



SYLLABUS

Core & Elective Courses

PG PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

Under Choice Based Credit Semester System

FAROOK COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the documents attached are the bonafide copies of the syllabus of Core Courses offered to MA Economics programme and Elective Courses offered by the Department of Economics to be effective from 2022 admission onwards.

Principal

Date:
Place: Farook College

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PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO)

Upon completion of MA Economics programme, the students will be able to:

- PSO 01** Graduates will be able to recall and identify the key theories, concepts, and principles of economics in advance level.
- PSO 02** Graduates will be able to demonstrate an advanced understanding of the interrelationships between economic theory, data, and policy
- PSO 03** Graduates will be able to apply advanced economic theory and empirical methods to design and evaluate economic policies, programs, and institutions that address contemporary economic challenges.
- PSO 04** Graduates will be able to critically analyze economic data and statistics using advanced econometric techniques, and interpret the results in a meaningful and policy-relevant way.
- PSO 05** Graduates will be able to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of alternative economic theories, models, and policies, and assess their implications for different stakeholders and the economy as a whole.
- PSO 06** Graduates will be able to design and conduct original research projects that contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of economics, and disseminate their findings in high-quality publications and presentations.
- PSO 07** Graduates will be able to synthesize knowledge and skills from different economic subfields, such as advanced microeconomics, macroeconomics, international trade and finance, and advanced econometrics, etc. to analyze complex economic problems and develop innovative solutions.

- PSO 08** Graduates will be able to analyze the behavior and performance of economic agents, such as consumers, firms, governments, and international organizations, and assess the implications for economic policy and welfare.
- PSO 09** Graduates will be able to evaluate the ethical, social, and environmental dimensions of economic decisions and policies, and propose solutions that balance economic efficiency and equity with sustainability and social justice.
- PSO 10** Graduates will be able to apply advanced economic theory and empirical methods to innovate and develop new economic models, theories, and policies that contribute to the advancement of the field and the well-being of society.

SCHEME OF THE PROGRAMME

Credit and Weightage Distribution in Each Semester Total Credits:

Semester	Course	Credit	Internal	External	Total
I	Core Course 1: Microeconomics: Theory and Applications I	5	5	30	35
	Core Course 2: Macroeconomics: Theories and Policies I	5	5	30	35
	Core Course 3: Indian Economy: Problems and Policies	5	5	30	35
	Core Course 4: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis-I	4	5	30	35
	Audit Course: Ability Enhancement Course	4	-	-	-
	Total		23		
II	Core Course 5: Microeconomics: Theory and Applications II	5	5	30	35
	Core Course 6: Macroeconomics: Theories and Policies II	5	5	30	35
	Core Course 7: Public Finance: Theory and Practice	5	5	30	35
	Core Course 8: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis-II	5	5	30	35
	Audit Course: Professional Competency Course	4	-	-	-
	Total		24		
III	Core Course 9: International Trade	5	5	30	35

	Core Course 10: Economics of Growth and Development	5	5	30	35
	Core Course 11: Econometrics: Theory and Applications	5	5	30	35
	Elective I: Research Methodology and Computer Applications	4	5	30	35
	Total	19			140
IV	Core Course 12: International Finance	3	5	30	35
	Core Course 13: Financial Economics	3	5	30	35
	Elective II: Advanced Econometrics	4	5	30	35
	Elective III: Contribution by Nobel Laureates	4	5	30	35
	Project	4	1	4	
	Comprehensive Viva Voce	4	-	-	-
	Total	22			140
	Grand Total	88			560
Core Course:		60			455
Elective Course		12			105
Project		4	10	30	40
Viva Voce		4	-	30	30
<i>Audit Course</i>		8	30	-	-
<i>Extra Credit Activities</i>		4	30		-
Total		92			560

Semester	Core Course	Elective Course	Project	Viva Voce	Audit Course	Total
1	5+5+5+4				4	23
2	5+5+5+5				4	24
3	5+5+5	4				19
4	3+3	4+4	4	4		22
Total	60	12	4	4	8	88
Extra Credit Activities						4
Grand Total= (80 + Audit Courses + 4 Extra Credit Activities)						92

Credit Distribution

CORE COURSE STRUCTURE

Total Credits: 60 (Internal: 20%; External: 80%)

Semester	Code No	Course Title	Hrs/ Week	Credit	Weightages
I	MEC1C01	Core Course I: Microeconomics: Theory and Applications I	7	5	35
	MEC1C02	Core Course II: Macroeconomics: Theories and Policies I	6	5	35
	MEC1C03	Core Course III: Indian Economy: Problems and Policies	6	5	35
	MEC1C04	Core Course IV: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis-I	6	4	35
II	MEC2C05	Core Course V: Microeconomics: Theory and Applications II	6	5	35
	MEC2C06	Core Course VI: Macroeconomics: Theories and Policies II	6	5	35
	MEC2C07	Core Course VII: Public Finance: Theory and Practice	7	5	35
	MEC2C08	Core Course VIII: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis-II	6	5	35
III	MEC3C09	Core Course IX: International Trade	6	5	35
	MEC3C10	Core Course X: Economics of Growth and Development	6	5	35
	MEC3C11	Core Course XI: Econometrics: Theory and Applications	7	5	35
IV	MEC4C12	Core Course XII: International Finance	6	3	35
	MEC4C13	Core Course XIII: Financial Economics	6	3	35
Total				60	455

ELECTIVE COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester	Code No	Course Title	Hrs/ Week	Credit	Weightages
III	MEC3E01	Elective Course I: Research Methodology and Computer Applications	6	4	35
IV	MEC4E02	Elective Course II: Advanced Econometrics	6	4	35
	MEC4E05	Elective Course III: Contribution by Nobel Laureates	6	4	35

CORE COURSE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER 1

COURSE CODE: MEC1C01				
CORE COURSE I: Microeconomics: Theory and Applications I				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightage		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	<i>Analyze</i> and evaluate the concept of uncertainty and risk in decision making by applying probability distributions, expected value, and variability.	Analyse, Evaluate	PSO4 PSO5
CO2	<i>Compare and contrast</i> the different utility functions and attitudes towards risk such as risk neutrality, risk aversion, and risk preference, and the demand for risky assets.	Analysis	PSO4
CO3	<i>Design</i> and develop empirical estimation techniques for Market demand by analyzing linear demand curves and constant elasticity demand functions	Create	PSO6 PSO10
CO4	<i>Synthesize</i> and evaluate the relationship between the theory of production and costs by applying the concepts of short and long run production functions, returns to scale, and cost minimization input choices.	Evaluate	PSO 5
CO5	<i>Compare</i> the different models of oligopoly Markets, such as Cournot, Bertrand, and Stackelberg, and compare and contrast collusive versus non-collusive oligopoly models.	Evaluate	PSO2 PSO5
CO6	<i>Critically analyze</i> and evaluate the theory of limit pricing and models of Bain, Sylos-Labini, Modigliani, Bhagwati, and Pashigian, and apply them to real-world scenarios.	Apply, Evaluate	PSO3, PSO5
CO7	<i>Interrelate</i> and apply the concepts of cooperative versus non-cooperative games, zero-sum versus non-zero-sum games, dominant strategies, Nash equilibrium, and repeated games to analyze and evaluate decision-making in different situations.	Understand Apply Evaluate	PSO2 PSO3 PSO5

COURSE CONTENT	
Module I Consumer Behaviour under Uncertainty and Risk	18 Hours
<p>Choice under uncertainty- Representing uncertainty by Probability distributions- Expected Value and Variability- Maximising expected utility- Fair gambles and expected utility hypothesis- St. Petersburg paradox-Neumann-Morgenstern utility index- Friedman Savage hypothesis-Markowitz hypothesis- Utility functions and attitudes towards risk- risk neutrality, risk aversion, risk preference, certainty equivalent, demand for risky assets- reducing risks diversification, insurance, flexibility, information- The state preference approach to choose under uncertainty.</p>	
Module II Market Demand for Commodities	18 Hours
<p>Deriving Market demand- Network externalities- Bandwagon effect, Snob effect and Veblen effect- Empirical estimation of demand- Linear demand curve, Constant elasticity demand function- Dynamic versions of demand functions-Nerlove, Houthakker and Taylor-Linear expenditure system- Characteristic approach to demand function.</p>	
Module III Theory of Production and Costs	20 Hours
<p>Short run and long run production function- returns to scale- elasticity of substitution- Homogeneous production function- Linear homogeneous production function- Fixed proportion production function- Cobb Douglas production function and CES production function- Technological progress and production function- Cost function- Cost minimising input choices- properties of cost functions- Economies of scope- The Learning curve – Estimating and Predicting cost- Short run and long run distinction.</p>	
Module IV Theory of Oligopoly Markets	20 Hours
<p>Oligopoly- Characteristics- Collusive versus non-collusive oligopoly- non-collusive models- Cournot model- Bertrand model- Edgeworth model - Chamberlin's model-Kinked demand curve model of Sweezy- Stackelberg's model- Welfare properties of duopolistic Markets - Collusive models-Cartels and Price leadership- Theory of limit pricing - Models of Bain, Sylos-Labini, Modigliani, Bhagwati and Pashigian – Managerial theories of the firm - Baumol, Marris, Williamson.</p>	
Module V Theory of Games	18 Hours
<p>Basic concepts-Cooperative versus non-cooperative game- Zero sum versus non- zero-sum game- Prisoner's dilemma- Dominant strategies- Nash equilibrium- Prisoner's dilemma- Pure strategies- Mixed strategies- repeated games- Sequential games- Threats, commitments and credibility.</p>	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to introduce the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a structured manner, to provide an overview of the course content and to set the context for further learning.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to illustrate and reinforce the theoretical concepts, to provide practical insights into the applications of the concepts, and to engage students in active learning.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a realistic context, to develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage active learning.

Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.

Flipped classroom: In a flipped classroom, students learn the course content before class through online videos or readings. Classroom time is then used for discussion, problem-solving, and interactive activities. This method encourages student engagement and allows for more personalized learning.

A combination of these methods can be used to deliver the content of this course effectively and cater to different learning styles and preferences.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- a. Classroom participation (20%): 1 Weightage
- b. Test papers I (40%): 2 Weightage
- c. Assignment (20%): 1 Weightage
- d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): 1 Weightage

External Assessment (30 Weightage)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightage
Module I Consumer Behaviour under Uncertainty and Risk	9
Module II Markets Demand for Commodities	9
Module III Theory of Production and Costs	10

Module IV Theory of Oligopoly Markets	10
Module V Theory of Games	9

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2. Andrew Schotter (2009): Microeconomics: A Modern Approach- 1st edition, South Western Cengage Learning.
3. Michael E Wetzstein (2013): Microeconomic Theory- Concepts and Connections, 2nd edition, Routledge.
4. Robert S Pindyck and Daniel L Rubinfeld (2017): Microeconomics- 8th edition, Pearson.
5. Thomas J Nechyba (2010): Microeconomics: An Intuitive Approach with Calculus- 1st edition, South Western Cengage Learning.
6. Andreu Mas-Colell, Michael D Whinston and Jerry R Greene (1995): Microeconomic Theory- 1st edition, Oxford University Press.
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8. Hall R Varian (2014): Intermediate Microeconomics- A Modern Approach, WW Norton and Co.
9. Jeffrey M Perloff (2019): Microeconomics -7th edition, Pearson
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14. Robert Y Awh (1976): Microeconomics: Theory and Applications- John Wiley & Sons
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16. James H Henderson and Richard E Quandt (1980): Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach- 8th edition, McGraw-Hill
17. G S Madalla and Ellen Miller (1989): Microeconomics: Theory and Applications- 1st Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill.

