

*Placed at the meeting of
Academic Council
held on 12.12.2019*

Appendix-H-28
MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
(University with Potential for Excellence)

Directorate of Distance Education

Syllabus for M.A. Economics (Semester Pattern)
(With effect from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards)
Regulations, Scheme of Examinations and Syllabus

I. About the Department: The Department of Economics in the Directorate of Distance Education of Madurai Kamaraj University is one of the oldest Departments in the Directorate started in late 1970s. The Department currently offers both P.G. and U.G programs in Economics.

II. Program Overview: The M.A. program in Economics at the Directorate is a conventional program focusing on Macro Economics, Micro Economics, Monetary Economics and Agricultural economics. It imparts critical thinking, analytical knowledge to students' community to understand the world and national economic activities and policies in a holistic manner.

III. Objectives of the Program

- To offer a balance between theories of Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, and Econometrics along with their scientific applications.
- To avail live experiential learning in the form of internships and also focusing on research undertaking pertaining to economic policy issues with access to empirical data.
- To develop core competencies on critical thinking skills, hypothesizing and solving problems, data acquisition skills, data analysis techniques, the application of economic theory to analyze economic data, writing and reporting skills, and competency in the use of computer software.
- To have scope for creating job opportunities in a wide variety of fields which include professional careers in business, banking, financial services, Federal, State and Local Governments, consulting, and not-for-profit organizations.
- To design and conduct Master's program in Economics with a solid foundation for pursuing higher education like a Ph.D. degree in Economics or further graduate studies in related fields such as Management, Business and Law.

IV. Outcome of the Programme

- It serves as a basis for further higher studies and research in this field such as M.Phil and Ph.D. Degree in Economics.

- On successful completion of this course one can apply for the UGC-NET or JRF exam. The success in these exams makes teaching or research as good options.
- The degree holders can opt for further higher studies and career in various specialisations of Economics such as in Micro and Macro Economics, Economics of Agriculture, Economic Statistics, Development Planning, International Economics, Home Economics, Monetary Economics, Fiscal Economics, Economics of Growth and Development, Environmental Economics, Regional Economics, Behavioural Economics and many more.
- The greatest scope after the course is that it not only makes the students eligible but also gives a better chance to qualify for the IES (Indian Economics Services) exam.

Employment Areas

- Corporate Sectors (marketing and accounts sections)
- Import / Export Companies
- Finance, Commerce and the Banking Sectors
- UPSC, TNPSC, RRB, RBI, and IBRD
- Economic Consulting Firms

Job Types

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| • Accountant | • Investment Banker |
| • Research Associate | • Marketing Manager |
| • Business Analyst | • Operations Manager |
| • Money Manager | • Personal Finance |
| • Corporate Analyst | • Consultant Securities Analyst |
| • Financial Analyst | • Advance Courses in M.A.
Economics |
| • Investment Analyst | • Economist |

V. Program Target Groups

The program has been offered to attract the students of rural, semi-urban and urban background who would like to acquire knowledge in the respective field but could not continue the education through regular classes, owing to various constraints. It is also useful for aspirants of Competitive examinations, policy makers, welfare program evaluation and policy development.

VI. Eligibility for Admission : B.A./ B.B.A./ B.Com, /B.Sc./ and B.E degree holders with Economics, Mathematics and Statistics as major or ancillary subjects and candidates who studied Mathematics / Business Mathematics at +2 level are eligible for seeking admission into M.A Economics. Candidates belonging to general category should have secured at least 55 % of marks, OBC candidates must have secured 50 % of marks and SC / ST / Person with disability candidates must have passed in the qualifying examination for admission.

VII. Degree Overview : The M.A. program intends to be inter/multi- disciplinary scope. This program is driven by five core areas:

1. Recent Economic Thought
2. Applied Economics and Policy Analysis
3. Trade and Development
4. Economics of Agriculture
5. Basic Econometrics

VIII. Duration of the Program : All students must complete the program within two years. The program is dedicated to maintaining a full year-round program with four semesters. In all the four semesters the students may be engaged in core and Elective courses.

IX. Program Structure : The M. A. Program in Economics is designed as core and elective course papers; for each semester there are 3 core papers and one elective paper. There is no any practical as part of this program.

First Semester

Subject Title	Nature	Credit
Micro Economics Analysis-I	Core	4
Macro Economics Analysis-I	Core	4
Mathematical Economics	Core	4
Agricultural Economics	Elective	4

Second Semester

Subject Title	Nature	Credit
Micro Economics Analysis-II	Core	4
Macro Economics Analysis-II	Core	4
Statistics and Research Methodology	Core	4
Rural and Development Economics	Elective	4

Third Semester

Subject Title	Nature	Credit
Economics of Growth and Development	Core	4
Econometric Methods	Core	4
International Economics	Core	4
Demography	Elective	4

Fourth Semester

Subject Title	Nature	Credit
Public Economics	Core	4
Monetary Economics	Core	4
Environmental Economics	Core	4
Labour Economics	Elective	4

X. Time Table for Contact Class & Counseling : The ODL Regulations insists of minimum 48 hours per semester. The following table demonstrates the time allotment for both contact and counseling totaling 12 hours per week; each semester may consist of 5-6 months and one round of contact/counseling class per month is enough to achieve the required hours.

Per Week	9.00 – 10.30	10.30 – 12.00	1.00 – 2.30	2.30 – 4.00
Day 1	C1	C2 / Discussion Forum	C3	E1
Day 2	C1	C2 / Discussion Forum	C3	E1

XI. Unitization : Each subject paper shall consist uniformly of five units.

XII. Evaluation Procedures : The students will be assessed by Continuous Internal Evaluation and End-of-semester evaluation.

