with limited dependent variable –

Logit and Probit

Examples from economic behaviours.

(The Software to be used will be STATA.)

Unit 4a: Basics of Time series

Univariate Time Series Modelling - ARMA and ARIMA Process;

Test of Stationarity –

Unit Root Test,

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test;

Non-Stationary Series:

Co-integration and Granger causality. (The software to be used will be E-Views.)

Unit 4b: Basics of Panel Data Analysis

Introduction to Panel Data
The Random Effects
Estimator vs. The Fixed Effects Estimator — The Hausman Test;
(The Software to be used will be STATA.)

Unit 5: Multivariate Analysis

Multiple Regression Factor Analysis Discriminant Analysis Cluster Analysis. (The Software to be used will be SPSS.)

Unit 6: Preparation of the Project Report:

The learners are supposed to come up with a conclusive answer to a particular proposed research question. Finally, a report will have to be submitted by the student. Essential components are: they must apply computer packages

SPECIAL PAPER (EITHER A or B)

A. AGRICULTURALECONOMICS

Paper 17A: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Course objectives: Agricultural economics plays a role in the economics of development, for a continuous level of farm surplus is one of the wellsprings of technological and commercial growth. In general, one can say that when a large fraction of a country's population depends on agriculture for its livelihood, average incomes are low.

Course outcome: This course will help learners understand that agriculture is the main driver of development in rural areas and it provides employment for a larger portion of the country's workforce.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICDEVELOPMENT IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Interrelationships between Agriculture and Industry
The problem of Balance
Agriculture in Europe and Russia
Agriculture's role in Asian Economic Development—
The Japanese Experience
The Chinese Experience
The Case of India

Unit 2: CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE INECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Measurement Problems in the Agricultural Sector The Product Contribution The Factor Contribution The Market Contribution Their Measurements

Unit 3: THEORY OF AGRICULTURE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Disguised Unemployment in Agriculture Economic Theory and Agrarian Economics Balanced Growth between Agriculture and Industry

Unit 4: LANDS REFORMS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Historical Aspect
The Economic Aspect
The Demographic Aspect
The Case of India

Unit 5: INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS

Objectives of International Commodity Agreements Scope and Limitations of International Commodity Agreements A Brief History of Some Major International Commodity Agreements The Case of India

Unit 6: PEASANT ECONOMY

Chaiañov''s Theory of Peasant Economy
Different types of Peasants and their Adoption of suitable technology
Intra-Household Relationship
Role of women in agriculture

- 1. Barlowe, Raleigh: (1953): "Land reform and economic development", Journal of farm Economics, Vol.35, May 1953.
- 2. Chaianov, A. V. (1986): AV Chayanov on the theory of peasant economy. Manchester University Press.
- 3. Ghatak, M. and Roy, S. (2007): Land reforms and agricultural productivity in India: a review of the evidence, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 23:251-69.
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- 7. Lewis, Arthur (1954), "Economic Development with unlimited supplies of Labour", The Manchester School, Vol.37, May, 1954.
- 8. Martiin, C. (2013). The world of agricultural economics: an introduction. Routledge.
- 9. Perkins, D. H. (2017): Agricultural development in China, 1368-1968. Routledge.
- 10. Staatz, J. M., & Eicher, C. K. (1998): Agricultural development ideas in historical perspective. *International agricultural development*, *3*.
- 11. Shiva, Vandana (1999): *Stolen Harvest: Hijacking of the World Food Supply*, South End Press, New Delhi
- 12. Simpson, E. S. (2014). The Developing World, An Introduction. Routledge.
- 13. Tauger, M. B. (2010): Agriculture in world history. Routledge.

Paper 18A: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FARM MANAGEMENT

Course objectives: Farm management is one of the most important resources in operating farms. Farm management determines how the farm-life will be organized, resources allocated and activities performed. It deals with various strategies and methods to keep a farm productive, sustainable, resistant and profitable.

Course outcome: This course will help learners understand the role of agriculture in society and how to manage farms efficiently. Learners will also get to understand how to start and run a successful agricultural business which includes about learning funding options, such as grants, loans and venture capital.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: DEMAND FOR AND SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Price Response of Marketable Surplus Elasticity of demand for Farm Products

Unit 2: PRICING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Function of Prices Instability in Agricultural Price Types of Agricultural Instability

Unit 3: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND ITS PROCESS

Agricultural Marketing Meaning, Role, Definitions and Significance of Agricultural Marketing Problems of Agricultural Marketing Marketing of Agricultural Produce in India

How to improve agricultural Marketing?

