

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
M.A.DEGREE COURSE IN ECONOMICS CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
With effect from the Academic year 2022-2023
COLLEGE OF ARTS COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(Revised Scheme of Instruction and Examination, Syllabus etc., under CBCS
Regulations – 2020 is Amended and as per NEP – 2020)

The Course structure approved by the P.G. Board of Studies in Economics, Rayalaseema University, Kurnool for M.A. Economics Course Syllabus under NEP- 2020 with effect from the Academic Year 2022-23 Second Semester onwards (2021 admitted batch) and also it also applicable for the batch of 2022 admission for First and Second Semester is as follows:

M.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER – I

| Sl. No. | Components of Study | Title of the Course | | Hrs/Week | No. of Credits | Internal Marks | Sem. End Exam Marks | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Core Paper | 101 | Micro-Economic Analysis – I | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 2. | | 102 | Macro-Economic Analysis | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 3. | | 103 | Public Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 4. | Compulsory Foundation Course | 104 | Mathematical Methods in Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 5. | Internal Elective -1 | 105(a) | Labour Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 105(b) | Urban Economics | | | | | |
| | | 105(c) | Rural Economic Development | | | | | |
| 6. | Internal Elective -2 | 106(a) | Economics of Environment | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 106(b) | Indian Economics Reforms | | | | | |
| | | 106(c) | Basic Econometrics | | | | | |
| | Audit Course | 107 | Environmental Pollution and Issues | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 24 | 24 | 120 | 480 | 600 |

- All core papers are Mandatory
- CF – Compulsory foundation Course
- IE - Internal Elective – Choose any one paper

SEMESTER – II

| Sl. No. | Components of Study | Title of the Course | | Hrs/Week | No. of Credits | Internal Marks | Sem End Exam Marks | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Core Paper | 201 | Micro-Economic Analysis – II | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 2. | | 202 | Monetary Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 3. | | 203 | Indian Economy and Policy | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 4. | Compulsory Foundation Course | 204 | Statistical Methods in Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 5. | Internal Elective | 205(a) | International Trade: Theory and Policy | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 205(b) | Federal Finance | | | | | |
| | | 205(c) | Economics of Infrastructure | | | | | |
| 6. | Open Elective | 206(a) | Human Resource and Sustainable Development | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 206(b) | Economics of Education | | | | | |
| | | 206(c) | Rural Finance and Credit | | | | | |
| | Audit Course | | Human Values and Professional Ethics | | | | | |
| | | 207 | Comprehensive Viva-Voce | | 01 | 50 | 00 | 50 |
| TOTAL | | | | 24 | 25 | 170 | 480 | 650 |

- Comprehensive Viva
- All core papers are Mandatory
- CF - Compulsory foundation Course
- IE – Internal Elective - Choose any one paper
- OE – Open Elective - Choose any one paper
- Comprehensive Viva-Voce
- Audit Course – 100 Marks (Internal) – Zero Credit under Self Study

SEMESTER – III

| Sl. No. | Components of Study | Title of the Course | | Hrs/Week | No. of Credits | Internal Marks | Sem. End Exam Marks | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Core Paper | 301 | Economics of Growth and Development | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 2. | | 302 | Industrial Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 3. | | 303 | Agricultural Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 4 | Skill Oriented Course (Compulsory) | 304 | Computer Applications in Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 5. | Generic Elective | 305 (a) | Economics of Globalization | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 305 (b) | Production Economics and Farm Management | | | | | |
| | | 305(c) | Agricultural Marketing and Prices | | | | | |
| 6. | Open Elective | 306 (a) | Economics of Insurance | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 306 (b) | Welfare Economics | | | | | |
| | | 306(c) | Economics of Tourism | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 24 | 24 | 120 | 480 | 600 |

- All core papers are Mandatory
- CF – Compulsory foundation
- GE – Generic Elective – Student has to choose any one paper
- OE - Open Electives are for the students of other Departments, Minimum one paper should be opted, extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.

SEMESTER – IV

| Sl. No. | Components of Study | Title of the Course | | Hrs/Week | No. of Credits | Internal Marks | Sem. End Exam Marks | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Core Paper | 401 | Andhra Pradesh Economy | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 2. | | 402 | International Finance | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 3. | | 403 | Demography | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 4. | Generic Elective | 404(a) | Financial Institutions and Markets | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 404(b) | Entrepreneurship and Skill Development | | | | | |
| | | 404(c) | Evolution of Economic Doctrines | | | | | |
| 5. | Internal Elective | 405(a) | Research Methodology | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 405(b) | Health Economics | | | | | |
| | | 405(c) | Advanced Econometrics | | | | | |
| 6. | Multi – disciplinary / Project | 406 | Project Work (Social Dimensions of Economic Development) | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 7. | | 107 | Comprehensive Viva-Voce | | 01 | 50 | 00 | 50 |
| TOTAL | | | | 24 | 25 | 170 | 480 | 650 |

- All core papers are Mandatory
- GE- Generic Elective - Students has to choose any one paper
- IE - Internal Elective – Students has to Choose any one paper
- MDP - Multi-disciplinary / Project, Project Work is Mandatory (Social Dimensions of Economic Development)

PART –B

The Course structure approved by the P.G. Board of Studies in Economics, Rayalaseema University, Kurnool for M.A. Economics Course Syllabus under NEP -2020 with effect from the Academic Year 2022-23 applicable for the batch of 2022 admission for First and Second Semesters is as follows:

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER – I

| Sl. No. | Components of Study | Title of the Course | | Hrs/Week | No. of Credits | Internal Marks | Sem. End Exam Marks | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Core Paper | 101 | Micro-Economic Analysis – I | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 2. | | 102 | Macro-Economic Analysis | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 3. | | 103 | Public Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 4. | Compulsory Foundation Course | 104 | Mathematical Methods in Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 5. | Internal Elective -1 | 105(a) | Labour Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 105(b) | Urban Economics | | | | | |
| | | 105(c) | Rural Economic Development | | | | | |
| 6. | Internal Elective -2 | 106(a) | Economics of Environment | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 106(b) | Indian Economics Reforms | | | | | |
| | | 106(c) | Basic Econometrics | | | | | |
| | Audit Course | 107 | Environmental and pollution Issues | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 24 | 24 | 120 | 480 | 600 |

- All core papers are Mandatory
- CF – Compulsory foundation Course
- IE - Internal Elective – Choose any one paper

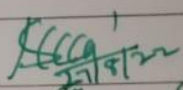
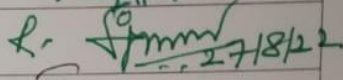
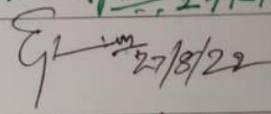
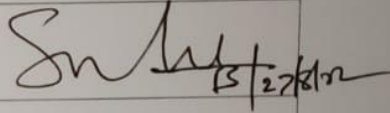
SEMESTER – II

| Sl. No. | Components of Study | Title of the Course | | Hrs/Week | No. of Credits | Internal Marks | Sem End Exam Marks | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Core Paper | 201 | Micro-Economic Analysis – II | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 2. | | 202 | Monetary Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 3. | | 203 | Indian Economy and Policy | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 4. | Compulsory Foundation Course | 204 | Statistical Methods in Economics | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 5. | Internal Elective | 205(a) | International Trade: Theory and Policy | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 205(b) | Federal Finance | | | | | |
| | | 205(c) | Economics of Infrastructure | | | | | |
| 6. | Open Elective | 206(a) | Human Resource and Sustainable Development | 04 | 04 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | | 206(b) | Rural Finance and Credit | | | | | |
| | | 206(c) | Economics of Education | | | | | |
| | Audit Course | | Human Values and Professional Ethics | | | | | |
| | | 207 | Comprehensive Viva-Voce | | 01 | 50 | 00 | 50 |
| TOTAL | | | | 24 | 25 | 170 | 480 | 650 |

- Comprehensive Viva
- All core papers are Mandatory
- CF - Compulsory foundation Course
- IE – Internal Elective - Choose any one paper
- OE – Open Elective - Choose any one paper
- Audit Course – 100 Marks (Internal) – Zero Credit under Self Study

Members Present:

The following members are presented physically on 27-08-2022 at Department of Economics, Rayalaseema University, Kurnool and approved the course structure and model question papers.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Faculty | Designation | Signature |
|---------|--|-----------------|---|
| 1. | Prof. N.T.K. Naik, Dept. of Economics, RU, KNL. | Chairman |  |
| 2. | Prof. Sanjeeva Rao, Dept. of Economics, RU, KNL. | Internal Member |  27/8/22 |
| 3. | Prof. G. Venkata Naidu, Dept. of Economics, SKU, Ananthapuram | External Member |  27/8/22 |
| 4. | Prof. B. Srinivasulu, Dept. of Economics, YVU, Kadapa | External Member |  27/8/22 |
| 5. | Prahlada Setty, Managing Director, Rayalaseema Alkalis Chemicals, KNL. | Special Invitee | |

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS:
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – I
PAPER – ECO- 101: MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS - I
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: *The aim of this course is to familiarize the students with the economic behaviour of individuals, firms and markets. It also aims to analyze the various aspects of demand theory, theory of production, price and output determination and the alternative theories of the firm.*

MODULE- I: THEORY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Demand Analysis: Marshallian, Hicksian and Slutsky – Samuelson’s Revealed Preference Approaches – Pragmatic Approach – Linear Expenditure System – Constant Elasticity of Demand Function – Von Neumann – Morgenstern Utility Index.

MODULE- II: THEORY OF PRODUCTION AND COST

Production Function: Cobb – Douglas Production Function – CES Production Function – Law of Variable Proportions – Returns to Scale – Isoquants – Cost Curves – Equilibrium of the Firm: Choice of Optimum Combination of Inputs – Elasticity of Substitution.

MODULE-III: COST OF PRODUCTION, REVENUE AND EQUILIBRIUM OF THE FIRM

Cost of Production: Traditional and Modern Approaches – Short run and -Long run Cost Curves – Concept of Revenue – Revenue Curves under Different Market Conditions – Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry.

MODULE-IV: PRICE AND OUTPUT DETERMINATION UNDER DIFFERENT MARKETS:

Perfect Competition: Price and Output Determination - Market Period-Short run and Long-run Analysis – Monopoly: Short run and Long run Equilibrium – Price Discrimination – Monopolistic Competition: Equilibrium of the Firm and the Group – Product Differentiation and Selling Cost – Chamberlin Concept of Excess Capacity –

MODULE-V: COURNOT AND CHAMBERLINE MODELS OF OLIGOPOLY

Duopoly: The Models of Cournot, Bertrand and Stackelberg – Oligopoly: Chamberlin Model and Kinked Demand Curve Model – Collusive Oligopoly: Cartels and Price Leadership.

Out comes:

After complete the course the students understand and apply the concept of micro economics such as elasticity of demand, markets / price mechanism, and economics of information. Analyse and demonstrate knowledge of the basic theories / laws in economics - laws of production, theories of consumer behaviour. Evaluate microeconomic concepts, models and its use in real life situations like collective bargaining, opportunity cost.

Reference Books:

1. Ahuja, H.L., 2005, Advanced Economic Theory: Micro Economic Analysis, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
2. Archibald G.C. (Ed), 1971, Theory of the Firm, Penguin, Harmonds worth
3. Baumol, W.J., 1982, The Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Borch, K.H., 1968, The Economics of Uncertainty, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
5. Koutsoyiannis, A., 1979, Modern Micro Economics, Second Edition, Macmillan Press, London.
6. Watson, Donald S., 1967, Price theory and its uses, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta.
7. Da Costa, G.C., 1980, Production, Prices and Distribution, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
8. Diamond and Roths Child (Ed), 1978, Uncertainty in Economics, Academic Press, New York.
9. Hirschleifer, J. and Glazer, 1977, Price Theory and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
10. John Von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern, 1947, Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour,
Second Edition, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
11. Kalman, J. Cohen and Richard M. Cyert 1976, Theory of the Firm: Resource Allocation in a Market Economy, Second Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
12. Kreps David, M., 1990, A course in Micro Economic Theory, Princeton University, Princeton.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS:
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER - I
PAPER – ECO- 102: MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: The aim of this course is to familiarize the students with the behavior of the aggregate variables at national level. To provide an in-depth understanding of national income accounts, classical macroeconomics, the Keynesian economics and different types of consumption and investment functions.

MODULE-I: NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS AND NATIONAL INCOME IDENTIFIES

Nature of Macro Economics-Scope and Importance of Macro Economics-Limitations of Macro Economics. Meaning of National Income-Concepts of National Income; Gross National Product, Net National Product, NNP at Market Price, NNP at Factor cost, NDP at Factor cost, Personal income, Disposal Income, Real Income and Per Capita Income- Methods of measuring National Income and Difficulties in the Measurement of National Income –

MODULE – II: CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The Circular flow of income and expenditure in two sector, three sector closed economy and four sector open economy, Economic Welfare and National Income, what is Economic Welfare, Rational between Economic Welfare and National income ,National income as a measure of Economic Welfare.