COURSE CODE: MEC1C02				
CORE COURSE II: MACROECONOMICS: THEORIES AND POLICIES I				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	<i>Analyze</i> the different theories of consumption and investment using critical thinking skills.	Analysis	PSO4
CO2	<i>Evaluate</i> the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy in the IS-LM model through the application of problem-solving techniques.	Evaluate	PSO5
CO3	<i>Create</i> models to explain the Classical and Keynesian labor Markets using creativity and innovation.	Create	PSO 6
CO4	<i>Compare</i> and contrast different views on the causes of the Great Depression using higher-order thinking skills.	Compare Contrast	PSO 4 PSO 5
CO5	<i>Assess</i> the implications of Rational Expectation Hypothesis and Supply Side Economics on macroeconomic policy using evaluation skills.	Asses	PSO 2
CO6	<i>Synthesize</i> the micro-foundations of macroeconomics, such as the Small Menu Cost Model, Efficiency Wage Theories, and Insider-Outsider Model, using synthesis skills.	Syntesize	PSO 3

COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Theories of Consumption and Investment	18 Hours
<p>The Psychological Law of Consumption–Kuznets’s Consumption Puzzle–Fisher’s Inter-temporal Choice Model–Permanent Income Hypothesis–Life Cycle Hypothesis – The Random Walk Hypothesis-The Keynesian Investment Theory- Neoclassical Theory of Business Fixed Investment–The Accelerator Theory of inventory Investment–The financial investment and Tobin’s Q Theory</p>	
Module II: IS-LM Model	20 Hours
<p>The Interaction of Real and Monetary Sector–The Neoclassical and Keynesian version of IS-LM Model–Fiscal and Monetary Policy Analysis in IS-LM Model–Fiscal Policy and Crowding out–Ricardian Equivalence–The Relative Efficacy of Fiscal and Monetary Policy–The Aggregate Supply in the Short and Long Run – Aggregate Demand and Price Determination– Keynes Effect, Pigou Effect and Real Balance Effect in the IS-LM Model.</p>	
Module III: The Classical and Keynesian Labour Markets	20 Hours
<p>The demand for Labour-MPL and Labour demand curve-The Supply of Labour: Income-Leisure trade off-Factors shifting Labour Demand and Labour Supply Curve-Labour Market equilibrium–Aggregate Supply with/without Money Illusion –Principles of Effective Demand -The Keynesian labour Market and underemployment Equilibrium</p>	
Module IV: Business Cycle	18 Hours
<p>Great Depression and alternative view on causes- Accelerator Interaction Model – Real Business Cycle Theory – Political Business Cycle.</p>	
Module V: The Post Keynesian and New Classical Macroeconomics	20 Hours
<p>Monetarism–New Classical Macroeconomics-Rational Expectation Hypothesis- The Lucas surprise supply function- Policy ineffective Theorem- The Lucas Critique- Rational Expectation and implication of Monetary policy-Supply side economics- Re-interpretation of Keynes by Clower and Leijonhuvad- The Dual decision hypothesis - Micro foundations of macroeconomics – Small menu cost model – Efficiency wage theories – Insider-Outsider model.</p>	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to introduce the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a structured manner, to provide an overview of the course content and to set the context for further learning.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to illustrate and reinforce the theoretical concepts, to provide practical insights into the applications of the concepts, and to engage students in active learning.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a realistic context, to develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage active learning.

Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.

Flipped classroom: In a flipped classroom, students learn the course content before class through online videos or readings. Classroom time is then used for discussion, problem-solving, and interactive activities. This method encourages student engagement and allows for more personalized learning.

A combination of these methods can be used to deliver the content of this course effectively and cater to different learning styles and preferences.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Test papers I (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightage)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightage
Module I Theories of Consumption and Investment	9
Module II IS-LM Model	9
Module III The Classical and Keynesian Labour Market	10

Module IV Business Cycle	10
Module V The Post Keynesian and New Classical Macroeconomics	9

REFERENCES:

1. Gregory Mankiw (2008): Macroeconomics- 6th ed, Worth Publishers NY.
2. Romer, David (2006), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw-Hill/Irwin, NY, 3rd edition.
3. Froyen, Richard.T.(2008): Macroeconomics 2nd ed. Dorling Kindersley, India
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20. Barro, R.J. Macroeconomics (1997). Fifth edition, MIT Press

COURSE CODE –MEC1C03
CORE COURSE III: Indian Economy: Problems and Policies

Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No.
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	<i>Distinguish</i> between growth pattern of India during pre and post reform periods.	Analyse	PSO8
CO2	<i>Examine</i> the progress of poverty reduction in India	Apply	PSO9
CO3	<i>Identify</i> major constraints of agricultural and industrial development in India.	Remember	PSO1
CO4	<i>Explain</i> the driving factors of development experience of Kerala and the emerging challenges.	Understand	PSO3
CO5	<i>Assess</i> the contribution of service sector to economic growth in India	Evaluate	PSO2
CO6	<i>Hypothesize</i> the reasons for increasing Economic and Social group Inequality in Kerala.	Create	PSO4
CO7	<i>Assess</i> the impact of foreign investment inflows on Indian economy.	Evaluate	PSO

COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Growth and Structural Changes	20 Hours
Economic Growth and Structural Changes during Pre and Post Reform Periods-Poverty: Official Estimates of Lakdawala, Tendulkar, & Rangarajan Committees-Methodical Issues and need for redefining poverty line- Holistic approach for ending poverty- Employment Growth: Trend and Structure -Unemployment: trends and reasons - Income and wealth inequality: Causes and Policies- Regional Imbalances in growth and development: Key Indicators and Causes- Inclusive growth in India.	
Module II: Economic Reforms	20 Hours
Background of economic reforms- Industrial policy reforms- Trade policy reforms- Fiscal policy reforms- Financial sector reforms- Foreign investment policy reforms- An appraisal of India's economic reforms.	
Module III: Agricultural Sector	20 Hours
Review of Agricultural Performance: Changes in Cropping Pattern, Production and productivity - Reasons for stagnation –Trends in Investment - Agricultural Price Policies and Evaluation - WTO and Indian Agriculture - Farmers' indebtedness and suicides –Problem of Food Security in India – PDS & TPDS- Critical Review of PDS – National Food Security Act and Critical Evaluation.	
Module IV: Industry, Service External Sectors	16 Hours
Growth and Pattern of Industrial Production – Problems of Industrial Development - Growth and Contribution of Service Sector- Sustainability of Service Led Growth - Growth and composition of exports - Growth and composition of Imports - India's trade in services - Foreign investment Inflows - BOP situation in India.	
Module V: Kerala Economy	20 Hours
Kerala Model of Development: Meaning and Indicators - Public Policies and Other Agents of Change- Criticisms of Kerala Model of Development - Kerala's Turn around in Growth and Structural change - Agricultural stagnation: nature and reasons - Industrial Backwardness: nature and reasons - Achievements of and Challenges to decentralization - Migration and Remittances and its impact - Fiscal crisis in Kerala: Causes and Consequences - Privatization of education and exclusion – Economic and Social group Inequality in Kerala.	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to discuss growth and development patterns of India and Kerala, and also to explain various development problems of India and Kerala.

Seminar Presentations: students will be asked to make a presentation on topic related to the syllabus.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to examine the emerging economic problems with real life data collected from a region.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students. Students will be asked to discuss contemporary economic issues.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical solutions to emerging economic problems.

Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Test papers I (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightage):

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightage
Module I: Growth and Structural Changes	10
Module II: Economic Reforms	9
Module III: Agricultural Sector	10

Module IV: Industry, Service External Sectors	8
Module V: Kerala Economy	10

REFERENCES:

1. Vijay Joshi and IMD Little(1994). India: Macroeconomics and Political Economy: 1964-1991-Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
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14. Hanumantha Rao C.H. (2005). Agriculture, food security, poverty and environment: Essays on post reform India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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COURSE CODE –MEC1C04				
CORE COURSE IV: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis I				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total

4	6	5	30	35
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Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	To understand concept of limit, continuity and differentiability offunctions	Understand	PSO3
CO2	To develop skills in generalizing the concepts in univariate calculus tomultivariate setup	Create	PSO3
CO3	To apply the integrals and differential equations in the economic analysis	Apply	PSO3
CO4	To explain discrete and continuous distributions	Analyze	PSO3
CO5	To appreciate the features of probability mass and probability density functions,CDF etc	Evaluate	PSO3
CO6	To make data analysis using R programming	Create	PSO3

COURSE CONTENT	
Module 1: Differentiation and Integration (Concepts and Applications only)	22 Hours
Limits and Continuity- Derivative of one independent variable – Rules of differentiation – higher order derivatives- Optimization of single variable function– Multi variable functions- Functions of Several Variables and Partial Derivatives - Rules of Partial Differentiation - Second-Order Partial Derivatives - Optimization of Multivariable Functions - Constrained Optimization with Lagrange Multipliers- Integration – Rules of Integration -- Integration by Substitution-Integration by parts- The definite integrals- Economic applications of definite and indefinite integrals	
Module 2: Differential and difference equation (Concepts and Applications only)	18 Hours
First order differential equations – definitions and concepts- general formula for differential equations- differential equations for limited and unlimited growth – first order difference equations- solutions of first order difference equations- general formula for fist order linear difference equations, applications- stability conditions, cobb web model	
Module 3: Introduction to probability (Concepts and Applications only)	16 Hours

Definitions of Probability - classical, empirical and axiomatic approaches-Permutations and Combinations -Addition Theorem- Multiplication Theorem of probability-Independent and Dependent Events-Bayes 'theorem	
Module 4: Probability Distribution (Concepts and Applications only)	12 Hours
Discrete and continuous random variables, probability mass function (PMF) and probability density function (PDF)- Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF), Mathematical expectation, Variance, moments, Joint PDF and Covariance-Theoretical Discrete distributions: Binomial, Poisson and its characteristics and fitting	
Module 5: Data Analysis using R Programming (Practical oriented)	10 Hours
Introduction to R: R as a calculator, statistical software and a programming language, R preliminaries, getting help, data inputting methods (direct and importing from other spread sheet applications like Excel), data accessing, and indexing, Graphics in R, built in functions, saving, storing and retrieving work. Generation of random samples from Binomial and Poisson distribution and fitting problems	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Face to Face Instruction: This involves attending traditional classroom lectures and participating in in-person discussions and activities with the instructor and fellow students.

Peer to Peer learning: Students have to select a topic in the course and present it in the class which providing opportunity for critical thinking and feedback.