(a) Continuous Internal Evaluation

- It consists of two Assignments; it has to be done by the concerned faculty-member to assess values, skills and knowledge gathered by students. This has to be submitted by the student within the time frame.
- The evaluation reports submitted by all the faculty-members are to be reviewed, from time to time by the Examination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director in order to ensure transparency, fair-play and accountability.
- Following the review by the Examination Committee, the outcome of internal evaluation will be announced or displayed on the Notice Board and / or web-site as per the timeframe or academic calendar.

(b) End-of-Semester Evaluation

This is to be carried out at the end of first semester, and will aim to assess skills and knowledge acquired by students through class-room interaction. The evaluation can be in the form of written examination. Towards this end; the following steps have to be adopted:

- All the students pursuing this program have to undergo external evaluation at the end of first semester as per syllabi
- With regard to written examination the internal faculty may associate themselves with the external examiners in the examination process.
- Answer-books or –sheets are to be ‘encoded’ (before being passed on to examiner / evaluator, and decoded (before tabulation).

(b) Integration of Continuous and End-of-semester evaluation

The following points have to be incorporated for effecting the integration of continuous and end-of-semester evaluation:

- The weightage assigned to internal evaluation is 25 percent.
- The weightage assigned to end of semester evaluation is 75 percent.
- Following the integration of internal and external evaluations, the results may be expressed in marks
- As soon as the integration of internal and external evaluations has been completed, the results should be announced, in keeping with the academic calendar, to facilitate students’ academic or occupational pursuits.

XIII. Description of Evaluation

This table lists all the assessment components that make up the course assessment, their weightings and the dates at which coursework are due. The table in the module

specification indicates the week in which coursework should be submitted but the exact day may be decided by the concerned course instructor. The column headed ‘Qualify Mark’ indicates the particular mark needed to pass the course in per semester.

Assessment	Description of evaluation	Weightage in per cent	Week due	Qualify Mark
Internal	Writing Assignment-I	12.5	6-18	No Minimum Mark
	Writing Assignment-II	12.5	18-24	
External	3 hour examination	75	24	34
Total Passing Minimum			50 Marks out of 100 Marks	

Patten of Marks: Per semester

Course Title	Marks		
	Internal	External	Total
Core paper I	25	75	100
Core paper II	25	75	100
Core paper III	25	75	100
Elective paper	25	75	100
Total Marks			400

XIV. Question Paper pattern for Internal Examinations

Internal Examinations

Total mark: 25

Section A: 2 questions from list of assignment questions to be uploaded in website (2X5=10 marks)

Section B: 1 question from list of assignment questions to be uploaded in website (1 X15=15 marks)

XV. Question Paper pattern for End-semester Examinations

External examinations

Total Mark: 75

There will be a 3 hour end-semester examination. The question paper for this exam will be set by the respective course coordinator for core courses and by respective course instructor for elective courses.

Section A: 5 out of 8 questions (5 x 6 =30 marks)

Section B: .3 out of 5 questions. (3 x 15=45 marks)

XVI. Teaching Methodology

The success of a lesson depends on the methodology that the teacher adopts. Teaching Economics shall be done through the methods like cooperative learning, project, experimental learning, interdisciplinary approach, and constructivism etc. Methodology shall consist of stimulation of students‘ interest, presentation of teaching material, team formation and activities‘ determination, conduction of activities and discussion and assessment. For the sake of simplicity

and easy understanding, the methods like problem solving method, discussion method, demonstration method, role playing method, lecture method and case study method shall be adopted. The use of ICT shall be coopted for the visual presentation of the lessons.

XVII. Reference books

The lists of Reference books are given at the end of the syllabus of each paper / course.

XVIII. Retotaling and Revaluation Provision

Students shall be provided the facility of applying for retotaling the marks within 15 days after the publication of results on payment of a minimum fee to be fixed by the University and they shall be allowed to apply for revaluation of their papers within 15 days after the publication of results on payment of a fee to be fixed by the University.

XIX. Examination Committee

The Director may constitute an Examination Committee consisting of at least two members from the faculty. The Committee will look after the proper and timely completion of internal evaluation and conducting end semester examinations; integrating internal evaluation and end semester evaluation with respective weightage and then final marks.

XX. Program Facilities

1. Library & Documentation Unit

The Directorate has a full-fledged state of the art reference library of standard text and reference books and research journals and well established documentation unit having NSS, NFHS and Census data.

2. Career Development Committee

The Director may constitute a Career Development Committee consisting of at least three faculty members of the Directorate to look after the career opportunities of the students of the program. This Committee may undertake necessary initiatives in enhancing capabilities and skills such as English Language proficiency, computer and documentation skills, and competency in project writing; it may organise, if possible, campus recruitment in collaboration with NGO sector and print and visual media.

XXI. Subjects and paper related websites.

The related websites for some of the papers have provided at the end of the syllabus.

SEMESTER-I MICRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS-I

Objectives : To teach the students to know the basic concepts, demand and production analysis.
- To understand the cost concepts, revenue concepts, market structure etc.

Course Outline :

Unit 1: Introduction and Basic Concepts : Methods in economics- Induction Vs Deduction – Equilibrium analysis-Partial,General, Static, comparative and Dynamic-.Micro Vs Macro analysis-Role of assumptions in economic analysis.

Unit 2: Consumption Analysis-I : Marshall's Cardinal Utility analysis –Law of diminishing and equi-marginal utility- Law of demand - Elasticity of demand-Price, Cross and Income elasticity of Demand-Concepts and measurement.

Unit 3: Consumption Analysis-II: Indifference curve analysis-budget line-Consumer equilibrium-Income, Price consumption curve-Decomposition of price effect into substitution effect and income effect-Criticism-Consumer's surplus-Samuelson's Revealed Preference approach to consumer behaviour.

Unit4: Production Analysis: Four factors of production- Concept of production function- Production function with one variable input (laws of returns-Production function with two variable inputs (Isoquants, producer equilibrium, returns to scale)- Elasticity of substitution between inputs –Production possibility curve-Economies and diseconomies of scale - Homogeneous production function-Cobb-Douglas Production Function - Definition and Properties.