MODULE – III: CLASSICAL AND KEYNESIAN MACROECONOMICS

Classical Theory of Employment – Critique of Classical Theory – Basic Keynesian Models – Consumption Function – Investment Function – Types of Investment – Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Investment – Multiplier and Accelerator – Interaction between Multiplier and Accelerator.

MODULE – IV: THEORIES OF CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Theories of Consumption Function – Alternative Hypotheses: Absolute Income Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis, Permanent Income Hypothesis.

MODULE – V: NEO CLASSICAL AND KEYNESIAN SYNTHESIS

The Goods market and Money market – Goods market equilibrium: the derivation of IS curve – Shift in IS curve- Money Market Equilibrium: The derivation of LM curve-Shift in LM curve – Interaction of IS-LM curves: The simultaneous equilibrium of Goods market and Money market – The Elasticity of LM curve – The effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

Out comes:

The students learning macro economic concepts of National Income, Aggregate Demand, Aggregate Supply, Consumption and Investment. Get an overview of the basics of macro variables such as Circular flow of Income, National Income concepts and its measures and to understand different macroeconomics issues in detail and assess the impact of macroeconomic policies. Demonstrate and examine the concepts such as Multiplier, Consumption Function, Investment Function, Money Market etc. Examine analyze and evaluate the theoretical bases for open economy.

Reference Books:

1. Ackley, G. (1978) Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Mac Millian, New York.
2. Dornbusch, R. and F. Stansel (2000) Macro Economics, Mc Graw Hill, Inc, New York.
3. Jha, R (1991) Contemporary Macro Economic Theory and Policy, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Edward Shapiro: Macro Economic Analysis, Fifth Edition, Galgotia Publications (P) Ltd., Ansari Road, New Delhi.
5. H.L. Ahuja, Macroeconomic Theory, Theory and Policy – S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi.
6. M.L. Jhingon: Macro Economic Theory, Tenth Edition, Urinda Publication (Pvt.) Ltd., Delhi.
7. Rana & Varma – Macro Economics.
8. Seth, M.L. 2006, Macro-economic theory, Lakshmi Narai Agarwal publications, Agra.
9. Keynes, J.M, 1936, General theory of employment interest and money.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – I
PAPER – ECO- 103: PUBLIC ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: This paper basically tries to present the different functions of government / objectives of budget policy in the process of development in the light of market failure. It also tries to bring in the theories that would enable the students to understand public revenue, expenditure and debt policies.

MODULE – I: INTRODUCTION

Need for Public Economics: Market Failure and Remedial Measures – Asymmetric Information, Public Goods and Externalities; public goods, merit goods and private goods; Public Budget and Budget Multiplier – Objectives of budgetary policy: allocation, distribution, stabilization and economic growth; Functional finance; Principles of Maximum Social Advantage.

MODULE – II: THEORIES OF TAXATION

Definition of a Tax - Canons of taxation, Good tax system; Benefit approach to taxation- Lindhal, Bowen and Samuelson models; Ability to pay approach to taxation; Excess burden of taxes, Choice of tax base, Structure of tax rates; Incidence and Impact of taxation, Shifting of tax burden.

MODULE – III: PUBLIC REVENUE

Tax and non-tax revenues; Direct and indirect taxes; Proportional, Progressive and Regressive Taxation; Analysis of Income tax, Corporation tax, Wealth tax, Estate duty, Customs duties, Excise duties, Service tax in India; Effects of taxation on distribution and economic growth; Tax reforms in India.

MODULE – IV: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Laws of growth of Public expenditure - Wagner's law, Wiseman-peacock hypothesis; Effects of Government expenditure on production, distribution and economic growth; Measures to control the growth of public expenditure.

MODULE – V: PUBLIC DEBT

Sources and classification of Public debt, Burden of public debt, Principles of debt management, Debt redemption policy.

Out comes:

Public Finance subject help to the students in understanding and analyzing the impact of public policy on the allocation of resources and the distribution of income in the economy and also analysis of public expenditures, taxation, budgetary procedures, and debt issues.

Referece Books:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Charles M.Allan | The theory of taxation, Penguin |
| 2. Hugh Dalton | Principle of Public Finance |
| 3. R.A.Musgrave | Public Finance in Theory & Practice |
| 4. Hareler B.P. Richard D Irwin, | Modern Public Finance, |
| 5. Philip Taylor | Economics of Public Finance |
| 6. Otto Eckstein | Public Finance, fourth edition Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi |
| 7. B.P Tyagi & H.P.Singh | Public Finance, Jai Prakash Nath & Co. |
| 8. M.C.Vaish & H.S.Agarwal | Public Finance |
| 9. Bhatia, H.L | Public Finance with effect from 2006-07 |
| 10.Indian Economy | Datt & Sundaram, S.Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi |

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER - I
PAPER – ECO- 104: MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course:

This course is for students who need to review Elementary Algebra. It provides a framework for modelling systems in which there is change, and a way to deduce the predictions of such models. The main objective is to know how differentiation and integration is useful in economics. To prove mathematically the relationship of economic variables. Introduce basic concepts and skills in matrix algebra. and applications .

MODULE-I: ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA

Basic processes in Algebra - Simple fractions and Factors - Solution of Linear and Quadratic Equations - Solution of Simultaneous equations - Concept of a Function and types of functions - Equilibrium of Demand and Supply functions.

MODULE-II: INTRODUCTION TO CALCULUS

Derivative of a function - Rules of differentiation - Maxima, minima and point of inflexion of functions with one independent variable - Rules of partial differentiation and partial derivatives - Total differentiation.

MODULE-III: APPLICATION OF CALCULUS TO THEORY OF FIRM

Marginal and average concepts of cost, revenue and production functions; Maximum and Minimum problems of a firm ; Elasticity of demand and supply functions ;

MODULE-IV: INTEGRATION

Concept of Integration and rules of Integration. Application of integration to Consumer's and Producer's surplus.

MODULE-V: MATRIX ALGEBRA

Concept of Matrix - Types of Matrices; Simple operations on Matrices ; Determinants and their basic properties ; Singular and Non-Singular Matrices ; Rank of a Matrix ; Inverse of a Matrix ;Solution of simultaneous linear equations through Cramer's Rule.

Out comes:

The student is exposed to economic concepts in mathematical format through simple illustrations and prepares the ground for more scientific study. At the end of the course students will be able to understand the essential concepts and techniques of Linear Algebra, and Derivative of a function, concept of Matrix apply them to important economic problems.

Reference Books:

- 1 Caroline Dinwiddy : Elementary Mathematics for Economists, Oxford University Press, Nairobi, Kenya, 1993.
- 2 Taro Yamane : Mathematics for Economists (An Elementary Survey), 2nd Edition. Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi, 2000.
- 3 Alpha C. Chiang : Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New Delhi, 1984.
- 4 R.G.D. Allen : Mathematical Analysis for Economists MacMillan Press (ELBS Edition), London.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER - I
PAPER – ECO- 105(A): LABOUR ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: In general, Labour Economics is the study of labour markets (e.g., the market for lumberjacks), labour market institutions (e.g., unions), public policy labour market issues (e.g., immigration or the minimum wage), the wage structure (e.g., income inequality), and the economics of human resource management (turnover, incentive pay). In particular, this course is oriented toward basic theories that help you understand how practical business decisions involving labour are, and should be, made. Thus, the course is focused on reasoning and analysis, rather than the acquisition of factual knowledge per se.

Module I: Labour Markets:

Nature and Characteristics of Labour Markets in India –Types of Labour Markets-Urban-Rural- Formal- Informal- Labour Market Equilibrium.

Module II: MODELS OF LABOUR MARKETS:

Selected models –Lewis surplus Model- Dualistic Model- Discrimination Models- demand for Labour in the Long run –Labour Supply Analysis – Analysis of Rigidity in Labour Markets - Flexible Labour Markets.

Module III: Wage Determination:

Wage theories of Ricardo, J.S.Mill, and Karl Marx- Marginal Productivity, theory of wages- Bargaining theory of wages –Principles of wage Determination - wage Determination in various Sectors Organized-Un Organized and Informal Sector.

Module IV: The Wage policy:

National Wage Policy and Economic Development –Concept of Minimum, Fair and Living Wages- Minimum Wages Act; 1984- Role Wage Boards in wages Fixation – Profit Sharing Schemes and the Payment of Bonus- Payment of Bonus Act.

Module V: Labour Productivity

Concept of Labour Productivity –Measurement –Determinants of Labour Productivity Liberalization – Privatization –Globalization and its Impact on Labour - Labour Market Reforms – Exit policy – Need for Safety nets – Flexibility in Labour Markets- Globalization and Labour Markets.

Out comes:

To understand the acquisition of education as an investment in human capital, and its influence on the current and future labour supply. To develop the ability to analyze a company's demand for work as the result of a resource optimization problem. To understand how salaries are fixed and labour efficiency when mobility is perfect and markets are competitive. To understand the role of the State and trade unions in the labour market: understanding how fiscal policy, labour regulation and collective bargaining can influence employment levels. To understand how the labour market works from both a microeconomic and a macroeconomic standpoint.

References Books:

- Bhagwati T.N (1990), Economics of Labour and Social welfare, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
- Dasgupta, A.K. (1976), A theory of Wage Policy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Deshpande, L.K., P.R. Bramhananda, and E.A.G. Robinson (Ed) (1983), Employment Policy in developing Economy, Vol.I and II, Macmillan, London.
- Deshpande, L.K., and J.C. Sandesare (Ed), (1970), Wage policy and Wage determination and India Bombay University press, Bombay.
- Dunlop J.T. (Ed), (1957), The theory of Wage determination Macmillan, New York.
- Hicks, J.R. (1932). The theory of Wages, Clarendon press, Oxford.
- Lester R.A. (1964), Economics Labour Macmillan, New York.
- Mazamdar, D. (1989), Micro Economics Issues of Labour Markets in Developing Countries, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- McConnel, C.R and S.L. Brue (1986), Contemporary Labour Economics, M.C. Graw Hill, New York.
- Sen, A.K. (1975), Employment, Technology and Development, Oxford University Press, New York.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER - I
PAPER – ECO- 105(B): URBAN ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course:

To equip with theory and measurement of urban economics growth and development special structure, cities and urbanization. To familiarize the current policy issues and programmes on urban economic growth and development, urbanization in India.

Unit-I: Urbanisation : A Global View

Definition, Nature and Scope Urban Economics – Sources of Urban Growth – Natural Increase – Net Migration – Urban Reclassification –Industrialisation - International Migration - Push and Pull Factors for Urban Growth – Trends in Growth of Urban Population in the world – The Challenges for Urban Growth – Social Equity – Environmental Sustainability – Governance – Sustainable Urban Development.

Unit –II: Urbanisation in India

Census Definition of Urban areas – Classification of Urban areas – Growth and Characteristics of of Urban Population – Size and Growth of Major Urban Agglomerations – Urban Poverty and Inequality – Slums, Pollution and sanitation.

Unit –III: Urbanisation and Labour Market

Pull and Push Factors for Urbanisation in India – High Wages – Improved Infrastructure – Employment Opportunities – Educational facilities – Growth of formal and Informal economic activities – Labour Force Participation and Distribution of Workers – Street Children and Street Vendors.

Unit-IV: Urbanisation and Environmental Challenges

Rate of Urban Population Growth – Over Population – Problem of Urban Transportation – Pollutants to air and water – Solid Wastes and Noise Pollution – Burden of Diseases – Need for Improvement in Quality of Living and Environment.

Unit-V: Urban Development and Government Policy

Urban Poverty Alleviation Approaches – SJSRY – Employment through Skills, Training and Placement – National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)- Basic Services to Poor (BSUP)- National Policy on Street Vendors -2009- Housing and Slum Development Strategies- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme – JNNURM-2005 – JNNURM and Role of National Building Organisation – Inflow of FDI and Construction Sector – Rajiv AwasYojana – Sab KeliyeAwas – BastiSudhar – Rajiv RinnYojana – Need Reforms in Government Policy .

Out comes:

The students conceptual and theoretical framework of Urban Economics. Recognize and interpret the patterns and trends of urbanization and argue the case for sustainable urban development. Explain, analyze and evaluate the impact of urbanization and debate the challenges to urbanization and evaluate government policies on various aspects of urban development. Compare and contrast urban economies and explore the scope for employment and entrepreneurship.

References Books:

1. G.F. Bussars: Rapid Problems of Urbanisation in India.
2. AsokOwtra John: An Approach to Urban studies in India
3. John D. Herbert and AlfradP.Vn; Urban Planning in the Developing Countries.
4. UN HABITAT : Cities and Climate Change Initiatives, News Letters
5. UN HABITAT (2003) The Challenges of Slums, Earthscan Publications, London
United Nations (2014) World Urban Prospects – Revision 2014, Department of Economic Social Affairs, Population Division , New York.
6. United Nations Human Settlement Programme (2013) Planning and Design for Sustainable Urban Mobility. Global Report on Human Settlements -2013.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER - I
PAPER – ECO- 105(C): RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course :

The objectives of the Rural Development is improving the living standards of rural people by utilizing the easily available natural and human resources. The other objectives of rural development programmers. To enable students learn about policies and programmes of Government of India concerning rural development sector.

