



MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERISTY,
TIRUNELVELI-12

SYLLABUS

PG - COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Course Structure for M.A. (Economics)

(Choice Based Credit System)

(with effect from the academic year 2021-2022 onwards)



Semester-III				
Part	Subject Status	Subject Title	Subject Code	Credit
3	Core	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	ZESM31	4
3	Core	DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS	ZESM32	4
3	Core	MONETARY ECONOMICS	ZESM33	4
3	Core	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	ZESM34	4
3	Elective	COMPUTER APPLICATION IN ECONOMICS (T-2+P-2) THEORY AND PRACTICAL	ZESE31	3
3	Elective	DEMOGRAPHY	ZESE32	3



Total Marks: 100 Internal Exam: 25 marks + External Exam: 75 marks

A. Scheme for internal Assessment:

Maximum marks for written test: **15 marks**

3 internal tests, each of **1 hour** duration shall be conducted every semester.

To the average of the **best two** written examinations must be added the marks scored in. The **assignment** for 5 marks and Seminar for 5 marks

The break up for internal assessment shall be:

Written test- 15 marks; Assignment -5 marks; Seminar-5 Marks Total - 25 marks

B. Scheme of External Examination

3 hrs. examination at the end of the semester

A – Part : 1 mark question two - from each unit

B – Part : 5 marks question one - from each unit

C – Part : 8 marks question one - from each unit

➤ **Conversion of Marks into Grade Points and Letter Grades**

S.No.	Percentage of Marks	Letter Grade	Grade Point	Performance
1	90 - 100	O+	10	Outstanding
2	80 - 89	O	9	Excellent
3	70 - 79	A+	8	Very Good
4	60 - 69	A	7	Good
5	55 - 59	B+	6	Above Average
6	50 - 54	B	5	Pass
7	0 - 49	RA	-	ReAppear
8	Absent	AA	-	Absent

➤ **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\Sigma (\text{GP} \times \text{C})}{\Sigma \text{C}}$$

- **GP** = Grade point, **C** = Credit
- CGPA is calculated only for Part-III courses
- CGPA for a semester is awarded on cumulative basis

➤ **Classification**

- a) First Class with Distinction : CGPA $\geq 7.5^*$
- b) First Class : CGPA ≥ 6.0
- c) Second Class : CGPA ≥ 5.0 and < 6.0
- d) Third Class : CGPA < 5.0



AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Course Objectives:

1. To enable the students to understand the significance of Agriculture.
2. To enable the students to gain knowledge about the different aspects of Agricultural finance and Capital.

Unit-I: Introduction

Scope and Significance of Agriculture- Agriculture and Industry - A Comparison- Role of Agriculture in India's Development- Inter-Sectoral Linkage- An Overview.

Unit-II: Agricultural Production and Productivity

Production Function Analysis - Relevance to Farm Production Economics- Productivity Trends; Low production and Productivity: Causes, Consequences and Measures- Farm Size - Efficiency relations in Indian agriculture - A.K. Sen's Hypothesis- Role of Technology in Agriculture -Structural Changes in Agriculture.

Unit-III: Agricultural Labour

Agricultural Labour: Types - Supply of Labour - Problems- Rural Unemployment: Types, consequences and remedial measures- Minimum wages for agricultural workers - An evaluation- Poverty Eradication programmes - Recent Wage and Self-Employment Programmes.

Unit-IV: Agricultural Finance and Capital

Agricultural Finance: Meaning, Nature, Types, Sources and Problems of Agricultural Finance- Co-operatives in Rural Finance- Role of Commercial Banks and NABARD in Rural Finance- Farm Capital - Meaning, Types, and Marginal Efficiency of Farm Capital and Capital formation in agriculture.

Unit-V: Agricultural Policy

Agricultural Price policy - Objectives, instruments and impact- Economic Reforms and Agricultural policy - WTO and Agriculture- Agricultural Taxation and its relevance.

Course Outcome:

1. Develop the relationship between Agriculture and Industry.
2. Understand the different trends of Agricultural productivity.
3. Identify the problems of Agricultural labours.
4. Develop the knowledge on Agricultural finance and Agricultural policy.