Unit 5: Cost and Revenue function: Cost concepts-short-run cost -variable and fixed cost- Total cost curve ,average and marginal cost curves- Relationship between AC and MC- long-run cost curves –Law of Supply–Elasticity of Supply-Revenue concepts-Total Revenue-Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue-Relationship between AR and MR.

Reference books:

1. Ahuja, H.L., —Modern Micro Economics: Theory and Applications, Thirteenth Edition, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2006..
2. Koutsoyiannis, A., —Modern Micro Economics, Second Edition, McMillan, London, 2004.
3. Stonier A.W. and Hague F.C.: A Text Book of Economic Theory.
4. Sundaram K.P.M. and Vaish M.C: Principles of Economics
5. Jhingam, M.L., Macro Economic Theory, Vrinda Publications Private Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.

**SEMESTER-I
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I**

Objectives:

- To introduce the students on the sectorial flow of national income, its accounting and factors influencing income at current and constant prices.
- To enable students develop a critical insight on consumption and investment functions.
- To make students to understand demand for and supply of money

UNIT 1: National Income and Accounts: National income and its concepts-Circular Flow of Income in two – three - and four - sector economy-different forms of national income accounting-Social accounting, input-output accounting, flow of funds accounting and balance of payments accounting.

UNIT 2: Consumption Function: Consumption Function : concepts-Propensity to consume-APC and MPC-Properties and factor determining consumption function-Keynes Psychological Law of Consumption -Theories of Consumption Function: Absolute Income, Relative Income, Permanent Income and Life Cycle Hypothesis.

UNIT 3: Investment Function: Meaning –Categories of Investment -Marginal Efficiency Capital and Investment- Accelerator and Investment behaviour–Meaning, importance-Interaction of Multiplier and Accelerator-Influence of policy measures on Investment.

UNIT 4 :Supply of Money: Financial intermediation - a mechanistic model of bank deposit determination; A behavioral model of money supply determination, a demand determined money supply process: RBI approach to money supply - High powered money and money multiplier; budget deficits and money supply and open economy; control of money supply.

UNIT 5: Demand for Money: Classical approach to demand for money - Quantity approach, Fisher's equation, Cambridge quantity theory , Keynes' liquidity preference approach, transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money –aggregate demand for money Derivation of LM curve.

Reference books:

1. Ackley, G.(1978), Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
2. Dornbusch, R and F. Stanley (1997), Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, Inc., New York.
3. Hall. R.E. and J.B. Taylor (1986), Macroeconomics, W.W.Norton, New York.
4. Friedman, M. (1956), Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
5. Friedman, M. (1957), The Theory of Consumption Function, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

SEMESTER-I
PECO03-MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive introduction to basic mathematical economics concepts, tools and applications.
- To cover mathematical concepts like functions, models and optimization techniques in various micro economic contexts.
- To apply those concepts to explain the principles of economics.

UNIT 1: DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS : Differentiation: Meaning – Basic Rules - Successive Differentiation of the functions up to Second Order - Partial Differentiation - Total Differentiation. Applications of derivatives in theory of consumer and firm.

UNIT 2: THEORY OF CONSUMER : Utility Analysis: Utility function, budget line - Indifference curve analysis: Indifference curves - properties, consumer's equilibrium - price and income elasticities of demand.

UNIT 3: THEORY OF FIRM : Production function - Equal Product Curves (Isoquants) - Shape of Isoquants - Isoquants and Ridge Lines - Cobb Douglas Production Function - Properties. Revenue function: Average, Marginal Revenue- Relationship between Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue – Cost function: Average, Marginal Cost - Relationship between Marginal Cost and Average Cost.

UNIT 4: MARKET EQUILIBRIUM : Demand and Supply functions - Market Equilibrium (Static, Comparative Static and Dynamic).

UNIT 5: GAME THEORY : Concepts of Games in economics: Player, Payoff, Outcome and Types – Different forms of representing Games – Equilibriums in Games and Simple Problems (Pure and Mixed Strategies) – Idea of Nash Equilibrium.

Reference books:

1. Metha B.C. & Madnani G.M.K, Mathematics for Economists, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi, 2007
2. Henderson and Quant, Micro Economic Theory, McGraw-Hill International Edition, 1980.
3. Sydsaeter, Mathematics of Economic Analysis, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2000
4. Fundamental methods of Mathematical Economics - Alpha Chung-i Chiang, Kevin Wainwright 2005
5. Anthony, Mathematics for Economics and Finance, Cambridge University Press, London, UK 2005.

Online Resources: Videos:

Video Lectures on Mathematical economics at

<https://cosmolearning.org/video-lectures?topic=356>

Other Materials:

http://ocw.uci.edu/courses/math_4_math_for_economists.html

Mathematics: Free Online Courses

<https://inomics.com/mathematics-free-online-courses>

Free Online Courses in Mathematical Economics Study free online Mathematical economics courses and MOOCs from top universities and colleges. Read reviews to decide if a class is right for you.

SEMESTER-I
PECOE1-AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

Objectives:

- To familiarize the agricultural situation in India
- To provide sound knowledge base on India's Agricultural Economy in the pre and post before Green Revolution periods.

- To develop a critical study on recent Agricultural crisis in India.

Unit 1: Agriculture and Economic Development: Nature and Scope of agricultural and rural economics: Traditional agriculture and its modernization: Role of agriculture in economic development : interdependence between agriculture and industry - some empirical evidence: Models of interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy : Agriculture development, poverty and environment.

Unit 2: Agricultural Production, Land Reforms and Labour Market: Agricultural production -Resource use and efficiency: Supply response of individual crops and aggregate supply : Resources use efficiency in traditional agriculture : Technical change, labor absorption and gender issues in agriculture services, Land distribution - Structure and trends : Land reform measures and performance : Women and land reforms ; Problems of marginal and small farmers. Rural Labor Market: Rural labor supply; marginalization of rural labor: Nature, extent and trend in rural unemployment; Agriculture wages in India; Male - female wage difference; Non-agricultural rural employment - Trends and determinants.