Module-I: Nature and Scope of Rural Development

Meaning, Definition and Scope of Rural Development – Importance of Rural Development – Objectives of Rural Development – components of Rural Development –Causes of Rural Backwardness

Module-II: Approaches to Rural Development

Approaches to Rural Development: Marxian Approach – People’s Participatory Approach – Target Group Approach – Integrated Approach. Rural Development-Experiences of China, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Israel .

Module-III: Rural Industrialization and Entrepreneurship

Gandhian Approach to Rural Industrialization – Entrepreneurship and Rural Industrialization –Characteristics and Types of Entrepreneurship – Agro-based Industries – Khadi and Village Industries –Problems of Rural Industries.

Module-IV: Rural Agriculture Allied Activities for Rural Development

Importance of Allied Activities in Development of Rural Economics, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Forestry, Horticulture and Floriculture;

Module-V: Rural Development Programmes

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission(Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana) Pradhan Manthri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY). National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA),P.M.AwasYojana (PMAY),Pradhan Mantri Fasal BhimaYojana(PMFBY).– **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna (DDUGKY).**

Out comes:

It related to rural economy and its linkages and the impact of globalization on the Rural Economy and analyse the concept of rural employment and unemployment, its nature, issues and challenges. Analyse and evaluate government policies on various aspects of rural development, relate and recognize the concept of rural infrastructure and rural technology and examine its impact on the rural economy. Compare and contrast rural economy and explore the scope for employment and entrepreneurship.

References Books :

1. Vasant Desai, Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Hyderabad, 2010.
2. Satya Sundaram, I., Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Hyderabad, 2009.
3. Katar Singh, Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1986.
4. Gupta & Gupta, Rural Development in India – Poverty and Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1988.
5. Maheshwari, R. B., Rural Development in India – A Public Policy Approach, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1985.
6. Robert Chambers, Rural Development, Longman, London, 1983.
7. Srivastav, M and Singh, A. K., Rural Development in India, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1988.
8. Rakesh Upadhyaya, Integrated Rural Development Programmes: A Policy Approach, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1989.
9. Tiwari, T. T. & Sinha, R. C., Rural Development and Planning in India, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1986.
10. . Dr.Shankar Chatterjee: Implementation of R.D in India-Serials publications.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – I
PAPER – ECO- 106(A): ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENT
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: This course will introduce environment economics to obtain knowledge about environment, ecology, drought, pollution issues related to the environment economics. We will discuss the positive and normative aspects of environmental economics, techniques that are used to value the environment, and approaches such as regulation and incentive-based programs that are used to control pollution.

MODULE-I: ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND ECONOMY

Ecology – Definition of the terms: Environment; Ecology and Ecosystem, Systems approach to ecology-Population growth and human ecology – Ecological balance.

MODULE-II: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Problems of resource allocation – Economics of Exhaustible and non-exhaustible resources – Theory of Natural Resource Development – Implication of ecological imbalances – Optimal rate depletion – Impact of Environmental Degradation on Economic Growth.

MODULE-III : DROUGHTS AND ECOLOGICAL IMBALANCES

Sources of ecological imbalances – Effects of droughts on resources base – Impact on soil conservation, Agriculture and allied activities, Forest conservation, Fisheries development, Depletion of common property resources and their impact on agriculture development.

MODULE-IV: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Sources and causes of pollution – Various types of pollution – Urbanization and environmental pollution – Welfare economic foundations of pollution – Pareto optimality and Externalities.

MODULE-V: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Policies for pollution control –Legal system and Environmental Education- Fiscal tools, legal system, Pollution taxes & Subsidies- Pollution control in India.

Out comes:

After completion of the course, the students will be able to learn that economic objectives with environmental goals, and that markets mechanisms can be useful to improve environmental quality. At the end of the course, the student will be able to understand environmental problems in an economic framework.

Reference Books :

1. Charles, D. Kostad, Environmental Economics, Oxford University, New York, Press 2000.
2. Nick Hanley, Jonson, F. Shogren and Benwhite, Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice, Mc Millan Publications, 1997.
3. Karpagam, M., Environmental Economics, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1999.
4. Rabindra, N. Bhattacharya (ed), Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Steve baker (ed.), Environmental Economics, Dominant Publishers and Distributors, New Dehli, 2003
6. Lester R. Brown, Eco-Economy, Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., India , 2002.
7. S.K. Shukla, P.R. Srivastava, Environmental resources conservation, Ajay Verma, Commonwealth Publishers, Ansari Road, New Delhi, 1992.8. R.K. Sapru, Environmental management in India, Vol. 1, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. I. Satya Sundaram, Rural Development in India: Some Facts.
10. I.C. Dingra, India economy (Environment and Policy)
11. M. Lakshmi Narasaiah, Bio-diversity and environment, Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER - I
PAPER – ECO- 106(B): INDIAN ECONOMIC REFORMS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: Increase the growth rate of the economy and create enough foreign exchange reserves. Stabilize the economy and convert the economy into a market economy by the removal of unwanted restrictions. Allow the international flow of goods, capital, services, technology, human resources, etc. without too many restrictions.

MODULE-1: Economic Reforms -1991:

Economic Reforms–Need for Economic Reforms in India–Reforms of 1991–Appraisal of Economic Reforms in the Market Economy–Future Directions of Economic Reforms

MODULE-II: Reforms In Banking Sector:

Economics of Liberalization and Privatization–Banking and Financial Sector Reforms in India–Liberalizing Interest Rates–Narasimham Committee Report on the Financial System– Non-Banking Financial Companies : RBI Directions–Disinvestment in Public Sector Units.

MODULE-III : Reforms In Agricultural Sector:

Structural Reforms–Macroeconomic Stability–Fiscal Policy and Economic Reforms in India–Economic Reforms in Agricultural and Rural Development.

MODULE-IV: Industrial Reforms:

Industrial Reforms–Impact of Reforms on Poverty and Employment–New Economic Policy and Sustainable Development–Strengthening Social Sectors and Safety nets.

MODULE- V: Reforms In Trade:

Globalization of Indian Economy–Trade Reforms–Impact on Trade–Foreign Direct Investment–Multinationals– WTO–Problem of Foreign Debt.

Out comes:

Several economic reforms that were imposed under Liberalization include expansion of production capacity. The Economic Reforms encompass changes in Economy. Reforms led to increased competition in the bank sectors leading to more customer choice and increased efficiency. It has also led to increased investment and growth of private entrepreneur in these sectors. Economic Reforms are changes in policies that aim at improving the economic efficiency of a Country.

References Books:

1. CharnD.Wadhva, 1994, Economic Reforms in India and the Market Economy, Allied publishers
2. Jeffrey D. Sachs, AshutoshVanhney and NirupamBajpai (Ed.), 1999, India in the Era of Economic Reforms, Oxford university Press.
3. Mahesh V., Joshi, 1997, Economic Reforms in India, a Critical Evaluation A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
4. Raj Kapila and Uma Kapila, 1996, Understanding India's Economic Reforms, Academic Foundation. Delhi, Six Volumes.
5. Om Prakash, 1996, Economics of Liberalization, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
6. RuddarDatt and KPM Sundaram, Indian Economy. S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
7. Raj Kapila and Uma Kapila, 1998, Banking and Financial Sector reforms in India, Academic Foundation (6 Volumes).
8. K.R. Gupta Ed., 1995, Liberalization and Globalization of Indian Economy, Atlantic Publishers, Vol.1&2.
9. BNP Singh, 1994, India's Economic Reforms, Anmol Publications.
10. I.G. Patel, 1996, Economic reform and Global Change, Macmillan.
11. D.T.Naguyen and KC Roy, 1994, Economic Reforms, Liberalization and Trade in the Asia – Pacific Region, Wiley Estern.
12. V.S. mahajan (Ed.) 1997, Political Economy of Reforms and Liberalization, Deep and Deep Publications; New Delhi, (two volumes).

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – I
PAPER – ECO- 106(C): BASIC ECONOMETRIC
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: Econometrics is a set of research tools used to estimate and test economic relationships. The methods taught in this course can also be employed in the business disciplines of accounting, finance, marketing and management and in many social science disciplines. The aim of this course is to provide you with the skills helpful in filling the gap between being “a student of economics” and being “a practicing economist.”

The objectives of the econometrics course are: i. To provide the students with some useful tools for his/her future research. ii. To help the student to develop a way of thinking in quantitative terms. Econometrics covers the analysis of cross-sectional and panel data that is based on alternative regression models. In some cases, as the Binomial and Poisson regression models, the dependent variable is discrete. In other cases, like censored regression and sample selection models, the normality assumption still holds, but the dependent variable has not been completely observed.

UNIT – I: FUNDAMENTALS OF ECONOMETRICS:

Nature, and scope of Econometrics – Definitions – Objectives – Uses and Limitations. Variables: Dependant, Independent, exogenous, endogenous, Predetermined, Discretionary and Non-discretionary exogenous variables. Relation between Econometrics, Mathematical Economics and Statistics. Types of data: Time Series data – Cross section data – Pooled data with suitable examples.

UNIT – II: TWO VARIABLE REGRESSION MODEL:

A simple econometric model – Reasons for introducing disturbance term – Specification of the model – Basic assumptions – Ordinary least squares estimators – Variance of the estimators – OLS estimators are BLUE. R^2 – Statistical inference in OLS model – Analysis of Variance. Maximum likelihood estimation. Multiple regression equation (with two independent variables) Estimation.

UNIT – III: SINGLE EQUATION MODELS:

Autocorrelation: Causes of Autocorrelation – Coefficient of Autocorrelation – The first order Autoregressive scheme – Effects of Autocorrelation – Detection of Autocorrelation – Remedial Measure.

UNIT – IV: MULTICOLINEARITY

Multicollinearity: Reasons – Consequences – Detection of Multicollinearity – Remedial measures. Heteroscedasticity: Reasons – Consequences – Tests – Remedial measures. Errors in variables: Problem – Causes – Consequences – Remedial measures.

UNIT – V SIMULTANEOUS EQUATION MODELS:

Dummy variables: Uses – Features – Dummy dependant variables. Lags: Uses of lags in Economics – Reasons – Autoregressive model – Distributed lags models. Almon’s approach – Koyck approach – Adaptive Expectation model – Partial Adjustment model. Simultaneous Equations: Definition – Bias – Consequences. Identification: Rules of Identification – Reduced form. Estimation Methods: Indirect Least Squares (ILS) – Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) – K class estimators – Instrumental variable method.

Out comes:

At the end of this course students will be able to : 1. Conduct independent econometric and statistical analysis of data in an applied research setting 2. Use econometric software for data management and statistical analysis 3. Demonstrate their understanding of applied econometric analysis models/ methods with respect to choice of model, estimation method and interpretation of results.

Understand maximum likelihood estimation and identify what is common and what not with respect to least squares estimation. Apply maximum likelihood estimation and likelihood ratio testing in specific models. Estimate and test regression models for binomial, multinomial, ordinal and count data. Estimate and test regression models for censored data. Estimate and test sample selection models.

Reference Books:

1. Gujarati. D.N. (2007) Basic Econometrics, (4thEdn.) Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi .
2. Intrilligator, M.D. (1978) Economics Methods, Techniques and Applications Prentice Hall, New York.
3. Johnston, J. (1991) Econometrics, Mc Graw Hill, London.
4. Koutsoyiannis A (2001) Theory of Econometrics Palgrave, New York.
5. Krishna K.L (1997) Econometric Applications in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Theli H, (1981) Introduction to Econometrics, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
7. Madanani, G.M.K. (1994), Introduction to Economics, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
8. Mehatha B.C & Kranti Kapoor (2010) Fundamentals of Econometrics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
10. Shyamala, NavadeepKuar and Arul Pragasam. T (2010) A text book of Econometrics. Vishal Publishing Co; Jalandhar.
10. Pindyck, S.Robert, RubinfeldL.Daniel :(1984) Econometric models and Economic Forecasts, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – I
PAPER – ECO- 107: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ISSUES
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: To Impart knowledge on fundamental aspects of air pollution & control, noise pollution, and solid waste management. To Provide basic knowledge on sustainable development. To Introduces some basics of sanitation methods essential for protection of community health.

UNIT-I: Air Pollution:

Sources and types of Pollutants - Natural and anthropogenic sources, primary and secondary pollutants. Criteria air pollutants. Sampling and monitoring of air pollutants (gaseous and particulates); period, frequency and duration of sampling. Principles and instruments for measurements of (i)ambient air pollutants concentration and (ii) stack emissions. Indian National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Impact of air pollutants on human health, plants and materials. Acid rain. Dispersion of air pollutants. . Control of gaseous pollutants through adsorption, absorption, condensation and combustion including catalytic combustion. Indoor air pollution, Vehicular emissions and Urban air quality.

UNIT-II: Noise Pollution:

Sources, weighting networks, measurement of noise indices (L_{eq} , L_{10} , L_{90} , L_{50} , L_{DN} , TNI). Noise dose and Noise Pollution standards. Noise control and abatement measures: Active and Passive methods. Vibrations and their measurements. Impact of noise and vibrations on human health.