Group Discussion: Group discussion will be conducted based on the relevant topic in the course that will improve students' thinking and help them to construct their own meaning about academic contents.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Test papers I (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightage)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION	
Module	Weightage
Module I Differentiation and Integration	10
Module II Differential and difference equation	10
Module III Introduction to probability	12
Module IV Probability Distribution	10
Module V Data Analysis using R Programming	5

REFERENCES:

1. Anderson, Sweeney and Williams (2013), Statistics for Business and Economics, 12th Edition, Thomson Education.
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3. SreenathBaruah: Basic Mathematics and its Applications in Economics- MacMillan India
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SEMESTER 2

COURSE CODE –MECO2C05

CORE COURSE V: Microeconomics: Theory and Applications II

Credit	Hours/week	Weightage		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	<i>Identify</i> and <i>demonstrate</i> the fundamental concepts and principles related to microeconomic theory, including intertemporal choice, capital decisions, general equilibrium, welfare economics, externalities, public goods, and asymmetric information.	Remember, Understand	PSO1 PSO2
CO2	<i>Analyze</i> the various types of input-output models, technical coefficients, and the efficiency of competitive markets.	Analysis	PSO4
CO3	<i>Apply</i> different methods of correcting market failures, such as the Coase theorem and Lindahl pricing, and demonstrate their understanding of the concept of asymmetric information and its implications for insurance markets.	Apply	PSO3
CO4	<i>Develop</i> and design policies that address market failures, including externalities and public goods, by applying theoretical concepts to practical examples.	Create	PSO10
CO5	<i>Synthesize</i> information from various sources, including academic literature and case studies, to develop their understanding of microeconomic theory and its applications.	Evaluate	PSO7
CO6	<i>Evaluate</i> the different criteria of social welfare, including Pareto optimality, Kaldor-Hicks compensation criterion, Scitovsky criterion, and Rawls theory of justice and to <i>develop</i> social welfare function independently	Apply, Evaluate	PSO8, PSO10
CO7	<i>Critically</i> evaluate and reflect on the limitations and assumptions of microeconomic theory and its applicability to real-world situations, demonstrating an appreciation for the interdisciplinary nature of economic analysis.	Understand Apply Evaluate	PSO2 PSO5

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: Intertemporal Choice and Capital Decisions	20 Hours
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Capital and the rate of return- Determining the rate of return- Demand for future goods- Utility maximisation- Effects of changes in r- Supply of future goods- Equilibrium price of future goods- Rate of return- Real interest rates and nominal interest rates- Pricing of risky assets- The firm's demand for capital- The net present value criterion for capital investment decisions- Adjustment for risks- Diversification versus non-diversifiable risks- The capital assets pricing model.	
Module II: General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics	20 Hours
Input Output analysis- Technical coefficients- Hawkins Simon condition- Types of input output models- Elements of general equilibrium analysis-General equilibrium of exchange- General equilibrium of production- Efficiency of competitive markets- Welfare economics- Criteria of social welfare-Pareto optimality-Kaldor-Hicks compensation criterion- Scitovsky criterion- Deriving a Social welfare function- Theory of second best- Arrow's impossibility theorem- Rawls theory of justice- First Theorem of welfare economics- Second Theorem of welfare economics.	
Module III: Externalities and Public Goods	24 Hours
Externalities-Negative externalities in consumption and production-Positive externalities in consumption and production-Externalities and inefficiency-Ways of correcting market failure- Externalities and property rights-Coase theorem- Common property resources- Tragedy of commons-Public Good-Characteristics- Public goods and market failure- Provision of public goods- Free rider problem- Lindahl pricing.	
Module IV: Asymmetric information	20 Hours
Asymmetric information- Implications of asymmetric information- The lemons problem- Adverse selection- Hidden information- Moral hazard (hidden action)- Insurance markets- Market signalling- Principal-agent problem- The efficiency wage theory.	
Module V: Behavioural Economics	12 Hours
Behavioral economics- Reference points and consumer preferences- Rules of thumb and biases in decision making.	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to introduce the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a structured manner, to provide an overview of the course content and to set the context for further learning.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to illustrate and reinforce the theoretical concepts, to provide practical insights into the applications of the concepts, and to engage students in active learning.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a realistic context, to develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage active learning.

Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.

Flipped classroom: In a flipped classroom, students learn the course content before class through online videos or readings. Classroom time is then used for discussion, problem-solving, and interactive activities. This method encourages student engagement and allows for more personalized learning.

A combination of these methods can be used to deliver the content of this course effectively and cater to different learning styles and preferences.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT	
Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)	
a. Classroom participation (20%):	1 Weightage
b. Test papers I (40%):	2 Weightage
c. Assignment (20%):	1 Weightage
d. Seminar/ Viva (20%):	1 Weightage
External Assessment (30 Weightages)	

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION	
Module	Weightages
Module I: Intertemporal Choice and Capital Decisions	10
Module II: General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics	10

Module III: Externalities and Public Goods	10
Module IV: Asymmetric information	10
Module V: Behavioural Economics	7

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2. Andrew Schotter (2009): Microeconomics: A Modern Approach- 1 st edition, SouthWestern Cengage Learning.
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10. Hugh Gravelle and Ray Rees (2007): Microeconomics- 3rd edition, Pearson Education
11. Edgar K Browning and Mark Zupan (2011): Microeconomics: Theory and Applications-3rd edition.
12. Dominick Salvatore (2009): Principles of Microeconomics – 5 th edition, Oxford University Press.
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16. James H Henderson and Richard E Quandt (1980): Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach- 8th edition, McGraw-Hill
17. G S Madalla and Ellen Miller (1989): Microeconomics: Theory and Applications- 1st edition, Tata McGraw-Hill.

COURSE CODE –MEC2C06				
CORE COURSE VI: MACROECONOMICS: THEORIES AND POLICIES II				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Analyze the concepts of classical dichotomy, Say’s identity, and Walrasian system in the micro foundations of monetary theory. Analysis	Analysis	PSO4
CO2	Evaluate the theories of money demand proposed by William Baumol, James Tobin, Milton Friedman, and David Laidler.	Evaluate	PSO2
CO3	Compare and contrast the different theories of money supply, including the money multiplier model and the behavioral model of money supply.	Compare	PSO 4
CO4	Evaluate the theoretical underpinnings of the Phillips curve, the natural rate hypothesis, and the expectation-augmented Phillips curve, and analyze the relationship between inflation and unemployment.	Evaluate	PSO2
CO5	Discuss the debate over rules versus discretion in macroeconomic policies, including inflation targeting and the time inconsistency of monetary policy, and evaluate country experiences with inflation targeting.	Evaluate	PSO2
CO6	Analyze the DSGE model and its use in macroeconomic policies, including the issues and challenges related to its implementation.	Analysis	PS04

COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Micro Foundations of Monetary Theory	15 Hours

Classical dichotomy -Say's Identity-Say's Equality-Inconsistency between Say's law and the quantity theory of money-Walrasian system -Arrow-Debreu Model-Samuelson's overlapping generations' model	
Module II: Theories of Money Demand	20 Hours
Inventory Theoretic Approach (William Baumol) – Liquidity Preference as Behaviour Towards Risk (James Tobin) – A Restatement of Quantity Theory of Money (Milton Friedman) – The Buffer Stock Notion (David Laidler)..	
Module III: Theories of Money Supply	26 Hours
The Concept and Measurement of High-Powered Money – Sources of Variation in High Powered Money – The Money Multiplier Model – Factors affecting Money Multiplier – Behavioral Model of Money Supply -Fisher Effect	
Module IV: Inflation and Unemployment	20 Hours
The Phillip's Relationship – Theoretical Underpinnings of Phillip's Curve –Natural Rate Hypothesis - NAIRU– Theory of Adaptive Expectation – Expectation Augmented Phillip's Curve -Cost of Inflation-Anti-inflationary measures- Search theory-DMP Model- Okuns law-sacrifice ratio	
Module V: Recent Advancements in Macroeconomic Policies	15 Hours
The Debate over Rules vs. Discretion – Taylor's Rule and Monetary Policy – Time inconsistency of monetary policy- Inflation Targeting – Issues Relating to Inflation Targeting – Country Experiences with Inflation Targeting- DSGE-Dynamically Stochastic General Equilibrium.	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to introduce the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a structured manner, to provide an overview of the course content and to set the context for further learning.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to illustrate and reinforce the theoretical concepts, to provide practical insights into the applications of the concepts, and to engage students in active learning.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a realistic context, to develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage active learning.

Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop

research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.

Flipped classroom: In a flipped classroom, students learn the course content before class through online videos or readings. Classroom time is then used for discussion, problem-solving, and interactive activities. This method encourages student engagement and allows for more personalized learning.

A combination of these methods can be used to deliver the content of this course effectively and cater to different learning styles and preferences.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- a. Classroom participation (20%): 1 Weightage
- b. Test papers I (40%): 2 Weightage
- c. Assignment (20%): 1 Weightage
- d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): 1 Weightage

External Assessment (30 Weightages)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightage
Module I Micro Foundations of Monetary Theory	9
Module II Theories of Money Demand	9
Module III Theories of Money Supply	10
Module IV Inflation and Unemployment	10
Module V Recent Advancements in Macroeconomic Policies	9

REFERENCES:

1. Romer, David (2006), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw-Hill/Irwin, NY, 3rd edition.
2. Gregory Mankiw (2008): Macroeconomics- 6th ed, Worth Publishers New York.
3. Richard T. Froyen (2008), Macroeconomics - Theories and Policies, Tenth Edition, Pearson education, New Delhi.
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5. Eric Pentacost: Macroeconomics-An Open Economy Approach- Macmillan.
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15. MervynK.Lewis and Paul D Mizen (2000): Monetary Economics- Oxford University Press.
16. JagdishHanda (2000): Monetary Economics- Routledge.

COURSE CODE – MEC2C07				
CORE COURSE VII: Public Finance: Theory and Practice				
Credits	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

	Expected Course Outcome	Learning	PSO No
	XXXIII		

	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	<i>Appraise</i> the need for government intervention	Evaluate	PSO1
CO2	<i>Elaborate</i> the implications of negative and positive externalities and propose policies to promote positive externalities and reduce negative externalities.	Create	PSO7
CO3	<i>Analyse</i> the framework of fiscal policy of central and state governments and evaluate the effectiveness of these policies to address current economic issues	Analyse Evaluate	PSO4
CO4	<i>Construct</i> budget for a financial year for the local bodies analysing their requirements and availability of resources.	Create	PSO3
CO5	<i>Calculate</i> the tax buoyancy of major taxes of central government using the data from RBI handbook on Indian Economy.	Apply	PSO4
CO6	<i>Explain</i> the emerging problems of central state financial relations in India.	Understand	PSO2

Course Outcomes

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: The Case for Public Sector.	20 Hours
<p>The role of government in economic activity-Allocation, distribution and stabilization functions- Market failure and rationale for government intervention-Concepts of private, public and merit goods- Club goods- Externalities-Tiebout hypothesis-merit goods-Pigovian tax- Property rights and Coase theorem.</p>	
Module II: Fiscal Policy and Budgeting	20 Hours
<p>Traditional view of fiscal policy and its limitations-Modern view of fiscal policy-Functional finance-compensatory fiscal policy-automatic fiscal stabilizers vs Discretionary fiscal stabilizers-The link between monetary and fiscal policy-Budgeting methods: Performance, Planning and Programme Budgeting System (PPBS), Zero base budgeting (ZBB), relative merits and demerits – Budgetary process in India–Highlights of latest union and State budgets</p>	
Module III: Theories of Taxation	20 Hours
<p>Principles of taxation: Cost of service principle - Benefit principle - Ability to pay principle - Subjective approach and Objective approach - Shifting and incidence of tax –Theories of shifting of taxation: The concentration theory, The diffusion theory – The modern theory of demand and supply- Musgrave’s modern concept of incidence of tax - Elasticity and buoyancy-Taxable Capacity-Theory of optimal taxation- Laffer Curve - Balanced budget multiplier.</p>	
Module IV: Fiscal Federalism: Theory and Practice	16 Hours
<p>Rationale, principles, and problems of Fiscal Federalism-Need and Mechanisms of Intergovernmental transfers - Fiscal federalism in India: Constitutional Assignment of Functions and Sources of Revenue-problems of centre-state financial relations in India - terms of reference and recommendations of latest finance commissions.</p>	
Module V: Revenue, Expenditure and Debt of Union.	20 Hours
<p>Structure and problems of Indian Tax system- GST: Design and Issues in Implementation - Trend and composition of revenue of central government-Trend and composition of expenditure of central government- Trends in Fiscal deficit and deficit financing of central government- macroeconomic impact of deficit - total liabilities of central government and its composition - Debt burden and inter-generational equity - Sustainability of public debt - Domar stability condition.</p>	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to discuss the theories related to role of the government, public revenue and expenditure.