References

1. Ashok Rudra (1982), Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Realities (Allied publishers, New Delhi).
2. Dantwala M.L (ed) (1991), Indian Agricultural Development since



Independence (Oxford and IBH Publishing company private limited; New Delhi).

3. Vasant Desai B.P (1996), Agricultural Economics, Rural development C.H.1975), Technological changes and distribution of (Jai Prakash North, Meerut).
4. HanumanthaRao C.H.(1975), Technological changes and distribution of grains in India agriculture (Macmillan, New Delhi).
5. RuddarDatt and K.P.M. Sundharam (2001), Indian Economy (S.Chand and Ltd., RamNagar, NewDelhi).

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Course Objectives:

1. To equip with strong economic fundamental governance and the process of economic growth and development.
2. To understand the alternative theory of growth.
3. To understand the knowledge of planning in a mixed economy.
4. Gain knowledge of structural view of development.

Unit – I -Economic Growth and Models

Economic growth and development – Factors affecting economic growth – Capital, labour and technology – Growth and models – Harrod and Domar, instability of equilibrium – Neo-classical growth models – Solow, Mrs. John Robinson's growth model – Cambridge criticism of neo-classical analysis of growth.

Unit – II- Theories of Development

Classical theory of development – Contribution of Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus; Karl Marx-development of capitalistic economy – Theory of social change, surplus value and profit – immutable laws of capitalist development – crisis in capitalism – Schumpeter and capitalistic development – Innovation – Profit and degeneration of capitalism – Structural analysis of development .

Unit – III -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 effort thesis – Low income equilibrium trap – Dualism – Technical, behaviour and social - Fei and Ranis model – Dependency theory of development – structural view of development.

Unit -IV- Allocation of Resources

Need for investment criteria in development countries – present vs future, alternative investment criteria – cost-benefit analysis – Shadow Prices, project evaluation.



Unit – V-Planning and Development

Meaning –Objectives-Need for planning –Plan Formulation and Requisites for successful Planning- Capitalistic planning and socialistic planning-Problems-Perspective and Annual Planning-Planning in a Mixed Economy

Course Outcome:

1. Construct the knowledge of economics planning and growth.
2. Have a good knowledge about perspective and annual planning.
3. Provide an illustration of Indian economy.
4. To construct a critical study on the development of the economic scenario.

Reference Books:

1. The Economics of Development and Planning, M.L.Jhingan, Vrinda Publication, 2012.
2. Economic Development and Planning, Karnati Lingaiah, 1993.
3. Theories of Economics Growth and Development, Adlman.I, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1961.
4. Handbook of Development Economics, Behrman, S. and T.N. Srinivasan, Vol3, Elsevier, Amsterdam. 1995.
5. On the Theory and Measurment of Technical Change, Brown .M , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1966.
6. Handbook of Development Economics, Chenery. H. and T.N. Srinivasan, Vol 1&2,Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1989.

MONETARY ECONOMICS

Course Objectives:

1. To gain sound knowledge in monetary theories and banking practices.
2. To provide a strong knowledge based on India's monetary problems.

UNIT - I -Monetary Theories

Concepts – The Role Money in an Economy – Fisher's Quantity Theory - Cambridge Cash Balance Approach - Keynesian Theory - Modern Quantity Theory ; Friedman's Approach – Don Patinkin's Theory – Tobin's Portfolio Analysis - Inventory Theory of Money (Baumol)

UNIT – II -Theory of Money Supply

Definitions of money supply - High Powered Money – Money Multiplier Process - Determinants of Money Multiplier – Factors affecting H-Reserve Bank Analysis of Money Supply – measures of money supply

UNIT – III -Central Banking System

Definition - Role of Central Banks - Development and Promotional Functions - Credit control Methods –RBI: Organisational structure and management - Role, objectives and Functions – RBI and Agricultural and industrial Finance – RBI and Bill market scheme – Exchange control Management by RBI.