UNIT-III: Water Pollution:

Types and sources of water pollution. Impact on humans, plants and animals. Measurement of water quality parameters: sampling and analysis for pH, EC, turbidity, TDS, hardness, chlorides, salinity, DO, BOD, COD, nitrates, phosphates, sulphates, heavy metals and organic contaminants. Microbiological analysis – MPN. Indian standards for drinking water(IS:10500, 2012). Drinking water treatment: Coagulation and flocculation, Sedimentation and Filtration, Disinfection and Softening. Waste water Treatment: Primary, Secondary and Advanced treatment methods. Common effluent treatment plant.

UNIT- IV: Soil Pollution:

Physico-chemical and biological properties of soil (texture, structure, inorganic and organic components). Analysis of soil quality. Soil Pollution control. Industrial effluents and their interactions with soil components. Soil micro-organisms and their functions - degradation of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.

UNIT –V: Thermal, Marine Pollution and Radioactive:

Sources of Thermal Pollution, Heat Islands, causes and consequences. Sources and impact of Marine Pollution. Methods of Abatement of Marine Pollution. Coastal management. Radioactive pollution – sources, biological effects of ionizing radiations, radiation exposure and radiation standards, radiation protection.

Out comes

On completion of the course, the student will be able to identify dynamic resource utilisation problems in the context of renewable and non-renewable resources. At the end

of the course, the student will be able to place environmental problems in an economic framework. To gradually develop the capability of a student so that he/she masters the

significance and scope of environmental Pollution and Control and also understand the environmental resource problems, environmental and social services and the problem of valuation of these services, Environment-Economy Linkages.

Reference Books

1. Environmental Engineering, by Ruth F. Weiner and Robin Matthews – 4th Edition Elsevier, 2003.
2. Environmental Science and Engineering by J.G. Henry and G.W. Heinke – Pearson Education.
3. Environmental Engineering by Mackenzie L Davis & David A Cornwell. McGraw Hill Publishing.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER - II
PAPER – ECO- 201: MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the course: *This is to introduce the students to understand the theories of distribution with reference to rent, wages, interest and social welfare function. The course also aims to introduce students to general and partial equilibrium theories, welfare economics, and theories of risk and economics of information.*

MODULE – I: MODERN THEORIES OF THE FIRM

Baumol's Sales Revenue Maximization Model–Marris' Model of the Managerial Enterprise–Williamson's Model of Managerial Discretion.

MODULE – II: LIMITING PRICING THEORY

Bain's Limit Pricing Theory –Recent Developments in the Theory of Limit Pricing: The Models of Sylos- Labini–Franco Modigliani and Bhagwati.

MODULE – III: THEORIES OF DISTRIBUTION

Theories of Distribution:- Ricardo, Karl Marx, Neo-Classical Theory(Marginal Productivity Theory) Kaldor -Factor Pricing in Perfect and Imperfect Competitive Markets–Adding up Problem and Euler's Theorem.

MODULE – IV: GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM

Meaning of Equilibrium–Static and Dynamic Equilibrium–Stable and Unstable Equilibrium – Partial and General Equilibrium – General Equilibrium of Exchange and Consumption–General Equilibrium of Production and Exchange–General Equilibrium and Relative Prices.

MODULE – V: WELFARE ECONOMICS

Pigovian Welfare Economics–Pareto-Optimal Conditions–Kaldor-Hicks Compensation Principle – Grant Utility possibility Frontier and Welfare Maximization – The theory of Second Best - Social Welfare Function: Bergson – Samuelson Social Welfare Function – Arrow's Theory of Social Choice.

Out comes:

On successful completion of the course, a student will be able to develop a sound understanding of the core microeconomic concepts that economists use to understand the process of decision-making by an economic agent(s). The student should be able to understand the modern theories of the firm, and pricing theory. Students can understand the perfect and imperfect markets and how a firm will be in equilibrium. They know by complete the course the welfare of economics.

References Books:

1. Koutsoyiannis, A., 1979, Modern Micro Economics, (2nd Edition), Macmillan Press, London.
2. Archibald, G.C. (Ed), 1971, Theory of the Firm, Penguin, Harmonds Worth.
3. Mishan, E.J. 1969, Welfare Economics: An Assessment, Noeth Holland, Amsterdam.
4. Green, H. and V.Waish, 1975, Classical and Neo Classical Theories of General Equilibrium, Oxford University Press, London
5. Quirk. J. and R.Saposnik, 1968, Introduction to General Equilibrium Theory and Welfare Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
6. Weintrub, E.R., 1974, General Equilibrium Theory, Macmillan, London.
7. Broadway, R.W. and N.Bruce, 1984, Welfare Economics, Basil Blackwell, London.
8. Pigou, A.C., 1920, Economics of Welfare, Macmillan and Co. London.
9. Little I.M.D., 1975, A Critique of Welfare Economics, (2nd Edition), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
10. Ahuja, L., 2000, Advanced Economic Theory: Micro Economic Analysis, S.Chand and Company, New Delhi.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – II
PAPER – ECO- 202: MONETARY ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: *The aim of this course is to familiarize the students with the basic concepts and theories in monetary economics. The objective is to enhance student's ability to understand and interpret the behaviour of the aggregate variables at global and national level.*

MODULE – I: DEMAND FOR MONEY

Classical approach to Demand for money – Quantity theory approach, Fishers' equation, Cambridge quantity theory, Keynes Liquidity Preference approach – Transaction, Precautionary and Speculative Motives – Aggregate Demand for Money- Baumol Inventory theoretic approach – Tobins portfolio Selection Model .

MODULE – II DEMAND FOR SUPPLY

The Supply of Money, Determinants of Money Supply – High Powered Money – Money Multiplier. Measurement of Money Supply in India.

MODULE – III: BUSINESS CYCLES

Types of Trade Cycles-Different Theories of Trade Cycles: Samuelson- Hicks and Kaldor- control of Business Cycles: Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

MODULE – IV: THEORIES OF INFLATION

Types of Inflation; Demand pull inflation; cost push inflation; Phillips curve; The Inflation and Unemployment Trade off-The Monetarists Accelerationist's Hypothesis – Rational Hypothesis.

MODULE – V: MACRO ECONOMICS POLICIES

Objectives of Macro Economic Policies- Objectives and Tools of Monetary Policy- Evaluating Monetary Policy: The policy of Activists and Non- Activists Arguments- Fiscal Policy: Objectives and Tools- Automatic Stabilizers- problems in the Implementation of Fiscal policies- Relative Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

Out comes:

After studying the course the students knowing about some theories on Money Demand and Supply, control the trade cycle. Knowledge on theories of Inflation the tighter monetary policy for stabilisation of price. Macro Economic Polices Monetary and Fiscal policy application in the economy.

Reference Books:

1. Ackley, G. (1978) Macro Economics: Theory and Policy Mac Millian, New York.
2. Jha, R (1991) Contemporary Macro Economic Theory and Policy, Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi.
3. Edward Shapiro: Macro Economic Analysis, Fifth Edition, Galgotia Publications (P) Ltd., Ansari Road, New Delhi.
4. Suraj B. Gupta: Monetary Economics' Institutions Theory and Policy, S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Kishore G. Kularni : Modern Monetary Theory, Mac Millian, New York.
6. Branson, W.B., Macro Economic Theory and Policy.
7. Friedman, M.(ed). The Quantity Theory of Money- A Restatement of studies in the Quantity Theory of Money.
8. Hicks, J.R. Mr. Keynes and the Classicals: A Suggested Interpretation, Econometric, April, 1937.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS:
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – II
PAPER – ECO- 203: INDIAN ECONOMY AND POLICY
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: The purpose of this paper is to enable the students to have an understanding of the overall features of various key sectors and their issues and developments, obstacles involved in the growth of Indian Economy since colonial period.

MODULE – I: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS DETERMINANTS

Approaches to Economic Development and its measurement – Under Development – meaning and indicators – common characteristics of under development – Sustainable development – Determinants of Developments – Role of State Market and Open Institutions – PQLI – Human Development Index (HDI) – Human Poverty Index.

MODULE – II: PLANNING IN INDIA

Nature of Indian Economic Planning – Rationale – Features – Objectives and Targets – Strategy – Evaluation of Economic Planning in India – New Economic Policy.

MODULE –III: DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Broad demographic features of Indian population – Rural-Urban Migration – Population Explosion – Problems of over Population – Remedies for Population Explosion – Population Policy in India.

MODULE – IV: POVERTY IN INDIA

The concept of poverty –Measurement of Rural poverty –Poverty Alleviation programmes .

MODULE – V: UN-EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Nature of un-employment – Causes of un-employment – Major employment programmes and Policy – Regional imbalance.

Out comes:

Students will be able to understand government policies and programmes sector wise of the Indian Economy. At the end of the course the students should be able to :

- Students understand the current problems of Indian Economy.
- Identify the factors contributing to recent growth of Indian Economy.
- Evaluate the impact of LPG policies on Economic Growth in India.
- Analyse the sector specific policies adopted for achieving the aspirational goals.
- Review various Economic policies adopted.

Reference Books:

1. Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (Eds.) (1999), India's Economic Reforms and Development
2. Brahmanda, P.R. and V.R. Panchmukhi (Eds.) (2000), Development Experience in the Indian Economy.
3. Chakavarty, S. (1987), Development Planning
4. Dantwala, M.L. (1996), Dilemmas of Growth.
5. Datt, R. (Ed.) (2001), Second Generation Economic Reforms in India.
6. Ishwar.C – the Indian Economy.
7. S.K. Misra – V.K. Poori – Indian economy.
8. S.k. Ray – Indian Economy.
9. Rudhradatta and K.P.M. Sundaram – Indian Economics

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER-II
PAPER- ECO- 204: STATISTICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course:

To know the relationship between two variables. To study the dependency of two variables, concept of probability. Understand how to develop Null and Alternative Hypotheses 2. Understand Type I and Type II Errors 3. Able to do hypothesis test about population mean when σ is known 4. Able to do hypothesis test about population mean when σ is unknown. To test the homogeneity and goodness of fit, ANOVA test..

MODULE-1: CORRELATION

The basic concept of simple correlation – The Scatter diagram – Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation – Spearman’s Rank Correlation.

MODULE-II: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Regression analysis – Method of the Least Squares – Regression equations – Regression lines – Standard error of estimate.

MODULE-III: PROBABILITY AND SAMPLING

Definitions of probability – Addition and Multiplication Theorems of Probability – Conditional probability, Bayes theorem – Basic concepts of Sampling – Probability and non-probability Sampling Methods – Sampling and Non-sampling Errors – Merits and Limitations of Sampling.

MODULE-IV: HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Formulation of statistical hypotheses- Null and alternative hypotheses – Normal curve – Level of significance – Critical region – Confidence intervals – One tailed and two tailed tests – Type I and Type II errors – ‘z’-test and ‘t’ test for testing means – Testing of differences between means, standard deviations, proportions and correlation coefficients.

MODULE-V: CHI-SQUARE TEST AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Concept of the chi-square (χ^2) test – χ^2 -test as a test of independence, as a test of homogeneity and as a test of goodness of fit – Yate’s correction - The ‘F’ test – Analysis of variance – One way classification of analysis of variance – ANOVA Table.

Out comes:

This course will help the students understand the issues regarding data collection processing and presentation and the issues involved therein. The course will give knowledge to student, Concepts and their applications of correlation and regression analysis, Sampling procedures, Testing multiple hypothesis, Concept of error term, Concept of various tests procedures of large sample Z- test, student t-test, and goodness of fit, chi square(χ^2), F, tests etc.

Reference Books:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | John E. Freund | : | Mathematical Statistics, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. |
| 2 | Harry Frank and Steven C. Althoen | : | Statistics – Concepts and applications, Cambridge Low priced edition, Cambridge University Press. |
| 3 | J. Medhi | : | Statistical Methods – An Introductory Text, New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi. |
| 4 | S.P. Gupta | : | Statistical Methods, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi |
| 5 | Clinton I. Chase | : | Elementary Statistical Procedures, 3 rd edition, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, New York. |

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-II
PAPER – ECO- 205 (A): INTERNATIONAL TRADE: THEORY AND POLICY
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course:

This course aims to provide micro foundation in the understanding of International Economics. The course consists of theories of international trade, multinational corporations, and theories of economic integration and terms of trade, Tariffs and Quotas, Balance of Payments ect. The course is divided into four modules introducing students to learning International Economics and Finance.

MODULE-I: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Theory of absolute advantage – theory of comparative advantage – Heberlers theory of opportunity costs – Heckscher – Ohlin theory of Trade - Empirical Testing of absolute and comparative Cost – Leontief Paradox.

MODULE-II: MODERN THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Factor Price equalization theorem – Slopler Samuelson Theram – The Rybczynski theorem – Effects of factor – endowment changes on Trade – Kravis and Linder theory of Trade.

MODULE-III: MESUREMENTS OF GAINS & TERMS OF TRADE

Factors determining the gains from Trade – Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution – The concept of Terms of Trade, their uses and limitations – Hypothesis of secular deterioration of Terms of Trade Concept of immierizing growth and its policy implications. Trade as an engine of Economic growth – Welfare implications.