Seminar Presentations: students will be asked to make a presentation on topics related to taxation, expenditure, budgeting, and debt.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to examine the impact of transfer payments of the government and rise in tax rates.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to discuss the implications of central and state budgets.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These are used to estimate the anticipated revenue and expenditures of central and state governments.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- a. Classroom participation (20%): 1 Weightage
- b. Test papers I (40%): 2 Weightage
- c. Assignment (20%): 1 Weightage
- d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): 1 Weightage

External Assessment (30 Weightages)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightage
Module I: The Case for Public Sector.	9
Module II: Fiscal Policy and Budgeting.	10
Module III: Theories of Taxation	10
Module IV: Fiscal Federalism: Theory and Practice	8
Module V: Revenue, Expenditure and Debt of Union.	10

REFERENCES:

1. Robin.W. Boadway: Public Sector Economics.
2. Due and Fridlander: Government Finance.
3. P.H.Jackson and C.V. Brown: Public Sector Economics.

4. David Hyman (2005): Public Finance- Thomson Southwestern.
5. Musgrave and Musgrave (1989): Public Finance in Theory and Practice- McGraw Hill BookCompany.
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20. Harvey Rosen and Ted Gayer (2012): Public Finance-Tata McGraw Hill.
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COURSE CODE –MEC2C08**CORE COURSE VIII: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis II**

Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
4	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	To understand the concept of probability and probability distributions	Understand	PSO3
CO2	To apply various probability and non-probability sampling techniques to collect the sample and to prepare sampling distribution	Create	PSO3
CO3	To train the students to assign a sample statistic to a population parameter	Apply	PSO3
CO4	To understand the procedure of hypothesis testing	Analyze	PSO3
CO5	To make data analysis using R programming	Create	PSO3

COURSE CONTENT

Module 1 : Continuous Probability Distributions	16 Hours
Concept of continuous distributions- Normal distribution- Properties, Importance and Area under normal distribution- Standard normal distribution- Lognormal distribution (concept and applications only)- Uniform(rectangular) and exponential distributions.	
Module 2: Sampling Distributions	18 Hours
Sampling distributions- Parameter, Statistic, standard error, Sample from Normal distribution: Sampling distribution of Sample mean and sample variance- Chi square distribution-Student t distribution-F distribution- Central limit theorem. (Concepts and Applications only)	
Module 3 : Estimation Theory	12 Hours
Point estimation: Point estimation and Desirable properties of a good estimator-unbiasedness, consistency, sufficiency and efficiency. Interval estimation: Confidence Intervals-confidence intervals	

of mean, difference of means and proportion. (Concepts and Applications only).	
Module 4: Testing of Hypotheses	22 Hours
<p>Test of hypothesis: Null and alternative hypothesis- Type I and Type II errors- Critical region- Level of significance- Power of a test-Testing Mean of a population- Testing equality of means of two populations- Test of proportion of success of a population- Testing of equality of two population proportions- t test for the population mean- t test for the equality of two population means -Paired t test-chi-square test for independence and goodness of fit-ANOVA.</p> <p>(Concepts and Applications only)</p>	
Module 5: Data Analysis using R Package (Practical oriented)	10 Hours
<p>Random number generation from Normal, Log normal, Uniform and Exponential distributions, and the plots of the densities. Probability evaluation from standard normal, chi-square, students t and F distribution. Interval estimation for mean, difference of means and proportions. Construction of One and two-sample tests: z test, t-test, chi-square test of independence and goodness of fit, ANOVA (one-way)</p>	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Face to Face Instruction: This involves attending traditional classroom lectures and participating in in-person discussions and activities with the instructor and fellow students.

Peer to Peer learning: Students have to select a topic in the course and present it in the class which providing opportunity for critical thinking and feedback.

Group Discussion: Group discussion will be conducted based on the relevant topic in the course that will improve students' thinking and help them to construct their own meaning about academic contents.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- a. Classroom participation (20%): 1 Weightage
- b. Test papers I (40%): 2 Weightage
- c. Assignment (20%): 1 Weightage

d. Seminar/ Viva (20%):	1 Weightage
External Assessment (30 Weightages)	

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION	
Module	Weightage
Module I	10
Module II	10
Module III	9
Module IV	13
Module V	5

REFERENCES:

1. Anderson, Sweeney and Williams (2013), Statistics for Business and Economics, 12th Edition, Thomson Education.
2. Murray Spiegel, LJ Stephens and Narinder Kumar (2017). Statistics (Schaum's Outline Series). McGraw Hill Companies.
3. Taro Yamane (1973): Statistics: An Introductory Analysis- Harper & Row.
4. Hoel PG (1971): Introduction to Mathematical Statistics- John Wiley & Sons.
5. Gupta S. P (2007), Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
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SEMESTER 3

COURSE CODE –MEC3C09				
CORE COURSE IX: International Trade				
Credits	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Examine how trade impacts economic development, particularly how it may affect income distribution, economic growth, and the eradication of poverty.	Analyze	PSO4
CO2	Evaluate the different types of terms of trade and their effects on economic development	Evaluate	PSO5
CO3	Explain offer curves, reciprocal demand theory, and their connection to trade.	Understand	PSO2 PSO7
CO4	Assess the consequences of the Leontief Paradox and the Heckscher-Ohlin Theory for trade.	Evaluate	PSO5
CO5	Evaluate the Metzler Paradox and its implications for trade.	Evaluate	PSO5
CO6	Understand the effect of economic growth on trade, including pro-trade, anti-trade, and neutral trade growth.	Understand	PSO2 PSO7
CO7	Analyze the concepts of immiserising growth, Dutch disease, Prebisch-Singer Thesis, and Myrdal's view, and how they relate to trade.	Analyse	PSO4 PSO5
CO8	Identify the variations between export orientation and	Remember	PSO1

	import substitution and their effects on trade.		
CO9	Examine the various trade sanctions, such as tariffs, and how they affect the conditions of trade.	Apply	PSO3
CO10	Assess the optimum tariff and effective rate of protection, and their implications for trade.	Evaluate	PSO5
CO11	Understand the role of non-tariff barriers, including import quotas and dumping, in international trade.	Understand	PSO2
CO12	Express the theories of customs union and their implications for trade, including trade creating and trade diverting customs unions.	Understand	PSO2 PSO7
CO13	Analyze the static and dynamic welfare effects of customs unions.	Analyse	PSO4
CO14	Appraise the history and current status of the European Union and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), and their implications for trade.	Evaluate	PSO5 PSO7
CO15	Examine how trade impacts economic development, particularly how it may affect income distribution, economic growth, and the eradication of poverty.	Analyze	PSO4

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: International Trade and Economic Development	12 Hours
Importance of trade to development-Trade as an engine of growth-Contributions of trade to development- Terms of trade-Types- Terms of trade and economic development.	
Module II: Developments in Trade Theories	24 Hours
Offer Curves- Reciprocal demand theory- Opportunity cost analysis- Factor intensity- Factor abundance-Heckscher-Ohlin Theory- Leontief Paradox- Factor intensity reversal-Factor Price Equalization Theorem- Stolper Samuelson theorem- Metzler Paradox- Economies of scale and international trade- Imperfect competition and international trade-Product differentiation and international trade- Posner's Imitation gap- Vernon's Product Cycle Theory-Leamer's and Trefler's Theorem - Kravis theory of Availability- Linder's theory of Volume of Trade and Demand pattern- Transportation cost and international trade	
Module III: Economic Growth and International Trade	14 Hours

Growth of factors of Production and Technical Progress - The effect of growth on trade – Protrade, Anti trade and Neutral trade growth - Rybczynski theorem- Immiserising growth Dutch disease- Prebisch - Singer Thesis- Myrdal’s view	
Module IV: International Trade Policies	22 Hours
Import substitution versus export orientation - Trade Restrictions-Tariffs- Effect of tariff on terms of trade-Partial and general equilibrium analysis of tariff-Optimum Tariff-Effective rate of protection-non-tariff barriers-Import quotas- Effects of an import quota-Comparison of quota and tariff- Dumping and anti-dumping duties-Exchange control- Export subsidies Countervailing tariff- Voluntary export restraints- Technical standards	
Module V: Economic Integration	18 Hours
Economic Integration - Theories of customs union- Trade creating customs union-Trade diverting customs union-Static welfare effects of customs union-Dynamic benefits from customs union-European union-history and current status- Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)	

MODE OF TRANSACTION
<p>Lectures: The most popular way to teach theoretical ideas in international trade and economic development is through lectures. With this approach, the teacher teaches the students the various ideas and theories in a classroom setting. The lecture can be made more interesting by the teacher using visual aids like graphs and charts.</p> <p>Case studies: Case studies are a useful tool for teaching international trade and economic development because they show students how concepts and theories are put to use in actual circumstances.</p> <p>Group discussions: Group discussions are an effective method to encourage students to share their thoughts and ideas about International Trade and Economic Development. The teacher can divide the students into small groups and ask them to discuss the different concepts and theories. This method can help students develop critical thinking skills and learn from each other.</p> <p>Debates: Debates are an effective method to teach International Trade and Economic Development as they help students understand the different perspectives on trade policies. The teacher can assign different students to represent different viewpoints on a trade policy and have them debate the issue in a classroom setting.</p>

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Test papers I (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightages)**MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION**

Module	Weightages
Module I: International Trade and Economic Development	7
Module II: Developments in Trade Theories	8
Module III: Economic Growth and International Trade	9
Module IV: International Trade Policies	9
Module V: Economic Integration	8

REFERENCES

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4. Kindleberger, C. P. (2004). International Economics. R. D. Irwin, Homewood.
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6. Robert J. Carbaugh. (2011). Global Economics. Cengage Learning.
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11. Giancarlo Gandolfo. (2010). International finance and open-economy macroeconomics. Springer.
12. William H. Branson. (1989). Macroeconomic theory and policy. Harper & Row.
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COURSE CODE –MEC3C10
CORE COURSE X: Economics of Growth and Development

Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Remembering: Students will be able to recall the definitions of economic growth and development, as well as the different measures of human development.	Remember	PSO 1
CO2	Understanding: Students will be able to explain the relationship between economic growth and development, and how inequality can affect development.	Understand	PSO 2

CO3	Applying: Students will be able to use different measures of development to compare and analyze different countries' levels of development.	Applying	PSO 3
CO4	Analyzing: Students will be able to analyze the different theories of economic growth and development and identify their strengths and weaknesses.	Analyse	PSO8
CO5	Evaluating: Students will be able to evaluate the effectiveness of different models of economic growth and development, and identify which ones are most appropriate in different contexts.	Evaluate Analyse	PSO 5 PSO 9 PSO4
CO6	Creating: Students will be able to create their own models of economic growth and development, taking into account different factors such as social, technological, and financial.	Create	PSO 6
CO7	Remembering: Students will be able to recall the different theories of economic growth, including those of Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus, Karl Marx, and Joseph Schumpeter.	Remember	PSO 1
CO8	Understanding: Students will be able to explain the different partial theories of economic growth and development, such as the critical minimum effort thesis and the Lewis theory of labour supply.	Understand	PSO 2
CO9	Applying: Students will be able to apply different models of economic growth, such as the Harrod-Domar growth model and the neo-classical model of Solow, to real-world scenarios.	Apply	PSO 3
CO10	Analysing: Students will be able to analyse the interactions between the economy and the environment, and evaluate the effectiveness of different approaches to sustainable development.	Analyse Evaluate	PSO8 PSO9

COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Concept and Measurement of Economic Growth and Development	20 Hours
Growth and development-Per capita income as a measure of development-Measuring Human Development: PQLI, HDI, GDI, Gender empowerment index-Human poverty index and deprivation index- Multi Dimensional poverty Index-World happiness Index. Inequality in income distribution:	

Kuznets inverted U hypothesis- Measuring inequality: Lorenz Curve and Gini-coefficient-Development as freedom-Perpetuation of underdevelopment-Structural view of underdevelopment-Vicious circle of poverty-Development Gap.	
Module II: Grand Theories of Economic Growth	20 Hours
Theories of Adam Smith- David Ricardo- Thomas Malthus- Karl Marx and Joseph Schumpeter.	
Module III: Partial Theories of Economic Growth and Development	20 Hours
Critical minimum effort thesis - Balanced vs unbalanced growth- Lewis's theory of Labour Supply-Fei-Ranis model- Theory of big push-Concept of dualism- Technological, social and financial- Myrdal-Backwash and spread effect- Circular and cumulative causation- Centre- periphery thesis-Todaro model.	
Module IV Models of Economic Growth	20 Hours
Harrod- Domar growth model-Neo Classical model of Solow- Growth models of Kaldor-Joan Robinson-Convergence hypothesis-Extensions of simple growth model- Vintage model-Dependency theory of under development- -Endogenous growth theory and role of R&D	
Module V: Environment and Development	16 Hours
The limits to growth- The techno Centre approach- Brundtland commission approach to sustainable development-International environmental issues (Trade and environment- Rio declaration- Kyoto Protocol)-Climate-economy interaction	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to introduce the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a structured manner, to provide an overview of the course content and to set the context for further learning.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to illustrate and reinforce the theoretical concepts, to provide practical insights into the applications of the concepts, and to engage students in active learning.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a realistic context, to develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage active learning.

Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.

A combination of these methods can be used to deliver the content of this course effectively and cater to different learning styles and preferences.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT	
Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)	
e. Classroom participation (20%):	1 Weightage
f. Test papers I (40%):	2 Weightage
g. Assignment (20%):	1 Weightage
a. Seminar/ Viva (20%):	1 Weightage
External Assessment (30 Weightages)	

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION	
Module	Weightages
Module I: Concept and Measurement of Economic Growth and Development	9
Module II: Grand Theories of Economic Growth	9
Module III: Partial Theories of Economic Growth and Development	10
Module IV Models of Economic Growth	10
Module V: Environment and Development	9

REFERENCES:

1. Amartya Sen (1970): Growth Economics: Selected Readings- Penguin Books.
2. Thirlwal, A P (2011): Growth and Development with special reference to developing Economies, Palgrave MacMillan, London.
3. Todaro, Michael P and Stephen C Smith (2014): Economic Development, Pearson, New Delhi.
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5. B.H. Dholakia, R.H. Dholakia (1998): Theory of Economic Growth and Technical Progress: An Introduction - Macmillan.
6. Debraj Ray (2003): Development Economics- Oxford India Paperbacks, OUP.
7. Rune Skarstein (1997): Development Theory: A Guide to Some Unfashionable Perspectives-OUP.
8. Benjamin Higgins (1976): Principles of Economic Development- Universal Book Stall, New Delhi.
9. Meir G M and Riuch J.E (2000): Leading Issues in Economic Development- Oxford.
10. Ghatak, S (2003): An Introduction to Development Economics- Routledge (4th edn).
11. Irma Adelman (1961); Theories of Economic Growth and Development- Stanford University Press.
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13. Charles P Kindleberger (1958): Economic Development- Tata McGraw-Hill, New York.
14. Taneja, M L and Myer R M (2014): The economics of Development and Planning, Vishal Publishing, Punjab.

16. Hayami, Yujiro and Yoshihisa Godo (2014): Development Economics-from Poverty of nations to the wealth

COURSE CODE – MEC3C11				
CORE COURSE XI: Macroeconomics II				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
3	4	5	30	35

of Nations, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	<i>explain</i> the subject matter and importance of econometrics, and various steps which are to be followed in an econometric investigation.	Understand	PSO2
CO2	<i>discuss</i> the method of OLS, its assumption and properties to give a concrete base of econometrics.	Understand	PSO2
CO3	<i>apply</i> simple and multiple linear regression to a cross-section data and to <i>evaluate</i> and interpret the results	Apply Evaluate	PSO3 PSO5
CO4	<i>construct</i> a dummy variable to capture the effect of a qualitative variable in an econometric model, and its estimation and interpretation.	Create	PSO6
CO5	gain knowledge on how to <i>detect</i> and treat violations of OLS assumptions and to <i>explain</i> the problems that arise when the assumptions of OLS are not valid	Analyze Apply	PSO4 PSO3
CO6	<i>demonstrate</i> all the methods using an econometric/spreadsheet package	Understand	PSO2

COURSE CONTENT

Module 1 –Introduction to Econometrics	15 Hours
Econometrics: Definition, History, Uses and Importance, Examples of Econometrics Problems-Types of Econometrics, software in Econometrics Methodology of Econometrics: Theoretical Formulation-Specification stage: Deterministic v/s stochastic-Data collection: cross-section, time series, panel and pooled cross-section- Estimation Stage-	

Evaluation and Prediction Statistical Pre-requisites for Econometrics: Random Variables, Σ Notation, Expectation, Variance and Covariance	
Module 2: The Classical simple Linear Regression Model	20 Hours
<p>Introduction to regression: Simple Linear Regression Model, Conditional and Unconditional Expectation- Population and sample regression function</p> <p>Notations and Explanations in regression model: The nature of Dependent and independent Variable-Scale of Measurement of variable- The Nature of Error Term-Parameter</p> <p>The method of Ordinary Least Square Estimation (OLS): Derivation with intercept and without intercept (Regression through origin)-Assumptions and Properties of OLS estimators-Gauss Markov Theorem-Precision of OLS Estimators-Goodness of fit of the model (r^2)</p> <p>Statistical inference in SLRM: Hypothesis testing, testing the individual coefficient (t-test), Decision based on Confidence interval and 'p' value approach, Analysis of Variance on OLS regression</p>	
Module III: The Classical Multiple Linear Regression Model	15 Hours
<p>Multiple linear regression model: Three variable regression model-precision of OLS estimators-Goodness of fit (R^2 and adj R^2)- testing the joint significance of coefficients (F-test)-Model Selection Criteria- Testing the relevance of an additional explanatory variable</p> <p>Functional Forms: Log linear and semi log models</p> <p>Interpretation of multiple linear regression model-Implications of some frequently observed practical cases</p>	
Module IV – Qualitative Explanatory variable Regression Models	15 Hours
<p>Nature, Estimation and interpretation of Dummy Variable Regression-Construction of Dummy Variable (Simple and multiple category)-Dummy Variable Trap</p> <p>Regression with qualitative independent variable (ANOVA)-Regression with qualitative and quantitative Model-(ANCOVA)- Interaction Effects using Dummy variable</p> <p>Uses of Dummy variable in structural change, seasonal data, Piece-wise linear regression</p>	
Module V-Critical Evaluation of Classical Linear Regression Model	15 Hours
<p>Regression Diagnostic I- Multicollinearity: Sources, consequences, detection (VIF and TOL) and remedial measures</p> <p>Regression Diagnostic II- Heteroscedasticity: Sources-consequences, detection (Park test, Glejser Test, Spearman Rank correlation test, Gold-Quandt test, Breusch pagan Godfrey Test) and remedial measures -Generalized Least Square Method (GLS) and Weighted Least Square (WLS)</p> <p>Regression Diagnostic III-Autocorrelation: Sources, Consequences, detection (Runs Test, Durbin Watson test and Breusch Godfrey test) and remedial measures</p> <p>Regression Diagnostic IV-Model Specification Errors: Omission of relevant variable-Ramsey's RESET test, Lagrange Multiplier Test- Inclusion of an irrelevant variable- Mis-specification of functional forms- Errors of Measurement</p>	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Teaching: In teaching Econometrics, there are several effective methods that instructors can use to engage their students and enhance their learning. Lectures, while traditional, are still useful as they provide the opportunity for instructors to present theories, concepts, and examples, with students able to ask questions during or after the lecture. Case studies can be used to help students apply their knowledge of Econometrics to real-life situations, with instructors guiding them through the process of using Econometrics to solve a given problem or issue.

Group discussions encourage students to share their ideas and opinions about different Econometrics concepts, with instructors dividing the class into groups and providing them with topics or questions to discuss amongst themselves. Hands-on projects give students an opportunity to work on real-life projects and collect data, analyze it using Econometric techniques, and then present their findings to the class. Inviting guest speakers who are experts in Econometrics can help students learn about the latest trends and techniques in the field, and online resources such as videos, articles, and interactive exercises can supplement classroom learning. Finally, practice problems can help students develop their Econometric skills by giving them an opportunity to apply the theories and concepts they have learned.

Internal Assessment: Two comprehensive **assignments** will be assigned during the term, and each student is expected to complete them individually. The assignments will be designed to test students' ability to achieve specific goals, rather than simply completing a task. This means that students will be required to apply the econometrics principles, methods, and practices learned in the course to solve real-world problems.