Unit 3: Agricultural Market and Price: Marketing and State policy: Market structure and imperfections: Regulated Marketed and marketable surplus; State policy; State policy with respect to agricultural marketing; Warehousing; prices; Taxation and crop insurance; Terms of trade between agriculture and non- agricultural prices: Need for state intervention: Objectives of agriculture price policy Food security and public distribution system in India.

Unit 4: Agricultural Growth in India : Recent trends in agricultural growth in India; Inter-regional variations in growth of output and productivity; Cropping pattern shifts: Supply of inputs -Irrigation, power seed and fertilizers: Pricing of inputs and role of subsidies: Sustainable agriculture-indigenous practices; Bio- technological practices and growth potential.

Unit 5: Agriculture and External Sector: International trade in agriculture commodities; Commodity agreements - Role of world trade organization; Issues in liberalization of domestic and inter- national trade in agriculture – Nature and features of agri-business; Role of MNCs Globalization of India Economy and problems and prospects of India Agriculture; Impact of World Trade Organization on Indian agriculture.

Reference books:

1. Bhaduri, A. (1984), The Economic Structure Of Backward Agriculture, Macmillan, Delhi.
2. Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996), Agriculture Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Brahmananda, P.R. and V.R. Panchumukhi (Eds.) (1987), The Development Process of the Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
4. Dantwala, M.L. et.al. (1991), Indian Agriculture Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
5. Vaidyanathan, A. (1995), The Indian Economy: Crisis, Response and Prospects, Orient Longmans, New Delhi.
6. Visaria, P. and R.Basant (1994), Non-Agricultural Employment in India: Trends and Prospects, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

SEMESTER-II
MICRO ECONOMICS ANALYSIS-II

Objectives

- To enable the students to understand the market Structure and theories of pricing,
- To understand distribution theories and general equilibrium model.
- To Provide basic concepts in Welfare Economics

Unit 1: Market Structure-I : Meanings and characteristics of different market forms. Marshall's time period analysis- Pricing under perfect competition-Firm and Industry equilibrium - Shut down point-Supply curve of firm. Monopoly-Meaning and types-Monopoly power-meaning and measurement-Price discrimination under monopoly : Forms ,conditions, Degrees and moral of price discrimination.

Unit 2: Market Structure-II : Imperfect competition-Monopolistic competition- Pricing under monopolistic competition-Firm and group equilibrium with product differentiation. -Oligopoly: Features-Types – The cartel-Price leadership- Kinked demand curve model-Baumol's sales maximization model.

Unit 3: Theories of the firm: Hall and Hitch Theory of Full cost Pricing- Andreu's version of full cost Pricing. Theories of Limit Pricing: Bain's Model-Sylo-Labini Model.

Unit 4: Theory of Distribution: Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution - Factor Pricing under perfect competition and imperfect competition – Product exhaustion theorem-Euler's theorem-Clark-Wicksteed-Walras Theorem-Criticisms-Exploitation of labour: Monopsonistic and monopolistic. Elasticity of substitution and factor shares- technical progress and factor shares.

Unit 5: Welfare Economics: Meaning –Walras general equilibrium analysis- Pigou's welfare Economies-Pareto's Optimum - Theory of the second best- Social Welfare function-Samuelson's utility possibility and Bergson's contour approach-New welfare economics- Kaldor, Hicks and Scitovsky Criterion.

Reference books:

- 1.Ahuja, H.L., —Modern Micro Economics: Theory and Applicationsll , Thirteenth Edition, S. Chand& Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2006..
- 2.Koutsoyiannis, A., —Modern Micro Economicsll , Second Edition, McMillan, London,2004.
- 3.Stonier A.W and F.C.Hague:A Text Book of Economic Theory.
- 4.SundaramK.P.M and M.C.Vaish: Principles of Economics
- 5.Jhingam, M.L., Macro Economic Theoryll , Vrinda Publications Private Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.

SEMESTER-II
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II

Objectives : To understand various theories at macro level - To have knowledge in macroeconomic policies.

UNIT 1: Neo- classical and Keynesian synthesis: Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest and money-Classical dichotomy- The IS-LM model - Extension IS-LM model with government sector-The special theory of Keynes-Keynesian range, classical range and General Equilibrium-Price flexibility and full employment-Keynes effect-Pigou Effect- Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies.

UNIT 2 : Post- Keynesian demand for money : Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money - Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of Monetarism, Tobin's Portfolio theory and Baumol's inventory model- Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect – Revival of quantity theory of money.

UNIT 3: Theory of Inflation: Definition, Types and Effects of Inflation-Classical, Keynesian Monetarist approaches to inflation: Structuralist theory of inflation: Philips curve analysis - Short run and long run Philips curve: View of Samuelson and Solow - the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis - Policies to control inflation.

UNIT 4: Business cycles: Meaning, Phases ,Types of business cycles-Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks model - Control of business cycles - relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.

UNIT 5: New Classical Macro Economics: The new classical approach-Rational expectation hypothesis-Adoptive expectations-Ineffectiveness theorem-Views on business cycle and Labor market- Policy implications of new classical-Criticism.

Reference books:

- 1.Ackely, G.(1978), Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
- 2.Dornbusch, R and F. Stanley (1997), Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, Inc., New York.
- 3.Hall. R.E. and J.B. Taylor (1986), Macroeconomics, W.W.Norton, New York.
- 4.Friedman, M. (1956), Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- 5.Friedman, M. (1957), The Theory of Consumption Function, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- 6.Gupta, S.B. (1995), Monetary Planning in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 7.Hicks, J.R. (1974), The Crisis in Keynesian Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Keynes, J.M. (1936), The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, Macmillan, London.
- Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), New Keynesian Economics, (2 Vols.), MIT Press, Cambridge

**SEMESTER-II
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Objectives: To provides a comprehensive introduction to research and research design - To covers research concepts like methods, data collection techniques - To know how to apply statistics analysis resembling univariate and bivariate - To make understand testing of hypotheses and report writing.