UNIT – IV- Monetary Policy

Role of Monetary Policy in Economic Development – objectives of Monetary Policy, Trade off and Targets and Indicators of Monetary Policy – instrument of Monetary Policy – Expansionary Monetary Policy – Restrictive Monetary Policy –Lags in monetary Policy – Time Lags.

UNIT – V -Banking System and Financial Reforms

Recent Trends Banking System: Social Banking; Innovative Banking; Deposit Insurance Corporation; Defects of Indian Banking System; Suggestions to Improve Working; Narasimhan Committee Report; Recent Banking Reforms. Financial Reforms in India: Banking Sector reforms; Money Market Reforms; Capital Market Reforms.

Course Outcome:

1. Understand the concepts of Banking.
2. Analyse the measures of money supply.
3. Develop the knowledge on recent trends on banking system.
4. Identify the difference between money market and capital market.

Reference Books:

1. Monetary Economics, Suraj B.Gupta,S.Chand &Company Pvt Ltd,1988
2. Monetary Economics, S.Devairakkam,D.S.R.Publications,2001
3. Monetary Economics,R.Cauvery,A.Manimekalai,S.Chand &Company Pvt Ltd,2003.
4. Monetary Economics, M.L.Jhingan,Vrinda Publications (p) Ltd,New Delhi,2006.
5. Monetary Economics, Sankaran, Margham Publications, 2013.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives:

1. To understand the need for research in social science.
2. To know the different types of research and steps in scientific research.
3. To be aware of sampling and non-sampling errors.
4. To acquire knowledge on fundamentals of hypothesis testing.
5. To understand the steps in drafting a research report.

Unit I: Research in Social Sciences

Research in social sciences: Meaning - Need-Characteristics - Criteria of a good research. Types: Experiment - Field Investigation - Survey - Problem oriented - Historical - Case Study - Descriptive. Scientific Approach - Inter disciplinary research- Problems encountered by the researcher.



Unit II: Selection of Research Problem and Sample

Research problem: Meaning – Identification - Defining a research problem - survey of Literature - Sampling design – Methods - Size of Sample - Sampling error - causes and control - selection of appropriate method of sampling.

Unit III: Collection of Data

Primary data: Meaning - Methods of collecting primary data – Advantages – Disadvantages - Pre testing - Pilot study. Secondary Data: Meaning – Sources – Advantages – Disadvantages - Precautions.

Unit IV: Processing of Data and Hypothesis Testing

Data processing: Meaning – Editing – Coding – Tabulation – Diagrams -Graphs - Scaling techniques - Uses of computers in processing of data. Hypothesis: Meaning - Types - Procedure of Testing hypothesis - Types of errors in testing of hypothesis - Level of significance - Critical region.

Unit V: Interpretation of results and Report writing

Interpretation: Meaning – Reasons - Techniques of interpretation- Precautions in interpretation.

Report Writing: Meaning – Importance - Types of report - Contents of report - Steps in drafting a report - Precautions of writing a research report – Footnote - Annexure - Bibliography.

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students will be able to

1. Identify a research problem.
2. Select the appropriate sampling design.
3. Frame a hypothesis and research objectives.
4. Have sound knowledge on data collection and processing of data.
5. Write a research report in an organised manner.

Reference Books:

1. C.R Kothari & Gaurav Gang, Research Methodology Methods and Techniques, New Age International (P)Lt., Publishers, New Delhi , 2019
2. O.R.Krishnaswami, M.Ranganatham & P.N. Harikumar, Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, 2019
3. Priti R Majhi Prafull K Khatua, Research Methodology (Concepts, Methods, Techniques and SPSS), Himalaya Publishing House, 2016.
4. P.Saravanel, Research Methodology, Kitab Mahal Publisher, 2019.
5. B.N.Ghosh, Scientific Method & Social Research, Sterling Publications Private Limited, 2015.



COMPUTER APPLICATION IN ECONOMICS

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the concepts of Data Analysis.
2. To educate the students to improve the skills towards career prospects.

Unit-I - Text Management with MS-WORD

Creating new Documents -Document template - Typing Text - Editing Text -Insert Text - Go to, Find, and Replace text or word - Formatting of Text -Format painter - Cut and Paste utility - Copying Document/text in the same or Different file or Document - Drag and drop of typed text- creating tables - using auto correct, dictionary thesaurus.