- A descriptive **exam** will be administered during the 10th week of the term. The exam will assess students' knowledge and understanding of the important econometrics' principles, methods, and practices covered in the course. The purpose of this exam is to evaluate students' progress and to identify areas where additional instruction may be necessary.
- In addition to assignments and exams, students will participate in various activities to become familiar with the practical application of econometric tools. These activities may include hands-on exercises, group discussions, and case studies. The goal is to provide students with opportunities to practice and apply the statistical concepts they have learned in class to real-world situations.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| b. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| c. Test papers I (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| d. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| e. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightages)
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MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION	
Module	Weightage
Introduction to Econometrics	7
The Classical simple Linear Regression Model	12
The Classical Multiple Linear Regression Model	7
Qualitative Explanatory variable Regression Models	9
Critical Evaluation of Classical Linear Regression Model	12

REFERENCES:

1. Asli K. Ogunc & R. Carter, Using Excel for Principles of Econometrics, Third Edition, Hill, John Wiley & Sons
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3. Christopher Dougherty, Introduction to Econometrics, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press
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5. Damodar Gujarati, Econometrics by Examples, Palgrave
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7. G.S Maddala, Introduction to Econometrics, McMillan Publication
8. Humberto Barreto & Frank M Howland, Introductory Econometrics Using Monte Carlo Simulation with Microsoft Excel, Cambridge Publication
9. Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach, Cengage Learning
10. Peter Kennedy, A Guide to Econometrics, Blackwell Publication
11. Sankar Kumar Bhaumik, Principles of Econometrics: A Modern Approach using EViews, Oxford
12. William H. Greene, Econometric Analysis, Pearson
13. William E. Griffiths, R. Carter Hill, and George G. Judge, Learning and Practicing Econometrics. Toronto: John Wiley & Sons

SEMESTER 4

COURSE CODE –MEC4C12				
CORE COURSE XII: International Finance				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
5	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Define the foreign exchange market and distinguish the different types of foreign exchange transactions, such as spot and forward, options market, futures market, exchange trading, arbitrage, market hedging, and speculation.	Remember, Understand	PSO1 PSO2
CO2	<i>Analyze</i> the theories of exchange rate, such as the purchasing power parity theory, monetary approach, asset market model, and exchange rate overshooting, and their implications for the international financial system.	Analysis	PSO4

CO3	<i>Explain</i> the components of the balance of payments and the accounting principles, including the basic balance, overall balance of payment, accounting balance of payment, autonomous and accommodating transactions, BoP surplus and deficit, and BoP adjustment and settlement.	Apply	PSO3
CO4	<i>Evaluate</i> the international monetary system, including the gold standard and its breakdown, Bretton Woods system and its breakdown, present international monetary system, financial crisis in emerging market economies, European monetary union, creation of the Euro, optimum currency areas, currency boards, dollarization, and Brexit.	Evaluate	PSO7
CO5	<i>Apprise</i> the different exchange rate systems and the relative merits and defects of fixed and flexible exchange rates, including hybrid exchange rates and managed exchange rates.	Evaluate	PSO5
CO6	<i>Apply</i> the Mundell-Fleming model to analyze the macroeconomic policy in an open economy, including the problem of internal and external balance, expenditure changing and expenditure switching policies, Swan diagram, and equilibrium of the model.	Apply	PSO3

COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Foreign Exchange Markets	15 Hours
Meaning, Structure and functions of foreign exchange markets; Types of foreign exchange transactions; interbank market, spot and forward, options market, futures market, exchange trading, arbitrage, market hedging and speculation	
Module II: Exchange Rate and Theories of Exchange Rate	18 Hours
Exchange rate-Nominal, Real, Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, Real Effective Exchange Rate- Exchange rate systems- Relative merits and defects of fixed and flexible exchange rates- Hybrid exchange rates- Managed Exchange rate -Purchasing power parity theory-Monetary approach- Asset market (portfolio balance) model- Exchange rate overshooting.	
Module III: Balance of Payments and Policy Adjustments	20 Hours
Balance of payments- Components- Accounting Principles- Basic balance- Overall balance of payment- Accounting balance of payment- Autonomous and Accommodating transactions- BoP	

Surplus and deficit- BoP Adjustment and Settlement-Automatic adjustment with flexibility in prices, interest rates and income - The process of adjustment under flexible and fixed exchange rate system- Devaluation-Elasticity approach- Marshall-Lerner condition- Absorption Approach- J curve effect	
Module IV: Macroeconomic Policy in an Open Economy	25 Hours
The problem of Internal and external balance- Expenditure changing and expenditure switching policies- Swan diagram - The Mundell-Fleming Model – Derivation of IS, LM and BP Curves for an open economy- Equilibrium of the model- Factors shifting IS, LM and BP Curves - Internal and external balance under fixed and floating exchange rate regime – A small open economy with perfect capital mobility- Principle of effective market classification- Limitations of the Mundell-Fleming Model	
Module V: International Monetary System	18 Hours
The gold standard and its breakdown- Bretton Woods system: Operation and its breakdown- Present international monetary system: operation and problems- Financial crisis in emerging market economies- European monetary union- Creation of the Euro- Optimum currency areas- Currency boards- Dollarization- Brexit.	

MODE OF TRANSACTION
<p>Lectures: Lectures can be used to introduce the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a structured manner, to provide an overview of the course content and to set the context for further learning.</p> <p>Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to illustrate and reinforce the theoretical concepts, to provide practical insights into the applications of the concepts, and to engage students in active learning.</p> <p>Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students.</p> <p>Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a realistic context, to develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage active learning.</p> <p>Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.</p> <p>Flipped classroom: In a flipped classroom, students learn the course content before class through online videos or readings. Classroom time is then used for discussion, problem-solving, and interactive activities. This method encourages student engagement and allows for more personalized learning.</p> <p>A combination of these methods can be used to deliver the content of this course effectively and cater to different learning styles and preferences.</p>

MODE OF ASSESSMENT	
Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)	
a. Classroom participation (20%):	1 Weightage
b. Test papers I (40%):	2 Weightage
c. Assignment (20%):	1 Weightage
d. Seminar/ Viva (20%):	1 Weightage
External Assessment (30 Weightages)	

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION	
Module	Weightages
Module I: Foreign Exchange Markets	7
Module II: Exchange Rate and Theories of Exchange Rate	9
Module III: Balance of Payments and Policy Adjustments	10
Module IV: Macroeconomic Policy in an Open Economy	12
Module V: International Monetary System	9

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1. Keith Pilbeam: International Finance-Macmillan.
2. Bo Sodersten and Geoffrey Reed: International Economics- Macmillan, London.
3. Paul R Krugman and Maurice Obstfeld: International Economics: Theory and Practice-Pearson Education, Singapore.
4. Thomas A. Pugel: International Economics- TMH.
5. Keith Pilbeam: Finance and Financial Markets- Palgrave.
6. Dennis R Appleyard and Alfred J Field: International Economics-McGraw Hill.
7. Robert J Carbaugh (2011): Global Economics- Cengage Learning.
8. Giancarlo Gandolfo: International Finance and Open Economy Macroeconomics- Springer.
9. Lawrence Copeland: Exchange Rates and International Finance-Pearson Education.

10. M Levi: International Finance-McGraw Hill.

11. Richard Caves, Jeffrey Frankel and Ronald Jones: World Trade and Payments- Pearson Education

COURSE CODE –MEC4C13				
CORE COURSE XIII: Financial Economics				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
3	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Define the concept of finance and explain the importance of studying finance.	Remember	PSO1
CO2	Explain the concept of compounding and future value and their importance in financial decision making.	Understand	PSO2
CO3	Analyze the investment decision criteria and its effects on investment decisions.	Analyse	PSO4
CO4	Apply the concept of time value of money in investment decision making.	Apply	PSO3 PSO8
CO5	Analyze financial statements and calculate financial ratios to evaluate the financial health of a firm	Analyse	PSO4
CO6	Analyze the different approaches to market valuation, such as dividend discount models and earning multiplier approach.	Analyse	PSO4
CO7	Apply the concepts of technical analysis and fundamental analysis to financial decision making.	Apply	PSO3 PSO6
CO8	Explain the risk management process, including how financial derivatives can be used to manage risk.	Understand	PSO2 PSO9
CO9	Apply the principles of portfolio theory to construct an optimal risk management strategy.	Apply	PSO3 PSO7
CO10	Synthesize their knowledge of risk management concepts to develop a comprehensive risk management plan for a given scenario.	Analyse	PSO7 PSO10
CO11	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using futures contracts for risk management, and critique the efficiency of the futures market in managing risk.	Evaluate	PSO5
CO12	explain the relationships between call option prices and how call options can be used as insurance policies.	Understand	PSO2
CO13	synthesize their knowledge of options trading and risk management to develop an option trading strategy for a given scenario.	Analyse	PSO7 PSO10

CO14	evaluate the effectiveness of the Black-Scholes model in pricing options and critique the limitations of using options for risk management.	Evaluate	PSO5
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COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Financial Economics	16 Hours
Defining Finance-Why study Finance-Financial Decision of Household and Firm-Financial system, flow of funds and Functions of Financial System-Financial markets, financial market rates, instruments, intermediaries and regulation- Financial statement-balance sheet and income statement-Market value v/s Book Value-Financial ratios	
Module II: Allocating Resource over Time	18 Hours
Compounding and Future Value- Intra Year Compounding and Effective interest rate Discounting and Present Value -Intra Year Discounting-Investment Decision Rules: Net Present Value and Internal rate of Return - Investing in land- PV and FV of Annuities: Loan amortization-exchange rate and time value of money-inflation and discounted cash flow analysis-taxes and investment decision	
Module III: Principles of Market Valuation	14 Hours
Asset's value and its price-Law of one price and arbitrage-Valuation of Bonds- Bond prices Current yield - Yield to maturity- Yield to Call - Risks in Debt Share Valuation Dividend Discount Models - Earning Multiplier Approach - Technical analysis Fundamental Analysis -Efficient market hypothesis	
Module-IV Principles of Risk Management	18 Hours
Risk and risk management-risk management process-Three dimensions of Risk transfer: hedging, Insuring and Diversifying-Financial derivative-The social role of financial derivative-Forward and Futures contract to Hedge Risk-Portfolio theory of optimal risk management- probability distribution of return and measuring risk-Trade-off between Expected return and risk-problem with modern portfolio theory	
Module V Forward and Futures Market	16 Hours
Forward and Future contracts- Futures contracts and futures trading-order flow-clearing house and its function-Fulfilment of Futures Contracts-Delivery-Reversing Trades-Cash settled trades-futures price quotations-Futures pricing-the cost-of-carry model in perfect markets-the cost-of-carry model in imperfect markets	
Module VI Option Trading	14 Hours

Option- meaning and types, Option terminology, Option pricing- The pricing of call options at expiration, Option values and profits at expiration, Relationships between call option prices. Call options as insurance policies-the put-call parity relation-The option pricing model-the black-scholes Model-Option sensitives -Delta – Gamma – Vega Theta – Rho -Gamma

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lecture-based method: The lecture-based method involves delivering a lecture on the topics of the syllabus. The teacher can use visual aids such as PowerPoint presentations, graphs, and charts to make the lecture more interactive and engaging.

Case studies: The use of case studies can help students to understand the practical application of the concepts learned. The teacher can present real-life case studies related to finance and investment, which can be discussed in class.

Group discussions: Group discussions can help students to share their understanding and knowledge of the topics. The teacher can divide the class into groups and assign different topics related to finance and investment. The groups can then present their findings in front of the class.