Unit – I: Meaning, Objectives and Research Design : Research – Meaning – Objectives – Types – Criteria of good research – Research Methods and Research Methodology – Role of theory in research – Identification and Selection of a research problem – Steps in research – Research Design: Meaning – need – features – importance – types – basic concepts.

Unit – II: Methods of Research and Data Collection Techniques : Scientific, Historical, Case study, survey method, field study – Data collection – secondary and primary data sources – sampling techniques – probability and non – probability sampling method – Tools of Primary data collection – Observation – Schedule – Questionnaire – Interview. Scaling techniques – meaning of scaling – classification of scale – importance of scaling technique – scale construction technique.

Unit – III: Statistical Data Analysis :

a. Univariate Analysis Measures of Central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode (Simple Problems) - Measures of Dispersion :Range, S.D. and C.V.

b. Bivariate Analysis : Correlation - Meaning and types - Karl Pearson's coefficient, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (Simple Problems) - Uses of correlation analysis - Regression: Meaning and Uses - Estimation of X on Y and Y on X regressions.

Unit IV:Testing of Hypothesis : Hypothesis – meaning – types – sources – procedure for hypothesis testing – Basic Concepts concerning hypotheses testing - tests of hypotheses - important parametric tests: z-test, t-test, χ^2 -test, and F-test – Uses and applications (Concepts only).

Unit V: Report writing :

Significance – Steps – Format – Planning – principles (APA style) documentation – footnotes and bibliography, quotation, appendix, annexure, tables and diagrams -Precautions in report writing: Ethics in research – plagiarism – evaluation of the report.

Reference books:

- 1.Bandarkar, Wilkinson (1991): Methods and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing, Bombay. Bhatnagar. O.P., (1990):
- 2.Research Methods and Measurements in Behavioural and Social Sciences, Agricole Publishing Academy, New Delhi.
- 3.Ghosh, B.N. (1992) Scientific Method and Social Research - Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd., 1992.
- 4.Goode and Hatt (1992): Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 5.Hans Raj (1996): Theory and Practice in Social Research, Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
- 6.Johnson L.G. (1986) Research Methodology for Economists, (Philosophy and Practice), MacMillan.

- 7.Kothari, C.R., (2012): Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Willey Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
- 8.Krishnaswamy O.R., (2010): Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 9.Sankar W &Lakshmanasamy T. (1993) Methodology of Applied Economics Research, Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
- 10.Young, P.V., (1994): Scientific Social Survey and Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

SEMESTER-II

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Objectives: To enable the students to understand Rural Environment - To enrich the students about components of the Rural Economy - To enable the students to understand occupational structure.

Unit I : Introduction to Rural Economics : Nature and Scope of Rural Economics, Inter-disciplinary approach of Rural Economics –Components-Structure and Characteristics -Pre and Post-independence.

Unit II : Rural Resources Management in India : Rural Resources –Nature-Types and Magnitude - Rural Resources Management and Development, Application of Technology in Rural Development – Problems and prospects.

Unit III : Rural Demography : Population Size - Sex and Age Composition- Density of Population - Population Problems and Challenges – Family Welfare Measures in Rural India.

Unit IV : Rural Occupational Structure : Nature of Rural Occupations - Occupational Distribution in Rural India – The Concept of Work Participation Rates.

Unit V : Rural Poverty and Unemployment : Rural Poverty-Meaning, Estimates, Causes and Consequences. Unemployment - Meaning, Types, Magnitude of Rural Unemployment - Causes and Consequences.

Reference books:

1. Vasant Desai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
2. Dutt and Sundaram- Indian Economy, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi, 2013-07-02.
3. Mishra,S.K. and PuriV.K. - Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
4. Mukundan,N.-Rural Development and Poverty eradication in India.
5. Katar Singh -Rural Development –Principles, Policies and Management

SEMESTER-III

ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives: To make the students to understand the concepts of growth and development and their implication on the economy - To equip the students with planning techniques and approaches to development.

Unit I: Theories of Development : Adam Smith's Theory –Ricardo Theory- Schumpeter Theory - Marxian Theory – Keynesian Theory –Development of capitalist economy.

Unit II: Growth Models : Harrod – Domar Model - Dynamic Theory - Kaldor Model of Distribution – Solow Model – Joan Robinson Model – Meade's Model.

Unit III: Social and Institutional aspects of development: Development and underdevelopment-Perpetuation of Underdevelopment; Poverty - Absolute and relative; Measuring development and development gap - Per capita income inequality of income. Human development index and other indices of development and quality of life - Food security, education, health and nutrition - Human resources development. Population problem and growth pattern of population - Theory of demographic transition. Population, Poverty and environment.

Unit IV: Approaches to Development : Partial theories of growth and development - Vicious circle of poverty, circular causation, unlimited supply of labour big push, balanced growth, Unbalanced growth, Critical minimum efforts thesis, low income equilibriums trap; Dualism - technical, behavioural and Social; Ranis and Fei - Model.

UNIT V: Macro Economic Policies and Development : Role of Monetary and Fiscal Policies in Developing Countries. MNC activity in developing countries; Borrowing - domestic and external; Burden of borrowing -IMF and World Bank Policies in developing countries. allocation of Resources – Need for Investment Criteria in developing countries-present Vs Future. Alternative investment criteria; Cost –Benefit analysis, shadow Prices, Project evaluation and UNIDO guidelines.