MODULE-IV: TARIFFS AND QUOTAS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Economic effects of tariffs and quotas on national income, output, and employment – Effects of Tariff under general equalization – optimum rates of Tariff and welfare implications.

MODULE-V: THEORY OF INTERVENTIONS IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Meaning and components of balance of payments – Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments and causes for disequilibrium.

OUT COMES:

The students will be acquainted with economic concepts of trade and theories of international trade, modern theories on trade between countries. Make students familiar with the empirical test of Heckscher Ohlin theorem, various alternative trade theories like Imitation of Hypothesis, Linder Theory, students will learn about various instruments of trade policies and about the costs and benefits of imposition of tariffs and quotas, the advantages and disadvantages of free trade. Various concepts related to balance of payments of a nation. Student will become aware about International Trade and their importance.

Reference Books:

1. Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade.
2. Kindleberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics.
3. Soderston, Bo (1991), International Economics.
4. Aggarwal, M.R. (1979), Regional Economic Cooperation in South Asia.
5. Heller, H. Robert (1968), International Monetary Economics.
6. Patel, S.J. (1995), Indian Economy Towards the 21st Century.
7. Satyanarayan, B. (1986), India's Trade with Asia and the Far East Countries.
8. Jhingon M.L. International Economics.
9. Mithani. International Economics.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – II
PAPER – ECO- 205(B): FEDERAL FINANCE
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: Fiscal federalism or the inter governmental financial relations assume importance in a federation as the more than one level of government operate upon the available resources in a country. The division of fiscal responsibilities and the resources are distributed between the two or more layers of governments. Fiscal imbalances exist and financial adjustments become inevitable. Therefore, it is necessary to know about the mechanism and instruments of fiscal adjustments.

MODULE – I: INTRODUCTION TO FEDERAL FINANCE

The Rationale of Federal Set-up and Concept of Fiscal Federalism – Principles for Efficient Division of Financial Resources between Governments – The problems of Financial Imbalance: Vertical and Horizontal Imbalances – Methods of solving Financial Imbalance through Inter-Governmental Financial Transfer – Distributive pool method or Tax sharing – Supplementary Levies – Grants – In – Aid – Loans.

MODULE – II: CENTRE-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Centre-State Financial Relations in India – Devolution of financial resources – Constitutional Provisions –

MODULE – III: FINANCE COMMISSIONS OF INDIA

The role of Finance Commissions – The recommendations of Finance Commissions during the liberalization period – and transfer of resources from Union to States and Local bodies.

MODULE – IV: FISCAL POLICY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

Objectives and tools of Fiscal Policy, Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies, Budgetary Deficits: Revenue Deficit, Primary Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Monetised Deficit; Role of fiscal policy in developing countries, Reforms in the fiscal policy during the liberalization period in India.

MODULE – V: FINANCES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANDHRA PRADESH

Sources of State revenues – States own Tax and non-tax revenues, Share of revenues of Central taxes, Grants in Aid, Growth of Revenue and Capital Expenditure – development and non-development expenditure – Growth of public debt in Andhra Pradesh – Analysis of Andhra Pradesh State Budgets.

Out comes: The course enable students to understand the public finance and public policy. It provides a through understanding of rationale for public policy along with fiscal federalism. It provide the knowledge the relationship between State and Central relation.

Referece Books:

1. Charles M.Allan
The theory of taxation, Penguin
2. Hugh Dalton
Principle of Public Finance
3. R.A.Musgrave
Public Finance in Theory & Practice
4. Hareler B.P. Richard D Irwin,
Modern Public Finance,
Economics of Public Finance
5. Philip Taylor
Public Finance, fourth edition Prentice-
Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
6. Otto Eckstein
Public Finance, Jai Prakash Nath & Co.
7. B.P Tyagi & H.P.Singh
Public Finance
8. M.C.Vaish & H.S.Agarwal
Public Finance with effect from 2006-07
9. Bhatia, H.L
Datt & Sundaram, S.Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd, New
Delhi.
- 10.Indian Economy

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-II
PAPER – ECO- 205(C): ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course

Economic infrastructure definitely ensures the mobility of labour and capital within/from the economy. It results in the overall growth of towns and cities. Infrastructures provide for a lot of employment generation and employment opportunities. They also play a crucial role in national defence activities.

MODULE-I: Infrastructure And Economic Development

Meaning and Definition of Infrastructure–Types of Infrastructure–Economic and Social Infrastructure–Approaches to Infrastructure–Traditional and Modern Approaches – Infrastructure and Economic Development.

MODULE- II: Infrastructure And Public Utilities

Infrastructure as a Public Good–Special Characteristics of Public Utilities–Performance of Education, Health and Housing in India–Marginal Cost Pricing in Public Utilities–Cost Subsidization– Free Prices, Equity and Efficiency.

MODULE- III: Economics Of Transportation And Communications

Sources and Importance of Transportation and Location of Economic Activities–Performance of Railways in India–Importance of Communications–New Telecom Policy-1999 – Telephone Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Telecommunications in Rural India.

MODULE- IV: Economics Of Energy

Energy Needs of India–Importance of Energy in Economic Development–Factors Determining the Demand for Energy–Sources of Energy–Renewable and Non-Renewable Sources–Trends in the Production and Consumption of Commercial Energy– Energy Crisis – Measures to Tackle the Energy Problem in India.

MODULE - V: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Sources of Electricity–Thermal–Hydel–Nuclear–Growing Importance of Wind and Solar Energy–Production and Consumption of Natural Gas–Rural Drinking Water– Measures to improve Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Out comes:

By studying the course the students will know Infrastructure is crucially important to foster economic growth and development and prosperity. Investments in infrastructure contributes to higher productivity and growth, facilitates trade and connectivity, and promotes economic inclusion. To know the importance of Global infrastructure demand.

Reference Books:

1. Crow, M.A. and R.D.Kleindorfer, 1979, Public Utility Economics, Macmillan, London.
2. Nelson, J.R., 1964, Marginal Cost Pricing in Practice, Prentice Hall, England-Cliffs.
3. Philips, A and O.F. Williamson (Eds), 1967, Prices: Issues in Theory, Practice and Public Policy, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
4. Kneafsey, J.T., 1975, Transportation Economic Analysis, Lexington Books, Toronto.
5. Aronofsky, J.A and M.Shakum, Eds, 1978, Energy Policy, North Holland, Amsterdam.
6. Macrakis, MS.Ed., 1974, Energy Demand Consevation and Institution Problems, Macmillan, London.
7. Nordhavs, W.P., Ed., 1974, International studies of the demand for energy, North Holland, Amsterdam.
8. Pachauri, R.K., Ed., 1989, Energy Policy for India, Macmillan Co. of India, Delhi.
9. Turvey, R and D. Anderson, 1977, Electricity Economics, John Hopkins, Baltimore

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – II
PAPER – ECO- 206(A): HUMAN RESOURCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: The main objectives of HRD is to develop a variety of competencies (knowledge, attitudes, skills and technical areas, managerial areas, behavioral and human relations areas and conceptual areas) to perform various tasks or functions required by their jobs. The nature of the job is constantly changing owing to changes in the environment, changes in technology, new opportunities, new knowledge, etc.

MODULE – I: Economics of Growth and Development

Concepts of Economic Growth, Development and Under development–Measurement of Economic Growth and Development–Traditional, Welfare and Modern Approaches–Characteristics of Developing Economies.

MODULE- II: Factors in Economic Development

Population and Economic Development–Optimum Theory of Population–The Theory of Demographic Transition–Role of Capital in Economic Development – Capital-Output Ratio-Technology in Economic Development-Choice of Techniques and Appropriate Technology.

MODULE –III: Nature and Scope of HRD

Nature and Scope of Human Resource Development – Factors influencing HRD – HRD in Developed and Developing Countries - Human Resource Development in India – HRD and Development Strategy.

MODULE –IV: Education and HRD

Role of Education in Human Resource Development – Education as Consumption and Investment – HRD and Economic Development.

MODULE –V: Health and Human Resource Development

Health and Economic Development – Measurement of Health Status –Trends in Mortality and Morbidity - Population Growth and Health Status – Growth of Corporate Health in India.

Out comes:

After successfully completing this course, student will be able to:

- Effectively manage and plan key human resource functions within organizations
- Examine current issues, trends, practices, and processes in HR
- Contribute to employee performance management and organizational effectiveness
- Problem-solve human resource challenges
- Develop employability skills for the Canadian workplace
- Develop effective written and oral communication skills

Sustainability plays a significant role in determining theoretical and pragmatic human resources relationships and developing new perspectives through a “triple bottom line”, including ecological, economic, and social aspects. HR sustainability is a set of skills, motivation, values, and trust created to avoid detrimental environmental effects by adopting justice, development, and welfare.

Reference Books:

1. Adelman, I, 1961, Theories of Economic Growth and Development, Stanford University Press, Stanford.
2. Kindleberger, C.P, 1977, Economic Development, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Higgins, B, 1959, Economic Development, W.W.Norton, London.
4. Todaro, M.P, 1996, Economic Development, Longman, London.
5. Thirwal, A.P, 1999, Growth and Development, Mac Millan, U.K.
6. Baru, R.V., 1998, Private Health Care in India – Social Characteristics and Trends, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Becker, G.S., 1974, Human Capital (2nd Edition), National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.
8. Behrman J.R., 1990, Human Resource Led Development? Review of Issues and Evidence, ILO-ARTEP, New Delhi.
9. Berman, P. and Khan, M.E., 1993, Paying for India's Health Care, Sage publications, New Delhi.
10. Blaug, M. and Layard, P.R.G, Causes of Graduate Unemployment in India.
11. Carrin, Guy, 1984, Economic Evaluation of Health Care in Developing Countries: Theory and Applications, London.
12. Chandra Sekhar, S., Sanjeeva Reddy, P.C. and Ram Gopal, 1989, Towards 2000 A.D. – Indian Health Economy and Policy, Chugh Publications, New Delhi.
13. Cooper, M.H. and A.J. CCulyer (Eds.), 1973, Health Economics Middle Six, Penguin Books.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – II
PAPER – ECO- 206(B): ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: The objectives of the course to enable the learners to 1). Develop an understanding of planning, financing and cost of education. 2). Develop and understanding of the link between the educational system and economic development. 3). Develop an understanding of educational problems in the context of economic of education concepts, theories and techniques.

Module I: Conceptual Issues in Economics of Education

Meaning, Scope and Importance of Economics of Education – Education and Economic Development – Education and Human Resource Development - The Concept of Human Capital – Education as Consumption and Investment – Education as Private and Social Investment –Demand for Education – Benefits of Education.

Module II: Educational Planning and Approaches to Educational Planning

Meaning, Need and Importance of Educational Planning– Educational Planning in India – Problems of India’s Educational Planning and its Remedies – Different Approaches to Educational Planning – Social Demands Approach – Rate of Return Approach – Manpower Requirements Approach.

Module III: Costs and Financing of Education

Components of Costs of Education - Types of Educational Costs – Direct (Money) and Indirect (Opportunity) Costs - Public (Social Costs), Private Costs – Recurring and Non-Recurring (Capital) Costs – Unit Cost of Education and Its Importance – Measurement of Unit Cost in Education and Its Problems – Cost Effectiveness in Education and its Measurement – Nature, Scope and Principles of Educational Finance - Sources of Finance for Education – Role of Central and State governments in Educational Financing in India – Role of Private Sector in Educational Finance in India.

Module IV: Contemporary Economic Issues of Education in India

Public Education System in India and its Role, Performance, Issues and Challenges - Private Education System in India and its Role, Performance, Issues and Challenges - Advantages and Disadvantages of Privatization of Education in India –

Module V: Causes and Remedial Measures for Education in India

Causes and Remedial Measures for Poor Quality of Education in India — Public Private Partnership in Education – Impact of Globalisation on Indian Education - New Education Policy (NEP) in India – Features, Issues and Challenges of NEP .

Out comes:

The course will give an introduction to the theoretical and empirical work on the demand and supply of education. The students knowing the importance of economic of education

A primary research area within the economics of education is the association between schooling and individual outcomes, especially those associated with the labour market. Education (and training) is modelled as an individual investment decision that will receive a monetary return in the labour market, typically in the form of higher lifetime earnings. This notion of human capital has a rich history, with early economists such as

Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, and Alfred Marshall suggesting that individual's skills could contribute to their economic status.

Economic research has also found nonmonetary benefits, both private and public, associated with educational attainment. Individuals who have invested in education and job training often have more job stability, improved health (e.g., exercise regularly, smoke less, and eat better), are more likely to receive employer-provided health insurance and pension benefits, are more inclined to vote, and have generally increased social and cultural capital that often enables upward mobility.