Problem-solving sessions: The teacher can conduct problem-solving sessions where the students can solve numerical problems related to finance and investment. The teacher can provide feedback and guidance to the students.

Guest lectures: Inviting industry experts to deliver guest lectures on finance and investment can help students to gain insights into the practical aspects of the topics. The experts can also answer the queries of the students.

Field visits: Field visits to financial institutions such as banks, investment firms, and stock exchanges can help students to gain practical exposure to the financial world. The students can observe the functioning of these institutions and interact with the professionals working there.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Test papers I (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightages)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightages

Module I: Financial Economics	8
Module II: Allocating Resource over Time	7
Module III: Principles of Market Valuation	9
Module-IV Principles of Risk Management	9
Module V Forward and Futures Market	8
Module VI Option Trading	6

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1. Bodie, Z., Merton, R. C., & Cleeton, D. L. (2012). *Financial Economics* (2nd ed.). Pearson Education.
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16. Chakravarty, S. R. (2007). *An Outline of Financial Economics*. Anthem Press.
17. Bianconi, M. (2009). *Financial Economics, Risk and Information: An Introduction to Methods and Models*. World Scientific Publishing Co Pte Ltd.
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ELECTIVE COURSE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER 3

COURSE CODE –MEC3E01				
ELECTIVE COURSE I: Research Methodology and Computer Applications				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
4	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Define the meaning, types and significance of research in economics and describe the characteristics of scientific research.	Remember	PSO1
CO2	Differentiate between various types of research methodologies.	Understand	PSO2
CO3	Develop research steps to identify research topics and develop research proposals and interpret economic data from surveys and statistical sources.	Analyse	PSO3 PSO4
CO4	Conduct a literature review, understanding its importance in research and following the proper procedure for gathering and synthesizing information.	Understand Apply	PSO2 PSO7
CO5	Understand different types of research design, sampling design in research and Identify and apply appropriate sampling methods, including probability and non-probability sampling techniques.	Understand Apply	PSO2 PSO7
CO6	Design and develop a comprehensive research report, including title, abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and bibliography.	Analyse	PSO5 PSO10

CO7	Apply fundamental operations and statistical functions in Excel and STATA for data analysis.	Apply	PSO4 PSO6
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COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Fundamentals of Research Methodology	12 Hours
Meaning, Objectives, Types and Significance of Research- Research Method vs Methodology-Steps of research process-Variou approaches of Research-Criteria of Good Research- Writing a Research Proposal	
Module II: Formulation of Research Problem	14 Hours
Steps in formulating a research Problem - Formulating objectives- Operational definitions – Identification of Relevant Variables- Converting concepts in to variables- types of variables: nominal-ordinal-interval-and ratio- Review of Literature: Importance and procedure- Note Taking	
Module III: Research Design and Sampling Design	20 Hours
Research Design: Meaning, Need and Features – Types of Research Designs: Exploratory research design- descriptive and diagnostic research design- experimental research design and its various types– Census and Sample Survey - Meaning of Sampling Design – Steps in developing sampling design – Sampling Methods – Probability and Non-Probability Sampling Methods – Measurement of scales: Rating, Ranking, Arbitrary, differential, summated, cumulative and factor scales -Methods of Collecting Primary data: Personal Interview, Questionnaires and Schedules	
Module IV: Report Writing and Structure of the Research Report	16 Hours
Plagiarism, types and detecting methods- APA Style: Page setup, Punctuations and Basic Rules, Citation in single and multiple authors’ case, Referencing style in single and multiple authors’ case) - Reference Manager and use of Mendeley software - Structure and Technical Aspect of Research Report	
Module V: Basic Data Analysis Using Excel	16 Hours
Excel Fundamentals – Simple Operators and Statistical Functions – Charts in Excel – Data Analysis Tool Pak: Estimation of Descriptive statistics, Correlation and Regression – Forecasting: Linear and Non-Linear Trend Lines – Moving Averages – Estimation of Simple, Instantaneous and Compound Rates of Growth.	
Module VI: Data Analysis using Stata	16 Hours

Introduction to Stata: Stata do files, Data files, Data editor, Log files - Importing and exporting data- Summarizing and analyzing data - Modifying data sets: rename, replace, drop, gen, egen,- Collapsing and merging data sets-Descriptive statistics- Graphs in Stata-Frequency Tables and Cross tabs- Correlation and Regression – Hypothesis Testing in Stata – One Sample t- test – Independent Samples t- test – Paired t- test – One way ANOVA – Chi-Square Test.

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Face to Face Instruction: This involves attending traditional classroom lectures and participating in in-person discussions and activities with the instructor and fellow students.

Peer to Peer learning: Students have to select a topic in the course and present it in the class which providing opportunity for critical thinking and feedback.

Group Discussion: Group discussion will be conducted based on the relevant topic in the course that will improve students' thinking and help them to construct their own meaning about academic contents.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Internal test (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightages) **Duration, No of Questions: 27**

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightages
Module I: Fundamentals of Research Methodology	9
Module II: Formulation of Research Problem	8
Module III: Research Design and Sampling Design	9
Module IV: Report Writing and Structure of the Research Report	9
Module V: Basic Data Analysis Using Excel	6
Module VI: Data Analysis using Stata	6

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1. Lee C. Adkins (2014), Using Gretl for Principles of Econometrics, 4th edition.
2. William J Goode and Paul K Hatt (1981): Methods in Social Research- McGraw- Hill.
3. Pauline V Young: Scientific Social Surveys and Research- Prentice Hall India Pvt Ltd.
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7. Modern Language (2009) The MLA Handbook for Writers of Association of America, Research Papers.
8. Sarma KVS (2001): Statistics Made Simple: Do it Yourself on PC- Prentice Hall India Pvt.
9. C R Kothari (2004), Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques- New Age International, New Delhi
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11. Mario F. Triola (2013), Elementary Statistics Using Excel, 5th Edition, Pearson.
12. Andy Field (2006), Discovering Statistics using SPSS, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
13. Ajai S. Gaur and Sanjaya S Gaur (2010), Statistical Methods for Practice and Research, A guide to data analysis using SPSS, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
 - a. Vijay Gupta SPSS for Beginners, VJ Books Inc.
14. An Introduction to Modern Econometrics Using Stata by Christopher F. Baum (Stata Press: ISBN-13: 978-1-59718-013-9)
15. An Introduction to Stata Programming, also by Christopher F. Baum (Stata Press: ISBN 978-1-59718-045-0).

SEMESTER 4

COURSE CODE –MEC4E02
ELECTIVE COURSE II: ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS

Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
4	5	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	<i>Explain</i> the problems with a single equation model and various methods to estimate simultaneous equation models.	Understand	PSO2
CO2	<i>Describe</i> the importance of lagged variable in economics and different econometric methods to <i>analyze</i> dynamic econometric models.	Remember Analyze	PSO1 PSO2
CO3	<i>Construct</i> a dummy variable for dependent variable and to <i>comprehend</i> its estimation and interpretation.	Create Understand	PSO6 PSO2
CO4	<i>Demonstrate</i> the properties of time series data and how its estimation procedures are different from cross-section models.	Understand Evaluate	PSO2 PSO5
CO5	<i>Choose</i> some widely used time series models in economics and finance	Create	PSO6
CO6	<i>Explain</i> panel data models to the students.	Apply	PSO3

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: Simultaneous Equation Models	18 Hours
Single v/s simultaneous Equation Models- Simultaneous Equation & Recursive System- Consequences of Simultaneity bias - Structural and Reduced forms of equations – Identification: Order and Rank Conditions Hausman Specification test of Endogeneity and exogeneity Estimation of Simultaneous equation model: Indirect Least Squares (ILS), Two stage Least squares (2SLS)	
Module II: Dynamic Econometric Models	18 Hours

<p>Static v/s Dynamic Econometric Model: Distributed Lag model- Distributed Lag model (DLM)- Autoregressive Model (ARM)-Importance of Lag in Economics</p> <p>Estimation of Distributed Lag model: Ad Hoc Estimation of distributed-lag models, Geometric lag model (Koyck), Adaptive expectation and Partial Adjustment Model-Almon's Polynomial Model</p> <p>Estimation of Autoregressive Model: OLS and its consequences, The Method of Instrumental Variable (IV Method)- The Durbin Watson 'h' Test-</p>	
Module III: Limited Dependent Variable Models	10 Hours
<p>Nature of Qualitative Response Regression Models –</p> <p>The Linear Probability Model (LPM) –The Logit and Probit Model.</p>	
Module IV: Introduction to Time Series Econometrics	24 Hours
<p>Time series data its problem-Stochastic Processes-Stationary versus non-stationary stochastic Processes- Random Walk Model-</p> <p>Tests of Stationarity-Graphical analysis-Correlogram Test-Unit root test: Dickey Fuller and Augmented Dickey Fuller tests</p> <p>Trend stationary versus difference stationary- Properties of Integrated Series</p> <p>Spurious regression-Cointegration: Engel Granger Test– Simple Error Correction Model</p>	
Module V: Selected Topics in Time Series Econometrics	10 Hours
<p>Univariate Models: Autoregressive Process (AR) - Moving Average Process (MA) - ARMA and ARIMA Processes - The Box – Jenkins (BJ) Methodology</p> <p>Multivariate Models: Vector Auto-regression: Specification, Estimation and Forecasting-Impulse response function and Variance Decomposition Method -Causality Test: Granger Causality Test</p> <p>Volatility Modelling: Financial Time Series: Need of modelling risk, Variance as a measure of volatility, ARCH/GARCH Model for modelling volatility</p>	
Module VI: Introduction to Panel Data Regression Model:	10 Hours
<p>Types of panel Data,</p> <p>Panel data Models: Constant Coefficient Model (CCM), The Fixed Effects Model (FEM)-The Random Effects Model</p>	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Teaching: In teaching Econometrics, there are several effective methods that instructors can use to engage their students and enhance their learning. Lectures, while traditional, are still useful as they provide the opportunity for instructors to present theories, concepts, and examples, with students able to ask questions during or after the lecture. Case studies can be used to help students apply their knowledge of Econometrics to real-life situations, with instructors guiding them through the process of using Econometrics to solve a given problem or issue. Group discussions encourage students to share their ideas and opinions about different Econometrics concepts, with instructors dividing the class into groups and providing them with topics or questions to discuss amongst

themselves. Hands-on projects give students an opportunity to work on real-life projects and collect data, analyze it using Econometric techniques, and then present their findings to the class. Inviting guest speakers who are experts in Econometrics can help students learn about the latest trends and techniques in the field, and online resources such as videos, articles, and interactive exercises can supplement classroom learning. Finally, practice problems can help students develop their Econometric skills by giving them an opportunity to apply the theories and concepts they have learned.

Internal Assessment: Two comprehensive **assignments** will be assigned during the term, and each student is expected to complete them individually. The assignments will be designed to test students' ability to achieve specific goals, rather than simply completing a task. This means that students will be required to apply the econometrics principles, methods, and practices learned in the course to solve real-world problems.