Reference books:

1. Debraj Ray, Development economics, Oxford University Press.
2. Gerald Meier James, Leading issues in Economic Development, E. Ranch Oxford University Press.
3. S.K. Misra V.K. Puri, Economic of Development and Planning (Theory & Practice) Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Marhari Das, Economic Planning and Development Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur.
5. B.L. Mathur Economics of Planning and Development Theory & Practice Sublime Publications.
6. Krit S. Parikh and R. Radhakrishnan, India Development, Report 2002, Edited, , Oxford University Press. .

**SEMESTER-III
ECONOMETRIC METHODS**

Objectives: This course provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques. It covers statistical concepts of hypothesis testing, estimation and diagnostic

testing of simple. The course also covers the consequences of and tests for misspecification of regression models.

Unit 1: Introduction to Econometrics : Meaning and Definition - scope – Relationship with Economics, Mathematical Economics and Statistics – Goals - Stages in Econometric Methodology - Divisions of Econometrics - Limitations.

Unit 2: Simple Linear Regression Models I : Meaning and Significance of regression analysis – Types Regression Models - Stochastic and non-stochastic formulations –rationale for the inclusion of U – Ordinary least squares Method of estimation : Assumptions – Estimators - Properties of estimators – Evaluation of OLS Model - Goodness of fit – application of F and t tests in OLS model.

Unit 3: Simple Linear Regression Models II : Estimation of Regression Coefficients – Standard Errors of estimators – Calculating R^2 – Computing t and F statistic – Interpreting and Reporting results (Simple Problems).

Unit 4: Problem of Auto Correlation : Auto correlation: Meaning, Causes, effects- Detection of auto correlation and remedial measures.

Unit 5: Problem of Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity: Meaning, Causes, effects - Detection of heteroscedasticity and remedial measures.

Reference books:

1. Shyamala S, Navdeepkaur and Arul pragasam- Econometrics theory and Applications, Vishal Publishing Co. Jaladhar, India
2. Gujarati Damodar N., Basic Econometrics, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1988.
3. Koutsoyiannis A., Theory of Econometrics, 2nd Edition, New York: Palgrave, 2003.
4. Maddala G. S., Kaja Lahiri, Introduction to econometrics – 2009.

**SEMESTER-III
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

Objectives : To provide a deep understanding about the broad principles and theories, which tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods, services and capital – To prepare the students about the relevance and limitations of these principles and to examine the impact of the trade policies followed both at the national and international levels - To analyse welfare implications at macro level and the distribution of gains from trade to North and South with particular reference to India

Unit I : Theory of International Trade : The pure theory of international trade — Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage and opportunity costs, modern theory of international trade; Theorem of factor price equalization; Empirical testing of theory of absolute cost and comparative cost — Heckscher-Ohlin theory of trade. Role of dynamic factors, i.e., changes in tastes, technology and factor endowments in explaining the emergence of trade.

Unit 2 : Measurements of Gains and Theory of Interventions : Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution; Concepts of terms of trade, their uses and limitations; Hypothesis of secular deterioration of terms of trade, its empirical relevance and policy implications for less developed countries; Trade as an engine of economic growth; Welfare implications — Empirical evidence and policy issues; The Theory of Interventions (Tariffs, Quotas and non-tariff barriers); Economic effects of tariffs and quotas on national income, output, employment, terms of trade, income distribution;. The political economy of non-tariff barriers and their implications; nominal, effective and optimum rates of tariffs — their measurement, impact and welfare implications; Trade under imperfectly competitive market.

Unit 3 : Balance of Payments : Meaning and components of balance of payments; Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments; The process of adjustment under systems of gold standard, fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates; Policies for achieving internal and external equilibrium simultaneously under alternative exchange rate regimes. Relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates in the context of growth and development in developing countries.

Unit 4 : The Theory of Regional Blocks : Forms of economic cooperation; Reforms for the emergence of trading blocks at the global level; Static and Dynamic effects of a customs union and free trade areas; Rationale and economic progress of SAARC/SAPTA and ASEAN regions. Problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian region. Regionalism (EU, NAFTA); Reform of the International Monetary System, India and developing countries; Theory of short-term capital movements and East-Asian Crisis and lessons for developing countries; International trade and financial institutions-Functions of GATT/WTO (TRIPS, TRIMS), UNCTAD, IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank — Their achievements and failures; WTO and World Bank from the point of view of India.

Unit 5: Trade Policies in India : Trade problems and trade policies in India during the last five decades; Recent changes in the direction and composition of trade and their implications; Problems of India's international debt; Working and regulations of MNCs in India; Instruments of export promotion and recent import and export policies.

Reference books:

1. Salvatore, D. (1997), International Economics, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, N.J., New York.
2. Soderston, B (1991), International Economics, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
3. Kindleberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Homewood.
4. King, P.G. (1995), International Economics and International Economic Policy : A Reader, Mc Graw Hill International, Singapore.
5. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994), International Economics : Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman.

**SEMESTER-III
DEMOGRAPHY**

Objectives : To make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and the various theories that explain the growth of population in a country - To acquire a knowledge in gender characteristics of the population. - To expose the students to the rationale, need and evolution of population policy.

Unit 1: Population and Development : Meaning and scope of demography- Measures of population change- Structure, distribution and sources of population data; Theories of population - Malthus, Optimum theory of population; Theory of demographic transition - Views of Medows

Unit 2: Structure of Population : Population trends in the twentieth century; Population explosion - Threatened or real, distant or imminent; International aspects of population growth and distribution; Pattern of age and sex structure in more developed and less developed countries; Determinants of age and sex structure-Age pyramids and projections - Individual aging and population aging.

Unit 3: Fertility and Nuptiality : Importance of study of fertility - Total fertility rate, Gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate; Levels and trends of fertility in more and less developed countries; Factors affecting fertility - Socio-economic factors, economic status, health, education, nutrition, caste, religion, race, region, rural-urban and status of husband and wife; Nuptiality - Concept and analysis of marital status, single mean age at marriage; Synthetic cohort methods; Trends in age at marriage.