Process of Agricultural Marketing: Three Processes

Marketing Functions

Marketing Efficiency

Efficient Marketing

Approaches to Marketing Efficiency Estimation

Technical and Pricing Efficiency

Most Common approaches to the Study of Marketing

Unit 4: FARM MANAGEMENT

Meaning

Scope

Definitions

Objectives

Farm Management Decisions

Organizational Management Decisions

Administrative Management Decisions

Marketing Management Decisions

Economic Principles Applied to Farm Management

Unit 5: FARM PLANNING AND MANAGING FARM RISK

Farm Planning

Why Farm Planning is Necessary?

Characteristics of Good Farm Plan

Limitations of Farm Planning

Firm Budgeting

Sources of Farm Risk

Production Risk

Price Risk or Marketing Risk

Financial Risk

Measures to Manage Farm Risk

Diversification

Insurance

Agronomic Practices

Market Risk Management

Financial Risk Management

Unit 6: FARM EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Physical Efficiency Measures

Financial Efficiency Measure

Cost Concepts and Income Measures Management of Firm resources

References:

- 1. Barefield, Alan (1996): Introduction to agricultural economics. Prentice Hall, 1996.
- 2. Nair, R. D. (2010): Farm Management. Concept Publishing Company.
- 3. Rane, A. A., and Deorukhkar, A. C. (2007): *Economics of agriculture*. Atlantic Publishers & Distribution.
- 4. Reddy, S.S., P. Raghu Ram, TVN Sastry (2016): *Agricultural Economics*, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. New Delhi.

Paper 19A: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Course objectives: With the completion of the course, learners learn how our current economy embraces less energy intensive tools of agricultural production but also adopts smart farming systems. By eliminating the use of fossil fuels and reducing energy use, sustainable farming helps in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thereby playing a significant role in combating climate change.

Course outcome: This course will help learners understand how agriculture plays a vital role embodying the thrust areas such as to promote inclusive growth, to enhance rural income and to sustain food security.

Course contents:

Unit 1: EFFICIENCY, FARM SIZE AND PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Trends in Agricultural productivity of India International Comparison Findings of Farm Management Survey on Farm Size and Productivity Probable Explanations

Unit 2: GROWTH AND EQUITY IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Growth Rate in Indian Agriculture
Gap between growth Rates in Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Sectors
Issues of equity in Indian Agriculture
Growth of Agricultural Labourers

Unit 3: ISSUES AND PRIORITIES IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Debate on Institutional Reforms
Debate on New Technology
Issues on Agricultural Marketing
Terms of Trade between Agriculture and Industry
Policy on Agriculture
Agricultural Price Policy

Agi- Marketing Policy
Procurement Policy

Unit 4: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN INDIA

Concepts of Food and Nutrition Security

Prerequisites

Globalization and Food Security

Climate Change and Food Security

Impact of Climate Change on the Poor

WTO and Food Security

Food Security in India

Public Distribution System

Cases for Targeted Public Distribution System

National Food Security Act, 2013

Role of ICDS and Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Nutrition Security in India

Is nutrition security in India at stake?

What should be done to realize food and nutrition security

for all the citizens of India?

Unit 5: CROP INSURANCE, CONTRACT FARMING AND FDI IN AGRICULTURE

Crop Insurance:

Meaning and Need for Crop Insurance

Implementation of Crop Insurance Schemes in India

Problems and Prospects of crop Insurance in India

Contract Farming

Meaning of Contract Farming

Cases for and Against Contract Farming

Role of Government Agencies in the Context of Contract Farming

FDI in Indian Agriculture: Issues and Prospect

Role of FDI in the Growth of Indian Agricultural Sector since

Liberalization

Foreign Direct Investment in Agriculture: Land Grab or Food Security

Improvement?

Entry of Corporates in Agricultural sector of India

FDI and Its Impact on Employment in Agriculture Sector of Indian Economy

Unit 6: WTO AND INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) under WTO System

Developing countries and WTO

Globalization and Priority Issues for Indian Agriculture

Issues related to Market Access – Debate on Green Box and Blue Box

subsidies

Impact of WTO on Indian agriculture

- 1. Aswal, N. (2015): Foreign Direct Investment and Its Impact on Employment in Agriculture Sector of Indian Economy. *HCTL Open International Journal of Technology Innovations and Research (IJTIR)*, 14.
- 2. Bhukta, Anindya (2001): "Indian Agriculture under WTO Regime", In G.K. Chadha. (Ed.). (2001): WTO and the Indian Economy. Deep and Deep Publications.
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Paper 20A APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS AND ECONOMETRICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Course objectives: Econometrics allows economists to convert economic theories into quantifiable metrics. Econometrics is also crucial for establishing trends between datasets. Based on these trends, economists can also forecast future financial or economic trends. It also helps them get a specific pattern or result from cluttered data.