- A descriptive **exam** will be administered during the 10th week of the term. The exam will assess students' knowledge and understanding of the important econometrics' principles, methods, and practices covered in the course. The purpose of this exam is to evaluate students' progress and to identify areas where additional instruction may be necessary.
- In addition to assignments and exams, students will participate in various activities to become familiar with the practical application of econometric tools. These activities may include hands-on exercises, group discussions, and case studies. The goal is to provide students with opportunities to practice and apply the statistical concepts they have learned in class to real-world situations.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Internal test (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightages)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightages
Module I: Simultaneous Equation Models	9
Module II: Dynamic Econometric Models	9
Module III: Limited Dependent Variable Models	5

Module IV: Introduction to Time Series Econometrics	10
Module V: Selected Topics in Time Series Econometrics	9
Module VI: Introduction to Panel Data Regression Model:	5

REFERENCES:

1. B.H Baltagi (2013). Econometric Analysis of Panel Data, Wiley, 5th Edition.
2. Chris Brooks, Introductory Econometrics for Finance, Third Edition, Cambridge University Press
3. Damodar Gujarati, Basic Econometrics, McGraw Hill
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6. G.S Madalla (2013). Limited-Dependent and Qualitative Variables in Econometrics. Cambridge University Press.
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10. Kerry Patterson (2000). A Introduction to Applied Econometrics, A Time Series Approach, St. Martin's Press, New York,.
11. Marno Verbeek (2004), A Guide to Modern Econometrics, John Wiley
12. Peter Kennedy, A Guide to Econometrics, Blackwell Publication
13. Sankar Kumar Bhaumik, Principles of Econometrics: A Modern Approach using EViews, Oxford
14. Walter Enders (2006). Applied Econometric Time Series, Second edition, John Wiley and Sons.
15. William E. Griffiths, R. Carter Hill, and George G. Judge, Learning and Practicing Econometrics. Toronto: John Wiley & Sons

COURSE CODE –MEC4E04				
ELECTIVE COURSE IV: Contribution of Nobel Laureates				
Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
4	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Demonstrate an understanding of the contributions of Nobel Laureates Ragnar Frisch and Tinbergen, Paul Samuelson, Simon Kuznets, John Hicks, and Kenneth Arrow to the analysis of economic processes, including static and dynamic economic theory, general equilibrium, and welfare theory.	Understand	PSO2

CO2	Evaluate the contributions of Nobel Laureates Milton Friedman, Bertil Ohlin, James Meade, Arthur Lewis, Theodore Schultz, James Tobin, Franco Modigliani, and Robert Solow to the theories of consumption, monetary policy, international trade, capital movement, and economic growth.	Evaluate	PSO5
CO3	Critically analyze the contributions of Nobel Laureates Ronald Coase, Robert Fogel, Robert Lucas, Amartya Sen, and Robert Mundell to transaction costs, property rights, institutional change, rational expectations, welfare economics, and international monetary policy.	Analyse Evaluate	PSO4 PSO5
CO4	Understand the significance of market asymmetry and the contributions of Nobel Laureates Akerloff, Stiglitz, Robert Engel, Clive Granger, Kydland, Prescott, Edmund Phelps, and Paul Krugman to the analysis of financial markets, time series data, dynamic macroeconomics, and intertemporal trade-offs in macroeconomic policy.	Understand	PSO 2
CO5	Demonstrate an understanding of the contributions of Nobel Laureates Diamond, Mortensen, and Pissarides to the analysis of markets with search frictions and the significance of their work in labor economics.	Understand	PSO2
CO6	Evaluate the contributions of Nobel Laureates Thomas Sargent and Christophe Sims to empirical research in economics and their impact on macroeconomic policy.	Apply, Evaluate	PSO8, PSO10
CO7	Critically analyze the contributions of Nobel Laureate Angus Deaton to the analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare and the significance of his work in development economics.	Understand Evaluate	PSO2 PSO5
CO8	Identify the latest Nobel laureates and their contributions to the field of economics.	Remember	PSO1
CO9	Apply economic theories and concepts to real-world problems and issues, and develop innovative solutions based on a thorough understanding of the contributions of Nobel Laureates in the field of economics.	Apply	PSO3

COURSE CONTENT	
Module I: Nobel Laureates 1969-1975	20 Hours
Ragner Frisch and Tinbergen and analysis of Economic Process- Paul Samuelson's static and dynamic economic theory- Simon Kuznet for his empirically founded interpretation of economic growth and development- John Hicks and Kenneth Arrow and their analysis on General economic equilibrium and welfare theory	
Module II: Nobel Laureates 1975-1990	20 Hours
Militon Friedman and his analysis on consumption and monetary theory- Bertin Ohlin and James Meade and the theory international trade and capital movement-Arthur Lewis& Theodore Schultz for their economic development-James Tobin, Fanco Modigliani for their analysis of financial market. - Robert Solow for his contributions to the theory of economic growth	
Module III: Nobel Laureates 1990-2000	20 Hours
Ronald Coase and his contribution in Transaction cost and property rights-Robert Fogel and economic and institutional change-Robert Lucas and rational expectation- Amartya Sen's contribution to welfare economics- Robert Mundel and his contribution	
Module IV: Nobel Laureates 2000-2010	20 Hours
Market with asymmetry and contribution of Akerloff and Stiglitz- Robert Engel and Clive Granger and their contribution to analysis of Time series data- Kydland and Prescott contributions to dynamic macro economics- Edmund Phelps and his analysis of inter temporal trade-offs in macroeconomic policy- Paul Krugman and trade pattern	
Module V: Nobel Laureates 2010-till date	16 Hours
Market with Search Friction: contributions of Diamond, Mortensen and Pissarides- Contribution of Thomas Sergent and Christophe Sims on empirical research- Agnus Deaton and his analysis on consumption, poverty and Welfare-Contribution by the latest Nobel laureates-	

MODE OF TRANSACTION
<p>Face to Face Instruction: This involves attending traditional classroom lectures and participating in in-person discussions and activities with the instructor and fellow students.</p> <p>Peer to Peer learning: Students have to select a topic in the course and present it in the class which providing opportunity for critical thinking and feedback.</p>

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- a. Classroom participation (20%): 1 Weightage
- b. Internal test (40%): 2 Weightage
- c. Assignment (20%): 1 Weightage
- d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): 1 Weightage

External Assessment (30 Weightages)**MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION**

Module	Weightages
Module I: Nobel Laureates 1969-1975	9
Module II: Nobel Laureates 1975-1990	10
Module III: Nobel Laureates 1990-2000	10
Module IV: Nobel Laureates 2000-2010	9

REFERENCES:

1. Lindbeck, Assar(Ed) (1992). Nobel lectures in economic sciences 1969-1980, World Scientific, London,
2. Maler, Karl-Goram (ed) (1992)., Nobel lectures in economic sciences 1981-1991, World Scientific, London.
3. Puttaswamaiah, Nobel Economists, Vol 2, 1975-85, Indus Publishing Company, New Delhi

COURSE CODE –MEC4E05
ELECTIVE COURSE V: Gender Economics

Credit	Hours/week	Weightages		
		Internal	External	Total
4	6	5	30	35

Course Outcomes

CO No.	Expected Course Outcome	Learning Domain	PSO No
	Upon completion of this course, students will be able to;		
CO1	Understand the concepts of gender and sex, and analyse the importance of women's studies in the context of Indian society.	Understand Analyse	PSO2 PSO8
CO2	Analyze the demography of the female population in India, including age structure, mortality rates, and inter-state variations in sex ratio, and identify the causes of declining sex ratio.	Analyse	PSO8
CO3	Evaluate the factors affecting female entry in labor markets, including supply and demand for female labor, wage differentials, and the impact of technology and modernization on women's work participation.	Evaluate	PSO5 PSO9
CO4	Assess the tools of women's empowerment, including education, gender equity in health, participation in decision making, and the role of civil society and NGOs in promoting gender equity and community economic development	Evaluate	PSO 5

CO5	Analyze the measures for gender well-being, including entitlements, economic independence, risk coverage, access to credit and insurance markets, and legislative review for women's entitlements in India.	Analyse	PSO2 PSO8
CO6	Evaluate social protection for women, including protection of property rights, safety net schemes, collective bargaining, and public and private programs to improve women's health.	Evaluate	PSO5 PSO9
CO7	Understand international measures to protect women's rights, including the UN Decade for Women, the UN Convention on CEDAW and DEVAW, and the National Policy for Empowering Women in India.	Understand	PSO2

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: Introduction to Gender Studies		20 Hours
<p>Concepts of gender and sex-Feminity and masculinity-importance of women studies- Patrilineal and matrilineal systems and its relevance to present Indian society- Demography of female population in India-Age structure, mortality rates-Inter-state variations in sex ratio- Causes of declining sex ratio- Measurement of fertility and its control-UNDP's gender related measures.</p>		
Module II: Women and Labour Markets		20 Hours
<p>Factors affecting female entry in labour markets-supply and demand for female labour in developed and developing countries, particularly in India- Female work participation in agriculture, non-agriculture rural activities, informal sector, cottage and small industries, organized industry and service sector- Wage differentials and its determinants- Gender, Education, Skill, Productivity, Efficiency -Impact of technology and modernization on women's work participation- Effects of globalization and liberalization on women.</p>		
Module III: Tools of Women Empowerment		20 Hours
<p>Women and education- GER ratio in India -Addressing gender inequalities in education- Gender equity in health-Access to nutrition-Women's participation in decision making -Role of civil society -Role of NGO's in empowering women- Gender and Community Economic Development (CED)- SEWA-Shramshakti-Kudumbashree in Kerala.</p>		
Module IV: Social Security for Women		20 Hours
<p>Measures for gender wellbeing- Entitlements, ensuring economic independence and risk coverage, access to credit and insurance market- Review of legislation for women's entitlements in India - Importance of 73rd Amendment of constitution in gender empowerment.</p>		

Module V: Social Protection for Women	16 Hours
<p>Protection of property rights- schemes for safety net for women- Effectiveness of collective bargaining-Public and private programmes to improve women's health-National Commission for Women(NCW)- The National Credit Fund for Women-MahilaSamridhi Yojana (MSY)- National policy for empowering women- International measures to protect women's' rights- U.N Decade for women -UN convention on CEDAW and DEVAW.</p>	

MODE OF TRANSACTION

Lectures: Lectures can be used to introduce the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a structured manner, to provide an overview of the course content and to set the context for further learning.

Case studies and real-life examples: These can be used to illustrate and reinforce the theoretical concepts, to provide practical insights into the applications of the concepts, and to engage students in active learning.

Group discussions and debates: These can be used to encourage critical thinking, to develop analytical skills, and to enhance communication and collaboration among students.

Problem-solving exercises and simulations: These can be used to enable students to apply the theoretical concepts and frameworks in a realistic context, to develop problem-solving skills, and to encourage active learning.

Research projects and presentations: These can be used to encourage independent learning, to develop research skills, and to promote creativity and innovation.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment (5 Weightage)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a. Classroom participation (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| b. Internal test (40%): | 2 Weightage |
| c. Assignment (20%): | 1 Weightage |
| d. Seminar/ Viva (20%): | 1 Weightage |

External Assessment (30 Weightages)

MODULE WISE WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Module	Weightages
Module I: Introduction to Gender Studies	9
Module II: Women and Labour Markets	9

Module III: Tools of Women Empowerment	10
Module IV: Social Security for Women	10
Module V: Social Protection for Women	9

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