Unit-II - Managing Data Base

EXCEL: The typical worksheet or spread sheet - cell and their properties -formatting cell - text, numbers, currency, accounting, date, time, percentage, scientific - formats- Formula: using arithmetic and relational operators in a worksheet -Advanced Formulas: sum, count, Average, Max, Min, Product -Using auto format.

Unit -III - Graphs and Charts

Bar diagrams, pie charts, Area- Building Line Diagrams, Histograms, Scatter plots- Frequency Graphs, Ogive, Lorenz curve- Time Series.

Unit- IV - Data Analysis-I

Naming variables - Coding and Recoding of data - Arithmetic calculations with in variables- Descriptive Statistics: Frequencies, Descriptive, Explore, Cross Tabulation - Compare Means: One sample T- test, Independent Sample T - test, paired sample T test, One way ANOVA- Correlation: Bivariate, Partial- Regression: Linear, Curve Estimation, Multiple Regression.

Unit-V - Data Analysis-II

Classification: K-means cluster, Hierarchical cluster, Discriminant function - Non-parametric Test: Chi-square, Bi-nominal- Time Series - Exponential Smoothing, Auto regression, Seasonal Decomposition

Course Outcome:

1. To draw distributive tables, graphs and trend lines.
2. To gathering knowledge about MS office.
3. Gain knowledge about EXCEL.
4. To understand how to create, save and print a document.

References

1. Lipschurtz M.M. and S. Lipschultz (1982), Theory and problems of Data processing :Schaum's Outline Series, (McGraw Hill, New York.
2. Corey Sandler, Tom Badgett, Jan Weingarten (1,997), Office 97 for



Windows(BPB Publications, New Delhi).

3. Andy Field (2000), Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows -Advanced Techniques for the Beginner [Sage Publications, New Delhi].

DEMOGRAPHY

Course Objectives:

1. To know India's demographic conditions and population policy.
2. To develop gender based education with professional ethics.

Unit I - INTRODUCTION

Demography & Population Studies; Concepts, Definition, Nature, scope and its interdisciplinary nature – Sources – Population Census – History of census taking in India – Vital Statistics – Registration Systems – Historical Statistics – Registration System – Historical Background – Civil Registration in India – Historical Background, Sample Surveys – Important Sample Surveys – Dual Reporting system.

Unit II - POPULATIONS GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

Population Growth – Developing and Developed countries. India's population growth – Trends and differentials in State &UTs – Factors – Current Situation & Future Prospects – Population Distribution among different countries – Factors affecting Population Distribution of India – Basic measures

Unit III – POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age : Definition, Uses, Sources and classification of Age data : Measures : Factors affecting Age Structure ; Trends in Age structure in India. PYRAMID, Aging population – Marital Status – Literacy and Educational attainment; Source of Data.

IV – POPULATION DYNAMICS

Fertility : Definition – concepts – Factors affecting fertility – Physiological, Social and Cultural factors, proximate determinants – sources – Basic measures
Mortality : Importance – Concepts – Sources and limitations – measures – infant child hood and Maternal Mortality – Mortality rates, Global HIV / AIDS Epidemic.

Unit : V POPULATION POLICY

Definition and concepts, Types of population policies, Mortality, Fertility influencing policies, World Population Plan of Action, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) India's Population Policy, FPP under various Five year plan periods – NPP – 2000

Course Outcome:

1. To import the knowledge on History of Census taking in India.
2. Gain knowledge of population growth in developed and developing countries.
3. To understand the measures and fertility rate.
4. Understand the basic concepts and definitions.



References

1. BhendeAsha, A and Tara Kanitkar, (2012), Principles of Population Studies, Mumbai Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Bogue, Donald J (1969), Principles of Demography, New York: John Wiley and Sons.
3. BaskarD.Misra (1980), An introduction to the Study of Population, Madras : South Asian Publishers Pvt., Ltd.,
4. M.L.Jhingan B K Bhalf J.N. Desai (2009), Demography; vrinda publications (P) Ltd., Delhi.