Course outcome: Through this course learners will. Understand how statistics help to monitor trends in agricultural commodity market, which can help to support policies like price supports and tariffs.

Course contents:

Unit 1: DIFFERENT FORMS OF PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS AND ECONOMETRIC TECHNIQUES FOR ESTIMATING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FUNCTION

Different forms of Production Functions
Linear Production Function
Quadratic Production Function
Cobb-Douglas Production Function
CES Production Function
Estimating Agricultural Production Function

Unit 2: ESTIMATION OF SUPPLY RESPONSE AND MARKETED SURPLUS FUNCTION

Estimation of supply response function Nerlovian Supply response Model Estimation of marketed surplus function: Rajkrishna Model T.N.Krishnan Model Behrman Model

Unit 3: FORECASTING DEMAND

Trend analysis for Demand Forecast Elasticities of demand

Unit 4: ESTIMATION OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY THROUGH SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS MODEL

Exactly Identified demand function Exactly Identified supply function

Unit 5: MEASUREMENT OF INSTABILITY IN AGRICULTURAL PRICES

Graphical Analysis Quantitative Approach Cobweb model Corn-Hogg Cycle

Unit 6: MEASURING IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE

Strategies to adapt to an uncertain climate change The impact of climate change on agriculture in developing countries Will Indian agriculture survive climate change?

- 1. Balcombe, K. (2011). The nature and determinants of volatility in agricultural prices: an empirical study. *Safeguarding food security in volatile global markets*, 85-106.
- 2. Kumar, KS Kavi (2007) "Climate change studies in Indian agriculture." *Economic and political weekly* (2007): 13-18.
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- 13. Subba Reddy et al. (2016) Agricultural *Economics* Oxford and IBH Publishing Company New Delhi.

OR

B. STATISTICS & ECONOMETRICS

Paper 17B: ADVANCED STATISTICS

Course objectives: Statistical knowledge helps the learners to use the proper methods to collect the data, employ the correct analyses, and effectively present the results. Statistics is a crucial process behind how we make discoveries in science, make decisions based on data, and make predictions.

Course outcome: Learners will be able to handle complex data and make sense of it through graphs, tables and various diagrams. Learners will also learn to evaluate the quality of data analysis as presented by others.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: THEORY OF PROBABILITY-I

Various concepts and the Elementary ideas of Set Theory The definition of probability Probability Theorems, assuming two events only Applications to the Theorems

Unit 2: THEORY OF PROBABILITY-II

Random Variables and related elementary concepts

Discrete and Continuous and Related concepts.

Expectation and Variance of Random Variables

Moment Generation Functions and Various Moments of a

Random variable (both discrete and continuous)

Unit 3: PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

Discrete: Binomial and Poisson

Continuous: Uniform or Rectangular and normal

Unit 4: STATISTICAL INFERENCE OR SAMPLE STATISTICS

Various types of sampling

Concepts

Applications,

Merits

Demerits

The Concept of a Statistic

Statistic and Parameter

Sampling distribution of a statistic

Mean and proportion (Formulae only)

Unit 5: THEORY OF ESTIMATION

Point Estimation and interval Estimation:

Concepts,

Properties

Applications

Unit 6: HYPOTHESISTESTING

The Concepts of Hypothesis Testing: Various Concepts

Type 1 error

Type II error

z test

t test

Chi- square test

F test

Test for goodness of fit

Tests for independence of attributes

- 1. V. K. Rohatgi and A. K. M. E. Saleh, (2000): *An Introduction to Probability and Statistics*, 2nd Edition, Wiley
- 2. Jay L. Devore. (2010): Probability and Statistics for Engineers, Cengage Learning.
- 3. Kenny and Keeping 1947): *Mathematical Statistics, Part 1 &Part II*. Publisher, Van Nostrand, 1947.
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PAPER 18B: ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS-I

Course objectives: Econometrics is a very significant branch of Economics. For future researchers Econometrics provides a strong analytical background and prepare them for more advanced research activity, for future finance specialists a module in Econometrics provide specific and common skills useful in finance area.

Course outcome: Learners will extensively learn to forecast economic trends, conducting policy evaluation, and understanding the impact of various factors on the economy.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: DUMMY VARIABLES

Use of dummy variable
Estimation and Interpretation
Dummy Variable Trap
Interaction Effect
Application of Dummy Variable

Unit 2: DYNAMIC ECONOMETRIC MODELS

Distributed lag model Autoregressive models

Unit 3: SIMULTANEOUS EQUATION MODELS

Basic definitions
Consequences of ignoring simultaneity
Identification Problem
Estimation of simultaneous equation models
Example

Unit 4: LIMITED DEPENDENT VARIABLE REGRESSION MODELS-I

The linear probability model The problems with linear probability model

Unit 5: LIMITED DEPENDENT VARIABLE REGRESSION MODELS-II

The logit model

Unit 6: LIMITED DEPENDENT VARIABLE REGRESSION MODELS-III

The Probit model

Paper 19B ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS-II

Course objectives: Econometrics is a very significant branch of Economics. For future researchers Econometrics provides a strong analytical background and prepare them for more advanced research activity, for future finance specialists a module in Econometrics provide specific and common skills useful in finance area.