Unit 4: Mortality : Death rates, crude and age-specific; Mortality at birth and infant mortality rate; Levels and trends in more and less developed countries; Sex and age pattern of mortality; Factors for decline in mortality in recent past; Life table - Construction and uses; Concepts of stable population; Methods of population projection. Changing characteristics of population in India; Population growth rates, trends and regional variations in sex ratio; Age structure of population, foetal, infant and child mortality rates; Maternal mortality rates; Life expectancy; Appraisal of Kerala model.

Unit 5: Population Policy in India : Evolution of population policy in India - The shift in policy from population control to family welfare, to women empowerment; Family planning strategies and their outcomes; Reproductive health, maternal nutrition and child health policies; Population and strategies for human development of different social groups; Social impact of new reproductive technologies and their regulation; The new population policy; Tasks before the National Population Commission.

Reference books :

1. Agarwala S.N. (1972), India's Population Problem, Tata McGraw-Hill Co., Bombay.
2. Gulati, S.C. (1988), Fertility in India: An Econometric Study of a Metropolis, Sage, New Delhi.
3. Simon, J.L. (1992), Population and Development in Poor Countries, Princeton University Press.
4. Srinivasan, K. (1998), Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, Sage, New Delhi
5. Srinivasan, K. and A. Shariff (1998), India: Towards Population and Demographic Goals, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

6 .Jhingan, M.L. Bhatt B.K., Desai J.N. Demography, Vrinda Publications Pvt.Ltd.,
New Delhi – 2011.

SEMESTER-IV PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Objectives: The learning objective of this paper Public Economics is to acquaint the students with the vast array of fiscal institutions like tax systems, expenditure programmes, budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues, levels of government, etc., which raise a spectrum of issues arising from the operation of these institutions in general and Indian experience in particular.

Unit I : Role of Government : Allocation, distribution and stabilization functions; Changing role of government – Government as an agent for economic planning and development; Government as a tool for operational the planning process; Public goods, Private goods, Merit goods and Mixed goods; Market failure – imperfections, decreasing costs, externalities, public goods; uncertainty and non existence of future markets; Informational asymmetry – Theory of second best.

Unit II : Public Expenditure and Taxation : Wagner’s law of increasing state activities; Wiseman–Peacock hypothesis; Pure theory of public expenditure; Structure and growth of public expenditure; Criteria for public investment; Social cost-benefit analysis – Project evaluation and estimation of costs. *Taxation*- Theory of incidence; Alternative concepts of incidence and effects of taxation – Allocative and equity aspects of individual taxes; Benefit and ability to pay approaches; types and measurement of taxable capacity; Theory of optimal taxation; Excess burden of taxes; Trade-off between equity and efficiency, Theory of measurement of deadweight losses ; The problem of double taxation.

Unit III : Public Debt and Fiscal Policy : Classical views of public debt; Compensatory aspect of debt policy; Burden of public debt; Sources of public debt; Debt through created money; Public borrowings and price level; crowding out of private investment and activity; Principles of debt management and repayment. *Fiscal Policy* - Objectives and functions of fiscal policy; Interdependence between fiscal policy and monetary policy; Fiscal policy for stabilization – automatic Vs discretionary stabilization.-Alternative measures of resource mobilization and their impact on growth, distribution and prices. Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM Act) and Expenditure Review Committee (ERC).

Unit IV : Fiscal Federalism : Principles of multi-level finance; Indian fiscal federalism; Assignment of functions, sources of revenue and devolution of resources and grants; Vertical and horizontal imbalance; Resource transfer from Union to states and to local bodies; Finance commissions and NITI Aayog - functions, objectives and role; Local finance - Decentralization of local self governments; functions and problems of local finance.

Unit V : Indian Public Finance : Indian tax system; Revenue of the Union, States and Local Bodies; Major Taxes in India – Direct and Indirect taxes, taxation of agriculture, expenditure tax;

Reforms in Direct and Indirect taxes, taxes on services; Non-tax revenue of Centre, State and Local Bodies; Analysis of Central and State government budget :Lack of flexibility in central and states budgets, shrinking size of development finance through budgets:Trends in public expenditure and public debt:Fiscal sector reforms in India – Chelliah Committee and Kelkar Committee Recommendations; Recent trends – Direct Tax Code; Incidence of major taxes in India – VAT, CENVAT, and GST.

Reference books:

1. Musgrave R.A & P.B.V. Musgrave, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, Tata Mcgraw Hill, New Delhi, 2008
2. Dietmar Wellisch, Theory of Public Finance in a Federal State, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
3. SudiptoMundle, Public Finance Policy Issues for India, Oxford University Press, 1998.
4. Sury.M.M, Finance Commissions of India, New Century Publications, 2015.
5. Nitya Tax Associates, Basics of GST, Taxmann Publications, 2016.
6. Mithani D.M., Principles of Public Finance and Fiscal Policy, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 1993.
7. Rajesh K. Jha, Public Finance, Pearson Publication, New Delhi, 2012.
8. Srivastava, D.K., Fiscal Federalism in India, HarAnand Publishers, New Delhi, 2000.

SEMESTER-IV
MONETARY ECONOMICS

Objectives : To enable the students to learn the basic concepts in Monetary economics - To make the students to understand the demand for money , supply of money, financial market and monetary policy.

Unit I: Money, Interest and Income : Heterogeneity of Interest Rate Determination – Neo-Classical, Keynesian and IS-LM curve Approach – Rate of interest and investment, Income and output – Administered Interest Rates and Market Determined Interest Rates – Interest rates and Demand for Money – Implications for Monetary Management.

Unit II: Demand for Money : Analysis of the demand for money – transactions demand for money – Baumol’s asset demand for money – Keynes speculative demand for money – Friedman’s restatement – Gurley and Shaw thesis (Inside and Outside Money).