Reference Books:

1. Balsara, M. (1996), **New Education policy and Development Challenge**, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Blaug, M. (1972) **An Introduction to the Economics of Education**, London: Penguin Books, London.
3. Blaug, M. (ed) (1968). **Economics of Education- Selected Readings**, Vol. 1 and 2, Penguin Books, London.
4. Cohn, E. and Gesker (1990) T. G. **The Economics of Education**, Oxford Press.
5. Heggade, O. D. (1992), **Economics of Education**, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
6. Majumdar, T. (1983), **Investment in Education and Social Choice**, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
7. Muzammil, M. (1989), **Financing of Education**, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Naik J.P. (1965), **Educational planning in India**, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
9. Natarajan S. (1990), **Introduction to Economics of Education**, Sterling Publications, New Delhi.
10. Panchamukhi P. R. (ed) (1989), **Economics of Educational Finance**, Himalaya publishing House, Bombay.
11. Tilak J. B. G. (1992), **Educational Planning at Grassroots**, Ashish publishing House, New Delhi.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – II
PAPER – ECO- 206(C): RURAL FINANCE AND CREDIT
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objective of the Course: To make the learners to know about the sources of rural credit and banking structure at the grassroots level.

Module-I: Introduction:

Concept of Rural Finance, Rural Indebtedness; Reasons and Consequences, Need for rural credit, role of credit, Objectives of the Credit- Sources of the Rural Credit, Institutional and Non institutional Credit-Credit delivery mechanism in rural finance management; Problems of Rural Finance.

Module-II: Regional Rural Banks

Rural Credit Role of RRBs in Rural Credit-Aims Objectives and Functions of RRBs- Progress of RRBs Financing and Re-payment procedure of RRBs.

Module-III: Role of NABARD in Rural Development

The NABARD and Rural Credit – Functions of NABARD- Achievements and Performance of NABARD in the Rural credit sector.

Module-IV: Cooperative Credit Societies

Evolution of cooperative movement in India- Structure of Cooperative Credit Societies :Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) – Functions, Management, Crop loan system; District Central Co-operative Banks- Functions, Management, Credit Policy, Scale of finance, disbursement of loans procedure; State Cooperative Banks and its role.

Module-V: Non-Farm Sectors (NFS)

Concept and definition - Government Policy on non-farm sector financing – Schemes of Non-farm Sector- Role of KVIC, SIDBI, NCDC in financing Non-farm Activities. Micro-finance, Micro finance Institutions - Progress and Performance of SHGs- Bank Linkage Programme in India.

Out comes:

By studying the course the students will know the loan facilities in the society direct provision of rural finance, Micro finance, SME, finance loans and credit facilities by the government agencies should be noted and examined in the assessment of adequacy of access.

Reference Books:

1. I.C.Dingra: Rural Banking in India- S.cand & Co. Limited, New Delhi-110055, 1994
2. A.N.Agarwal and Kundana Lal: - Rural Economy of India – Vikas publilshing House Ltd. – New Delhi-110014, 1990.
3. R.D.Bedi – Theory, Histry and Practice of Co-operation, Loyal Book Depot, Meerut, 1979
4. Dr.B.S.Mathur – Co-operation in India – Sahitya Bhawan, Agra – 282003, 1988.
5. Rais Ahmad – Rural Banking and Economic Development – Mittal publications, New Delhi – 110059, 1998..
6. T,N,Hajela – Principles, problems and practice of Cooperation- Shivala Agrawala & Co. – Agra-3, 1987. 7. I.C.Dingra – Rural Banking in India – Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi – 110002, 1994.
7. S.K.Datta – Co-opeative Socities and Rural Development, Mittal Publications – New Delhi-110059, 1991.
8. M.L.Varma – Rural Banking in India – Rawat Publications, Jeypore – 302017, 1988.
9. Rudra Pratap Singh – NABARD – Organization – Management and Role- Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi – 110027, 1994.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER – II
PAPER – ECO- 207: HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objective of the Course: To help the students appreciate the essential complementarities between “ Value” and “Skills” to ensure sustained happiness and which are the core aspiration of human being. To facilitate the development of a Holistic perspective among students towards life, profession and happiness, based on a correct understanding of the human reality and rest of the existence holistic perspective from the basis value of based living in a natural way. To highlight plausible implication of such a holistic understanding in terms of ethical human conduct trustful and mutually satisfying human behaviour and mutually enriching interaction with nature.

MODULE-I: Definition and Nature of Ethics-Its relation to Religion ,Politics, Business, Legal, Medical And Environment,Need And Implementation Ethics-Goals-Ethical Values in Various Professions.

MODULE -II: Nature Of Values-Good and Bad, Ends and Means, Actual and Potential Values, Objectives and Subjective Values ,Analysis Of Basic Moral Concepts-rights, Ought, Duty, Obligation, Justice. Responsibility and Freedom.Good Behavior and Respect for Elders, Character and Conduct.

MODULE-III: Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Satya (Truth),Brahmacharya (Celibacy),Asteya (Non-possession) and APARIGRAHA (Non-stealing).Purusharthas (Cardinal virtues)-Dharma (Righteousness), Artha (Wealth), Kama(Fulfillment bodily desires).Moksha (Liberation)

MODULE-IV: Bhagavad Gita-(a) Niskama karma.(b).Buddhism-The four noble truths-AryaAstangamarga, (c) Jainism- mahavratas and anuvratas. Values embedded in various religions, Religious tolerance, Gandhian ethics.

MODULE-V: Crime and Theories of punishment-(a) Reformative, Retributive and Deterrent (b) Views on manu and Yajnavalkya.

Out comes:

This Course would help our students to Enhance their employability skills. To Develop Interpersonal skills and be an effective goal. The students to understand practically the importance of trust, mutually satisfying human behavior and enriching interaction with nature. Ability to develop appropriate technologies and management patterns to create harmony in professional and personal life. Morals, Values and Ethics - Integrity - work Ethic - Service Learning - Civic Virtue - Respect for others - Living peacefully - Caring - Sharing – Honesty.

Reference Books:

1. R.Subramanian ,Professional Ethics, Oxford University Press.
2. Joha S Mackenjie:A Manual Of Ethics.
3. The Ethics of Management by Larue Tone Hosmer.RichardD.IrwinLnc.
4. Management Ethics Integrity at Work by Joseph A.Petrick and John F.Quinn.ResponsBooks;New Delhi.
5. "Ethics in Management" By S.A.Sherlekar, Himalaya Publication House.
6. Harold H.Titus ; Ethics For Today.
7. Maitra,S.K;Hindu Ethics.
8. William Lilly;Introducation Ethics.
9. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics.
10. Manu:Manava Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu:Comparising the Indian System of Duties :Raligious and civil (ed.) G.C.Halighton.
11. Susrptasamhita: Tr.KavirajKunjanlal ,KunjalalBrishagratha .Chowkarnaba Sanskrit series. Vol LII and III , Varanasi , Vol I 00, 16'20,21-32 and 74-77 only.
12. Carakasamhita :Tr.Dr.Ramkaransarma and vaidyabhagavan dash, Chowkarnaba Sanskrit series office. Varanasi I,11.111Vol IPP 183-191.
13. Ethics, Theory and contemporary issues.Barbaramackinnonwadsworth / Thomsaon learning, 2001.
14. Analyzing moral.issues,JudithA.Boss.May Field Publishing Company-1999.
15. An introduction to applied ethics(ed.)John H.Piet and AyodhyaPrasad.cosmo publications.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER – III
PAPER – ECO- 301: ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: *The aim of this paper is to facilitate students to have a broad idea about the concept of economic growth and development, focused on the theories of growth models and different approaches to economic development.*

MODULE-I: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Meaning of Economics Growth and Development; Factors affecting Economic Growth; Common Characteristics of Developing Nations.

MODULE-II: MEASURING OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Measuring of Economic Growth and Development – Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI); Human Development Index (HDI); Sustainable Development.

MODULE-III: THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Adam Smith, Ricardo, Karl Marx - Schumpeter and Innovations, Role of Credit; Rostow's stages of Economic Growth.

MODULE-IV: GROWTH MODELS

The Harrod – Domar Growth Model; The New-classical Growth Models of R.M. Solow and J.E. Meade; Cambridge Growth Models of Kaldor and Joan Robinson; The Pasinetti Model of Growth

MODULE-V: APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

Partial Theories of Development – The Theory Big push; Leibenstein's Critical Minimum Effort Thesis; The Theory of Balanced Growth; The strategy of unbalanced Growth; Nelson's Low Level Equilibrium Trap; Theories of Social and Technological Dualism.

OUT COMES:

After complete course the students understanding the basic facts of economic growth. Comprehension of relationship between growth and development. Understanding the analysis of economic growth with a comparison to some other growth models. A thorough understanding of literature on neoclassical growth models and empirics. A critical account of the extension of the neoclassical growth model and applications. Understanding the interactions of the basic tenets of growth theories and those of debt with the drivers of globalization.

Reference Books:

1. Adelman, Irma, Theories of Economic Growth and Development, California: Stanford University Press, Stanford
2. Chakravarthi, S., Alternative Approaches to the Theory of Economic Growth, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
3. Higgins, B., Economic Development, Principles, Problems and Policies Allahabad; Central Book Depot.
4. Jhingan, M.L. Economics of Development and Planning, New Delhi: Vrinda Publishing House, Ltd.
5. Kindleberger, C.P., Economic Development, New York: McGraw Hill.
6. Kurihara, Kenneth K. The Keynesian Theory of Economic Development, London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
7. Meier, G.M., Leading Issues in Economic Development, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
8. Misra & Puri, Economics of Development and Planning, Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing House.
9. Thirilwal, A.P., Growth and Development. U.K.: Macmillan.
10. Todaro, M.P. Economic Development in the third World, Hyderabad: Orient Longman Ltd.
11. United Nations, Human Development Reports, New York: United Nations.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS : SEMESTER :III
PAPER – ECO- 302: INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the course: The main objective of this paper is to make students understand the importance of industrialisation in economic development, problems of industrialisation, market structure market conduct, rationalisation and productivity.

MODULE--I: INDUSTRIALISATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Meaning of Industrialisation: Industrialisation and Economic Growth - Objectives and Strategies of industrialization in developing countries.

MODULE--II: INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

Organisational Forms: Types of organisational forms – The Choice of organizational form – Objectives of Organisational Forms. Size of the Firm: Measures of size – Factors determining the Optimum size of the Firm.

MODULE--III : THEORIES OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

Industrial Location: Factor Influencing Industrial Location –Theories of Industrial Location: Alfred Weber, Sargeant Florence, August Losch, Walter Isard – Melvin Green hunt

MODULE--IV: INVESTMENT DECISIONS

Nature and Types of Investment Decisions – Time Preparation–Profile of Project –Project Evaluation/Appraisal – Cost-Benefit Analysis - Different Rates of Return Methods - Pay Back Method - Accounting Rate of Return Method - Net Present Value Method and Internal Rate of Return Method - Break-Even Analysis.

MODULE--V: INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT AND RATIONALISATION

Industrial Productivity: Measurement of Productivity – Tools of Productivity – Factors influencing Industrial Productivity – Productivity movement in India – National Productivity Council. Rationalisation: Aspects of Rationalisation – Objectives of Rationalisation – Benefits of Rationalisation. Rationalisation of industries in India.

Out comes:

This course provide knowledge to the students for Industrial Economics deals with basic concepts of Industry, market products, Industry locations and Industrial markets and management.

Reference Books:

1. Ahluwalia, I.J. ,Industrial Growth in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Barthwal, R.R. , Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Cherunilam, F Industrial Economics: Indian perspective , Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Desai, B. , Industrial economy in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Divine, P.J. and R.M. Jones et.al , An Introduction to Industrial economics, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
6. Government of India, economic Survey (Annual).
7. Hay, D. and D.J. Morris , Industrial Economics: Theory and Evidence, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Kuchhal, S.C. , Industrial Economy of India ,Chaitanya Publishing House, Alahabad.
9. Reserve Bank of India, Report on Currency and Finance (Annual)

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –III
PAPER – ECO- 303: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the course:

To understand the basic issues relating to the importance of agriculture and its importance in economic development and employment generation, different issues relating to problems of agriculture in India and the need for transforming agriculture sector with latest technology, resources management, institutional support, agrarian reforms, land tenure system and reforms in the regional and national level. Recent issues in marketing prices after emergence of WTO.

MODULE – I: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of agriculture and Economic Development, Traditional and Modern Agriculture, Characteristics of Indian Agriculture; Interdependence between Agriculture and Industry; Resource Management in Agriculture. Importance of Allied Activities in Development of Rural Economics, Development of Agro – Based Industries, Rural Infrastructure.

MODULE – II: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FARM MANAGEMENT

Production Functions, Agricultural Production in India, Causes for low Productivity in Indian Agriculture; Factors Influencing Agricultural Productivity in India. Farm Size Relationship between size and Productivity. Impact of the Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture. Risk and uncertainty in Agriculture; Farm Planning, Budgeting.

MODULE – III: AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

Meaning and Scope of Agricultural Finance; Importance of Agricultural Finance, and Sources of Rural Credit, Institutional finances for agricultural development–commercial banks; regional rural banks; Role of NABARD–Co-operatives, movements; Primary credit societies; central co-operative Banks; State Co-operative Banks; Land development Banks; Non-Institutional Finance for Agricultural Development; Micro Finance.

MODULE – IV: AGRICULTURE MARKETING

Significance of Agricultural Marketing; Need for Efficient Marketing System; Structure and types of Agricultural Marketing; Problems of Agricultural Marketing; Government Policy to improve Indian Agricultural Marketing.