Course outcome: Through this course learners will get to learn how different policies like monetary tightening or fiscal stimulus affect important variables like GDP growth and unemployment.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: TIME SERIES ECONOMETRICS-I

Arima models and the box-Jenkins methodology An introduction to time series econometrics **ARIMA Models**

Examples of ARIMA model

Stationarity

Autoregressive time series models

The AR (1) model

The AR (ρ) model

Properties of the AR models

Moving average models

The MA (1) model

The MA(q) model

Properties of the MA models

ARMA models

Box-Jenkins model selection

Unit 2: TIME SERIES ECONOMETRICS-II

Modeling the variance: arch-garch models

The Arch-model

The Garch model

Vector autoregressive models and causality tests

Learning objectives

Vector Autoregressive (VAR) models

The VAR model

Pros and cons of VAR models

The Granger causality test

Unit 3: TIME SERIES ECONOMETRICS-III

Non-stationarity and unit-root tests

Unit roots and spurious regressions

What is a Unit root?

Spurious Regression

Explanation of spurious regression problem

Testing for Unit roots

Testing for the order of integration

The simple Dickey-Fuller (DF) tests for unit roots

The augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) tests for unit roots

The Phillips-Perron (PP) test

Cointegration and Error-correction Models

What is cointegration?

Cointegration and error-correction mechanism (ECM)

Testing for cointegration

Cointegration in single equations: Engle-Granger (EG) approach

Drawbacks of the EG approach

Unit 4: TIME SERIES ECONOMETRICS--IV

Identification in Standard and Co integrated Systems

Identification in Standard case

The order condition

The rank condition

Unit 5: PANEL DATA ECONOMETRICS-I

Traditional Panel Data Models

The advantages of Panel data

The linear panel data model

Different methods of estimation

Dynamic Heterogeneous Models

Bias in dynamic Panels

Solutions to the bias problem

Solutions to heterogeneity bias

Unit 6: PANEL DATA ECONOMETRICS-II

Non-Stationary Panels Panel unit-root tests Panel co-integration Tests

References (for Advanced Econometrics-1 &II):

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- 2. Enders, W. Applied econometric time series. John Wiley & Sons. 2014.
- 3. Gujrati, D.: Basic Econometrics, Mc Grawhill Higher Education, 2003
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Paper 20B: ECONOMETRIC APPLICATIONS

Course objectives: Econometrics allows economists to convert economic theories into quantifiable metrics. Econometrics is also crucial for establishing trends between datasets. Based on these trends, economists can also forecast future financial or economic trends. It also helps them get a specific pattern or result from cluttered data

Course outcome: Through this course learners will be able to understand economic issues and make informed decisions. By quantifying the impact of economic policies on the economy.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: CROSS SECTIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Two variable linear models
The linear specification;
Basic assumptions
Least square estimators and their properties
Tests of goodness of fit
Inference in the least square model
General linear model:
OLS Estimators and their properties
Tests of goodness of fit;

Unit 2: SOME ECONOMETRIC PROBLEMS

Multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and auto-correlation (basic concepts, problems and remedial measures only)
Endogeneity problem and Instrumental Variable Techniques

Unit 3: MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Multiple Regression Factor Analysis Discriminant Analysis Cluster Analysis.

Unit 4: LIMITED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Introduction to LOGIT and PROBIT Models.

Unit 5: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Univariate Time Series Modelling - AR, MA and ARIMA Process
Test of Stationarity
Unit Root Test,
Augmented Dickey Fuller Test
Non-Stationary Series:
Integrated Series
Co-integration and Error Correction
Granger causality

Unit 6: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction to Panel Data
The Pooled OLS Estimator
The Random Effects Estimator

The Fixed Effects Estimator GMM estimation of panel models

This course will follow Statistical Packages like STATA and Eviews mostly. While some portions require the applications of SPSS.

- 1. Dimitrios, Asteriou & Stephen G. Hall (2011): *Applied Econometrics*, palgrave macmillan, New York.
- 2. Enders, W. (2014): Applied econometric time series. John Wiley & Sons.
- 3. Smith, A. D., & Taylor, J. E. (2016): *Essentials of applied econometrics*. University of California Press.