Unit III: The Nature of Money Supply : Money Supply – Approaches to the definition of money supply, Components of money supply – The H theory of money supply, Money multiplier process, determinants of money multiplier; Keynes’ income theory of money; Neo-classical theory of money.

Unit IV: Financial Market : Nature and Functions of financial market – Money market – Meaning, characteristics and constituents, functions, structure and institutions of money market – Bankers – Weakness of Indian money market – measures for improvement – recent concepts and instruments of financial market – capital market – Sensex and Nifty – SEBI and its role.

Unit V : Monetary Policy : Introduction – Goals – Targets – Indicators and Instruments – Limitations of Monetary Policy - The Time Lag in the Monetary Policy – Efficiency of Monetary Policy – Monetary Policy with informal Financial Markets – Fiscal Co-ordination – Significance, Opportunities and challenges – The IMF, A World Central Bank.

Reference books :

1. Gupta, S.B. 2001, Monetary Economics, S. Chand and Co. Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Burton, Maureen and Bruce Brown, The Financial System and the Economy Principles of Money and Banking, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Mishkin, F. 2007, Monetary Policy Strategy, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Hajala T.N. (1998) Monetary Economics, Kanark Publishes Pvt. Limited, New Delhi.
5. Suraj B. Gupta (2004) Monetary Economics; Institutions, Theory and Policy, S. Chand & Company Limited, New Delhi.

**SEMESTER-IV
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

Objectives : To provide some insight into the application of economic theory in the design and implementation of public policy related to the management of environment - To apply economic theories to solve the environmental social issues.

Unit I: Introduction and Concepts : Meaning and Definition - Scope of Environmental Economics – Eco-system – Nexus between Economics and Environment – The Principle of Material Balance –Market Failure- Private versus Social Cost – Entropy – Ecological balance – Trade-Off between Economic Growth and Environment- Sustainable development – Externalities.- Environmental Quality as a Public Good.

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

Unit III: The Theory of Environmental Policy : Environmental externalities -Pigouvian taxes and subsidies, marketable pollution permits and mixed instruments (the charges and standards approach), Coase's bargaining solution and collective action; Informal regulation and the new model of pollution control, Monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulation, Environmental institutions and grass root movements; Global environmental externalities and climatic change- Tradable pollution permits and international carbon tax, Trade and environment in WTO regime.

Unit IV: Economics of Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Development : Theories of optimal use of exhaustible and renewable resources; Environmental and development trade off and the concept of sustainable development; Integrated environmental and economic accounting and the measurement of environmentally corrected GDP; Macroeconomic policies and environment.

Unit V: Environmental and Natural Resource Problems in India : Mechanism for environment regulation in India; Environmental laws and their implementation; Policy

instruments for controlling water and air pollution and forestry policy; People's participation in the management of common and forest lands; The institutions of joint forest management and the joint protected area management; Social forestry - rationale and benefits.

Reference books:

1. Sankar, U. (Ed.) (2001), Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Tietenberg, T. (1994), Environmental Economics and Policy, Harper Collins, New York.
3. Eugene T. (2005): —Environmental Economicsll , Vrinda Publications, Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Karpagam.M(2000) „Environmental Economics“ Sterling Publisher Pvt.Lyd. New Delhi
5. Baumol, W.J. and W.E. Oates (1988), The Theory of Environmental Policy, (2nd Edition), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. Bromely, D.W. (Ed.) (1995), Handbook of Environmental Economics, Blackwell, London.

SEMESTER-IV - LABOUR ECONOMICS

Objectives: To understand the structure and potential of labour markets - To know the labour relations in a liberalised economic system.

Unit – I: Labour Markets : Nature and characteristics of labour markets in developing countries like India; Paradigms of labour market analysis - Classical, neo-classical and dualistic economy; Demand for labour in relation to size pattern of investment; Supply of labour in relation to growth of labour force; Labour market policies; Mobility and productivity of labour.

Unit – II : Employment : Employment and development relationship - Poverty and unemployment in developing countries; Unemployment - Concept, Types, and Measurement, particularly in India; Impact of rationalization, technological change and modernization on employment in organized private industry, Public sector and employment in agricultural sector; Analysis of educated unemployment; Employment policy in Five Year Plans and its evaluation.

Unit – III: Wage Determination : Classical, neo-classical and bargaining theories of wage determination, concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage in theory and practice, Discrimination in labour markets; Wage determination in various sectors - rural, urban, organized, unorganized and in informal sectors; Non-wage component of labour remuneration; Asymmetric information and efficiency of labour markets in wage determination; National wage policy; Bonus system and profit sharing.

Unit – IV: Industrial Relations : Theories of labour movement - Growth, pattern and structure of labour unions in India, Achievements of labour unions; limitation of trade country, Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism; Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Labour legislation in India; Indian labour laws and practices in relation to international labour standards.

Unit – V : State and Labour : State and social security of labour - Concept of social security and its evolution; Social assistance and social insurance; Review and appraisal of states policies with respect to social security and labour welfare in India; Special problems of labour; child labour, female labour, discrimination and gender bias in treatment of labour; Labour market reforms - Second National Commission on Labour.

Reference books:

1. Tyagi B.P (2011) Labour Economics and Social welfare publishers, JaiprakashNath&co Gandhi Ashram,ChaurdhaGarh Road, meerut (U.P) India.
2. Datt, G. (1996), Bargaining Power, Wages and Employment; An Analysis of Agricultural Labour Markets in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
3. Sharma A.V. (1999), Aspect of Labour welfare and social security. Himalaya publications house New Delhi.
4. Mittal A.C. & Sanjay Prakashsharma(2005), Labour Economics, of Labour& Industrial Relations, SahityaBhavan Agra.
5. Hajela, P.D. (1998), Labour Restructuring in India: A Critique of the New Economic Policies, Common wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Das. N (1960) Unemployment, Full Employment and India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