MODULE – V: AGRICULTURE PRICES

Need and Objectives of Agricultural Price Policy; Fluctuations in Agricultural prices, Price Stabilisation; Agricultural price Determination, and Agricultural Price Policy, – Remunerative Prices, Administered Controlled and Minimum support prices. Agricultural Exports & Imports in India.

OUT COMES:

The students understanding of the role of agriculture in economic development gathering knowledge about several celebrated models of agricultural development. Generating awareness about the relationship between technical change and peasant agriculture. Understanding the various aspects of agricultural price policy in developing countries. This paper makes students aware of different theories on agricultural development. It provides details views of the process of agricultural development in the country since independence.

Reference Books:

1. R.K. Lekhi; Agricultural Economics, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi
2. Sadhu Singh – Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics
3. B.P. Tyagi – Agricultural Economics and Rural Development
4. K. Bharadwaj – Production conditions in Indian Agriculture
5. Brahmananda PR & VR Panchamukhi(Eds) – The Development process of the Indian Economy.
6. Ghatak, Sand Ingerscent – Agriculture and Economic Development.
7. Ruddar Datt & K.P.M. Sundharam, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi- Indian Economy.
8. R.G. Desai: Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishers, New Delhi.
9. R.N.Soni: Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, Visal Publishing Co., Jalandhar.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-III
PAPER – ECO- 304: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objective of the Course : The objective of this course is to provide an understanding of computers, computer operating system and application of relevant software in managerial decision making.

MODULE – I: INTRODUCING COMPUTER SYSTEMS

Computers- History of Computers- Types of Computers - Computer Hardware and Software – I/O Devices – Storage Devices – Peripheral Devices

MODULE- II: OPERATING SYSTEMS

Operating System – DOS – MS. Windows – Application Software- Programming Languages - Computer Applications.

MODULE – III: MS-OFFICE ESSENTIALS

MS-WORD: Word Processing Software- Working with the Word Document- Formatting Text, Paragraph, Page – Mail Merge.

MS-POWER POINT: Creating a Presentation, Working with Graphics, Animations- Presenting Slide Shows.

MODULE – IV: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICAL PACKAGES

MS-EXCEL: Working with a Spreadsheet- Sorting Rows and Columns- Arithmetic Calculations- Functions- Formatting Cells- Charts generation.

SPSS: Introduction, Data Entry, Storing and Retrieving Data Files, the Statistics Menus, the Output Viewer, the Chart Editor, Programming in SPSS.

MODULE – V: INTERNET AND WORLD WIDE WEB

LAN, WAN, MAN, Intranet, Browser, Internet, WWW, E-Mail, Searching and accessing data from websites.

OUT COMES:

It deals with basic knowledge on Computer ,data and estimation of statistical tools by using software and analysing the results of economic relationship, testing economic hypotheses and forecasting. By end of the course the students would be able to become familiar with basic knowledge on computer. To become familiar with a statistical software .

After completion of the course, the students will be able to learn the application of statistical demand analysis, production function estimation, income inequality and ANOVA. Students thus are made aware how to operate system, MS word, use of statistical packages conduct empirical studies as well as how to interpret the results.

Reference books:

1. Peter Norton, “Introduction to Computers”, 7 th Edition, MCGra Hill, 2011.
2. A Handbook of Statistical Analyses using SPSS by Sabine Landau and Brian S. Everitt, Publisher: Chapman & Hall/CRC Press LLC 2004 Edition.
3. Ex.TALLY WINGS Financial Accounting pacs- Manuals
4. Computer for Every One. Vikas publications.
5. Suresh Basandra, Computers Today, Galgotia Publication

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER -III
PAPER – ECO- 305(A) : ECONOMICS OF GLOBALISATION
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: Economic globalization improves the efficiency of enterprises and plays a great role in increasing the size of the economy of every country. Economic development improves living standard of the people. Globalisation is *important to expand the markets and enable a business to make a sensible utilisation of the available resources*. Globalization helped to reduce high inflation rates in economics.

Module I: Introduction of Globalization

Global Economy- Concept of Globalization Evolution since post War Period – Global Village- Emerging Structure – Globalization Trends and global inequity in growth of output, trade, resources and technology – North- South Dialogue – South – South Cooperation and Collective self reliance.

Module II: Economic Development of Globalization

Major factors in Globalization – Industrial Development and Multinational Corporations –Transfer of Technology – Foreign aid Vs Foreign Direct Investment- Information Technology – Importance and Impact and economic Development of less Developed Economics.

Module III: Globalization Trade Promotions

Trade Development and Globalization promotion of global trade, changing Structure of Trade; Inter – Industry Vs Intra- Industry Trade – Trade in Services – Multilateralism Vs bilateralism Regionalism- European Union, ASEAN, SAARC.

Module IV: Globalization in the 21st Century

Globalization in the 21st Century; Perspectives and prospective for the Third World and India. – Impact of Globalization and Labour Utilization –Human Rights

Module V: Technology Transfer in Globalization

Terms of Trade – technology and transfer and migratory flows of Capital and Labour; delivery gap and Catching up.

OUT COMES:

- The students knowing the familiarity with the theoretical and empirical analysis of economic growth process and policy implications.
- Acquiring technical skills on measurement issues related to Total Factor Productivity.
- The students Gaining awareness of problems of economic growth in the phase of globalization exploring major growth strategies and development.
- Understanding of the growth trajectory of the Indian economy in the post-reform period with critical review of poverty, inequality and unemployment issues
- Getting a thorough familiarity with the concept of globalization, its dimension and about how it differs from similar other concepts.
- Learning the techniques of constructing globalization index.
- A critical examination of the question whether globalization has led to greater inequality or less.
- A critical account of factual evidences of globalization. Understanding the positive and negative fallouts of globalisation.

Reference Books:

1. B.O. Sudderston and Geoffrey Reed: International Economics; third Edition, Macmillan 19994, Chapters 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21,22and 31.
2. T.N.Srinivasan: Developing Countries and Multilateral Trading system Oxford University Press, 1998
3. M.P.Tradaro : Economic Development Sixth edition Addison Wesley Longman, 997apters 4, 5, 12, 13,14,15 and 18.
4. J.N.Bhogawathi : Writings on International Economics; Editor by V.N Balasubranyam Oxford, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
5. J.E. Meade : Trade and Welfare OUP
6. V.S. Mahajan (Ed): India's foreign Trade and balance of payment; Deep & Deep.
7. V.R.Panchamukhi: Globalization Competition and Economic Policy in Perspectives Eassays in Human of Prof. B.S.Rao, Sterling Publications, 2000.
8. Philop Kin : International economics and International Policy, Mc Graw
9. R.S.I. : World Economy in the Mid- Eighties, 1986.
10. I.G.Parel : Global Change and Development MC-Millan
- 11.UNDP : World Investment Reports.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –III
PAPER – ECO- 305(B) : PRODUCTION ECONOMICS AND FARM
MANAGEMENT

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: Factor efficiency one of the best ways to analyze profits over production is to determine the relative efficiency between agricultural input and output. The objective of farm management can be broadly classified into two aspects. One is the objective to increase net profit of the farm and the other to decrease costs.

MODULE – I: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of agriculture and Economic Development, Traditional and Modern Agriculture, Characteristics of Indian Agriculture; Interdependence between Agriculture and Industry; Resource Management in Agriculture.

MODULE – II: RURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Importance of Allied Activities in Development of Rural Economics, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Forestry, Horticulture and Floriculture; Issues and problems in Rural Industrialization and Development of Agro – Based Industries, Rural Infrastructure – Rural Transport, Community Health and Functional Literacy.

MODULE – III: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

Production Functions: Factor-Factor Relationship, Factor-Product Relationship, Product-Product Relationship, Cost Relationship and Profit Maximization in Indian Agriculture; Agricultural Production in India, Causes for low Productivity in Indian Agriculture; Factors Influencing Agricultural Productivity in India.

MODULE – IV: FARM SIZE AND FARM MANAGEMENT

Farm size and Productivity Debate: Measures of Size, Large vs Small size, Returns to Scale and Farm Size Relationship between size and Productivity; Inverse Relationship and Green Revolution.

MODULE – V: LAND HOLDINGS IN INDIA

The Pattern of land holdings in India; Causes for Small Size of Land Holdings, Risk and uncertainty in Agriculture; Farm Planning, Budgeting and Programming.

OUT COMES:

- After course complete the students understanding of the international trade in agricultural commodities and its implications for less developed countries
- Awareness of the debates on farm size and productivity
- Gathering knowledge about state interventions and planning for agricultural development. An useful acquaintance with various aspects of agricultural marketing with special reference to developing countries.
- In depth knowledge about the core issues in Farm Management Analysis.
- Learn about relevant issues and policies in Indian agriculture.
- Rural economic activities and land holdings in developing economy.

Reference Books

1. R.K. Lekhi, Agricultural Economics, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Sadhu & Singh – Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics.
3. B.P. Tyagi – Agricultural Economics and Rural Development.
4. K. Bharadwaj – Production conditions in Indian Agriculture.
5. Brahmananda, PR & VR Panchamukhi(Eds) – The Development process of the Indian Economy.
6. Ghatak, Sand Ingerscent – Agriculture and Economic Development.
7. RuddarDatt & K.P.M. Sundharam- Indian Economy, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
8. R.G. Desai - Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishers, New Delhi.
9. R.N.Soni - Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, Visal Publishing Co., Jalandhar.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –III
PAPER – ECO- 305(C) : Agricultural Marketing and Prices
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course:

Enable the students to gain knowledge on agricultural marketing, challenges and prospects for improving agricultural marketing system.. Provides an incisive analysis on agricultural input and output marketing with particular emphasis on marketing functions. Gain skills to analyze Marketing Functions, Market Information and Intelligence. Imparting knowledge of the marketing efficiency and agricultural prices. Learn the Markets and Market Structure. Provide the platform to the students of Marketing of Agricultural Inputs.

Module: I : Agricultural Marketing System

Understanding Agricultural Marketing System – Perception of stakeholders, Agriculture – Marketing Linkages, Approaches of analysing Agricultural Markets, Food Consumption and Marketing,

Module: II : Input – Output Marketing

Agriculture input marketing and agriculture output marketing: Comparison, strategies pertaining to product, price, place and promotion. Institutions: NAFED, FCI, Warehouse corporations, FSSAI, STC, Contract farming.

Module: III: Value chain Analysis

Value chain management, agribusiness, agricultural cooperative, production costs, supply chain, coordination. Channel Players in Agri Market, Marketing Information System in agri-markets, Agricultural Produce Price Analysis, Competition in Food Markets, Costs in Agricultural Markets,

Module: IV: Models of Agricultural Marketing

Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO), Government Interventions in Agricultural market, Models of agriculture marketing, Issues and potential of agriculture marketing in post-COVID 19 days.

MODULE - V: Agricultural prices

Need and Objectives of Agricultural Price Policy; Fluctuations in Agricultural prices, Price Stabilisation; Agricultural price Determination, and Agricultural Price Policy, – Remunerative Prices, Administered Controlled and Minimum support prices. Agricultural Exports & Imports in India.

OUT COMES:

- After course complete the students understanding of the international trade in agricultural commodities and its implications for less developed countries.
- An useful acquaintance with various aspects of agricultural marketing with special reference to developing countries.
- Information on agricultural marketing system and prices.

Reference Books :

- State of Indian Farmer: Agriculture Marketing by S.S. Acharya, Academic Foundation, New 2004.
- Marketing of Agricultural Products by Richard L. Kohls and Joseph, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2018
- Agriculture Marketing in India by S. Acharya and N. L. Agarwal, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi. 1999
- Agriculture and Food Marketing in Developing Countries by Abbott, John Cave, Oxford, London, 2007

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –III
PAPER – ECO- 306(A) ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: Spread the Life Insurance widely and in particular to the rural areas and to the socially and economically backward classes with a view to reaching all insurable persons in the country and providing them adequate financial cover against death at a reasonable cost. Maximize mobilization of people's savings by making insurance-linked savings adequately attractive. Bear in mind, in the investment of funds, the primary obligation to its policyholders, whose money it holds in trust, without losing sight of the interest of the community as a whole.

MODULE -I: Introduction

Economic Security, Exposure to Losses - Definition of Insurance - Risk pooling and Risk Transfer, Social Vs. Private Insurance - Life Vs. Non- Life Insurance - Classification of Life, Health and General Insurance Policies

MODULE -II: Risk and Risk Management

Fundamentals of Uncertainty and Risk, Classification of Risk - Concepts of Risk Management - Essentials of Risk Management, Elements of Risk Management - Risk Assessment - Risk Control - Risk Financing - Concepts of Re-insurance - Types of Re-insurance - Re-insurance Markets.

MODULE - III: Insurance and Economic Development

Risk Management and Insurance in Economic Development- Insurance Institutions as Financial Intermediaries, Insurance Institutions as Investment Institutions - Regulations governing Investments of Insurance Institutions in India

MODULE -IV: Types of Insurance

Life and Health Insurance - Fundamentals of Life and Health Insurance - Functions of Life and Health Insurance - Plans of Life Insurance - Selection of Risks - Underwriting of Life and Health Insurance - Group Insurance - General Insurance - Definition of General Insurance - Types of General Insurance - Fundamentals of the Following Concepts - Common Law Equity Proposal - Indemnity, Insurable interest, Contribution, Subrogation - Utmost good faith, Physical and Moral Hazards - Marketing of General Insurance.

MODULE -V: Insurance for Retirement Needs and Regulations

Retirement Planning Strategies - Investment for Retirement - Pension Plans - Pension Plans in India - Regulation of Insurance - Insurance Regulation in India - Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (IRDA).

OUT COMES:

After studying this course students can be able to understand the importance of life insurance, insurance in Economic development.

- begin to understand and confidently use some economic concepts and terminology
- break down the issue of flood risk into some essential elements and apply appropriate economic theory and techniques to its analysis.
- financial risk protection for health.
- the role of public health insurance in society.

Reference Books:

1. Bhole, L.M., 1990, The Indian Financial System, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
2. Black, K.Jr and H.D. Skipper, 2000, Life and Health Insurance, Prentice Hall, N.J.
3. Bailey, R., 1999, Underwriting in life and insurance, LOMA, Atlanta.
4. Bickelhaupt, D.L., 1992, General Insurance, Irwin.Inc.Burr Bridge.
5. Finsinger, J and M.V. Pauly (Eds), 1986, McGraw Hill's life Insurance, The American College, BlynMawr Pa.
6. Hedad, G.L., and S. Horn II, 1991, Essentials of Risk Management, VoL 1 , Insurance Institute of America.
7. Skipper, J.H.D. (Ed) 1988, International risk and insurance: An environmental managerial approach, Irwin McGraw Hill, Boston.
8. Taehimo, K.B. and D.A. Linic, 1993, Planning for Retirement needs, The American Collge, Bryn, Mawn pa.
9. Palande, P.S., Shah, R.S and Lunawal, M.L., 1983, Insurance in India, Changing policies and emerging opportunities, Response Books, A division of Sage Publications India.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER -III
PAPER – ECO- 306(B) WELFARE ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: Welfare economics seeks to evaluate the costs and benefits of changes to the economy and guide public policy toward increasing the total good of society, using tools such as cost-benefit analysis and social welfare functions.

MODULE 1: Introduction to Welfare Economics:

The concepts of Positive versus Normative Economics - “Welfare Economics” or “Economics of Well-Being - A Simple Graphical Presentation of the Course – Foundations of Methodological Individualism - Notion of “Rationality” - Methodology of Economics.

MODULE - II: Markets, Efficiency and Welfare:

Divergence between Private and Social costs – Problems of non-market interdependence –Externalities in production and consumption – Pigovian welfare economics - The First Fundamental Theorem of Welfare Economics - The Second Fundamental Theorem of Welfare Economics Arrow-Debreu Economies and General Competitive Equilibrium - Asymmetric Information and Market Allocations

MODULE-III : Social Choice Theory:

Individual ordering and Social choice rule – conditions for majority rule – Pareto extension rules – liberalism versus Pareto Principle - Arrow’s Impossibility Theorem - Gibbard-Satterthwaite Impossibility Theorem - Sen’s Liberal Paradox - Voting Rules - Interpersonal Comparisons of Utility.

MODULE - IV: New Welfare Economics:

Contributions of Barone to Welfare Economics - Kaldor and Hicks’ Compensation Criterion – The Scitovsky double criterion – Concept of Community indifference map – Samuelson’s Utility possibility curve – Value judgments and welfare economics – Bergson’s social welfare function – Restricted preference under Collective and rational choice

MODULE - V: Introduction to Behavioural Welfare Economics:

Behavioural Economics (BE) – Importance and Rise of BE W- Kahneman and Tversky’s Prospect theory on Optimal Decisions – Herbert Simon’s Bounded Rationality and Information and Computational Capabilities – RichadThaler and Sunstein’s Nudge theory.

Out comes:

After studying this course students can be able to understand the importance of welfare economics. Welfare economics provide the basis for the achievements markets and policy makers in allocating resources.

Reference Books:

1. Feldman, A. M. & R. Serrano: *Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory*, 2nd Edition, Berlin: Springer, 2006 [HB99.3.F45 2006, On Reserve]
2. Bowles, S.: *Microeconomics*, New York: Russel Sage Foundation, 2004. (A critical approach to microeconomics)
3. Katzner, D.W.: *An Introduction to the Economic Theory of Market Behavior*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2006.
4. Varian, H. R.: *Intermediate Microeconomics*, Eight Edition, New York: W.W. Norton, 2010, especially Chs. 31-34 and 36.
5. Jehle, G.A. and P.J. Reny: *Advanced Microeconomics*, 3rd. Edition, Harlow-Essex, Pearson, 2011, especially Chs. 4,5 and 6.
6. Kreps, D.M.: *Microeconomic Foundations I*, Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2013, especially Chs. 8, 13 and 14.
7. Mas-Collel, A., M. D. Whinston and J. R. Green: *Microeconomic Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995, Especially Chs. 10-11, 15-16 and 21-23.
8. Varian, H. R.: *Microeconomic Analysis*, Third Edition, New York: W.W. Norton, 1992, especially Chs. 17 and 22-24.
9. Blaug, M.: “Fundamental Theorems of Welfare Economics-Historically Contemplated”, *History of Political Economy*, Summer 2007, Vol. 39(2), pp. 185-207.
10. Feldman, A. M. & R. Serrano: *Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory*, 2nd Edition, Berlin: Springer, 2006 Ch. 3 (pp. 51-78) and Ch. 5 (pp. 93-118). [HB99.3.F45 2006] [Reserved]

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER -III
PAPER – ECO- 306(C) : ECONOMICS OF TOURISM
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course:

The Students will learn the principles of Demand and Supply in Tourism chain and student will also learn the cost benefit analysis of each tourism products. Students will also understand how tourism helps to develop the globaleconomy in general and Indian economy in particular.

Module- I : Concept of Demand and Supply in Tourism: Demand, Supply Holiday Choice. Consumer Decision Making Process. Determinants and indicators of Demand - Measurement of Demand - Tourism supply, Tourism product - Process of Product Development.

Module –II : Pricing in Tourism: Determinants of Price - Types of Price in Tourism - Pricing a New Product - Project Feasibility Study. Cost Benefits Analysis - SWOT Analysis - check list.

Module – III : Impact of Tourism: Economic impacts - Social Impacts - Environmental Impacts - Multiplier Effects in Tourism, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Module – IV : Public and Private Sector in Tourism: Government Role in Tourism- Community and Tourism. Need for Public – Private Sector Co- Operation in tourism - Regular Role of Government in Tourism.

Module – V : Tourism’s Contribution: Role of Tourism in the global economy and in Indian Economy - Tourism Demand Forecasting - Sources of Finance For Tourism - TFCI.

Out comes:

After studying this course students can be able to understand the importance of Tourism and Development. The economic effects of tourism include improved tax revenue and personal income, increased standards of living, and more employment opportunities. Socio-cultural impacts are associated with interactions between people with differing cultural backgrounds, attitudes and behaviors, and relationships to material goods.

Reference Books:

1. Baskota, K., Impact of Tourism Local Employment and Income in Three Selected Destinations; Case Studies of Sauraha, Nagarkot and Bhaktapur. Nepal Tourism and Development Review. Vol (2) No. 1, 2012
2. Bull, A., The Economics of Travel and Tourism. Harlow: Longman, 1995
3. Dominick Salvatore, Theory and Problems of Microeconomics, (3rd ed.), Schaum's Outline Series, McGraw-Hill, Inc, Singapore,2000
4. Dwivedi, D. N, Mankiw, N. Gregory,(ed). Microeconomics, (latest ed.), New York:Worth Publishers, 1997
5. Gautam, B.P.,Tourism and Economic Growth in Nepal. NRB Economic Review. Vol-23-2, 2012
6. Mankiw, N. Gregory, Macroeconomics, (3rd ed.), New York: Worth Publishers, 1997
7. Ministry of Finance, Budget Speech 2013. Kathmandu: Ministry of Finance,Government of Nepal.
8. Ministry of Finance. 2013. Economic Survey 2012/13. Kathmandu: Ministry ofFinance, Government of Nepal.
9. Sinclair, M. & Stabler, M., The Economics of Tourism, (1st ed.), Routledge, 1997
10. Tribe, J., The Economics of Recreation, Leisure and Tourism, (4th ed.), Elsevier Ltd, 2011
11. Vanhove, N., The Economics of Tourism Destinations, (1st ed.), Elsevier Limited,2005
12. Williams, A.M., Towards a Political Economy of Tourism, In Lew, 2004

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 401: ANDHRA PRADESH'S ECONOMY
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course:

The objective of this Paper at the postgraduate level would be to sharpen the analytical capacity of the student, by highlighting an integrated approach to the functioning aspects of the Andhra Pradesh economy, keeping in view the scope for alternative approaches. Such an analysis is essential because the Andhra Pradesh economy is a unique amalgam of alternative competing and often conflicting theories and a proper understanding of its working is imperative if the students are to comprehend the ramifications that underlie most of the observed phenomena in the Andhra Pradesh economic set-up. The emphasis of the paper is on overall social, political and economic environment influencing policy decisions. To develop all these themes, the course is divided into specific modules.

Module – I: Structure of Andhra Pradesh Economy

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andhra Pradesh – Growth and Comparison with India and neighbouring States; Contribution of Agriculture, Industry and Services Sectors to Income and Employment in Andhra Pradesh;

Module – II: Demography of Andhra Pradesh

Demographic features of Andhra Pradesh – Rural–Urban Composition of Population – Sex Ratio and Age Distribution – Literacy and Occupation Structure; Extent of poverty in Andhra Pradesh; Economic Policies and Socio Economic welfare Programmes of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Module – III: Land Reforms and Agriculture Development in Andhra Pradesh

Land reforms in Andhra Pradesh – Cropping pattern – Irrigation Policy of Andhra Pradesh –Agricultural Subsidies; Agricultural inputs and technology – Administrated prices including support and procurement prices - Institutional and non-institutional sources of rural credit in Andhra Pradesh – Structure and growth of cooperatives and their share in total credit, adequacy and problems; Public Distribution System in Andhra Pradesh.

Module – IV: Growth of Industry and Services Sectors in Andhra Pradesh

Industrial Development in Andhra Pradesh – Growth and structure of industries – Incentives to industries – Industrial corridors in and SEZs in Andhra Pradesh – Bottlenecks for Industrial Development – Power Projects; Importance, composition and growth of Services Sector with special reference to Transport and Communication, Tourism and Information Technology

Module – V: State Finances and Five Year Plans of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh Budgetary Resources and Constraints – Fulfilment of the conditions of Andhra Pradesh Bifurcation Act – Central Assistance and Issues of Conflict – Public Debt and Projects of External Assistance - Outlays, Financing Public Sector Plan and Resource Allocation Pattern in the Five Year Plans of Andhra Pradesh; Regional disparities in income, industrial output, rainfall, irrigation, health and education in Andhra Pradesh.

Outcomes:

After complete the course students can understanding about Andhra Pradesh Economy. Agriculture, Industry and Services Sectors, Income and Employment situation in Andhra Pradesh. Gross Domestic Production (GDP) and Economic growth of Andhra Pradesh and State Finance conditions, implementation plans for the welfare of Andhra Pradesh.

Reference Books:

1. R.S. Rao, Fifty Years of A.P 1956 -2006, CDR and Communications, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.
2. V.H.Rao, A.P. at fifty, CDR and Communications, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.
3. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and Mahendra Dev, A.P. Development, Economic Reforms and Challenges Ahead, CESS, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
4. Y.V. Krishna Rao and S.Subramanyam, Development of A.P. 1956-2001 – A Study of Regional disparities, NER Research Central, Vishalandhra Publishers, Hyderabad.
5. Socio-Economic Survey of A.P., Govt. of A.P.
6. Govt. of A.P. Human Development Report, A.P. CESS, Begampet, Hyderabad.
7. National Council of Applied Economics Research, New Delhi, Survey of Backward district of A.P.
8. Andhra Pradesh state Archives, Two Decades of Development (1956-1976)
9. S. Mahendra Dev, Inclusive Growth of Andhra Pradesh.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 402: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: This objectives involves generating funds from internal as well as external sources. The goal of international finance is to acquire funds at the lowest possible cost. There is a growing need for cooperation in trade among many countries. Countries are getting involved in treaties and international organizations in a way that is mutually beneficial to all the member countries.

Module -I: Balance of Payments

Balance of Payments–Measurements of Balance of Payments–Measuring Deficit or Surplus in Balance of Payments–Causes of Deficit in Balance of Payments.

Module -II: Adjustment Mechanisms in Balance of Payments

Automatic Price Adjustment under Gold Standard–Classical Theory of Balance of Payments–The Elasticity Approach–The General Theory of Balance of Payments-The Monetary approach of Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Multiplier.

Module -III: Foreign Exchange Market

Meaning and Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate–The Mint Parity Theory–The Purchasing Power Parity Theory–The Balance of Payments Theory–Causes of Changes in the Exchange Rate-Exchange Rate Adjustment Policies: Fixed Exchange Rate–Flexible Exchange Rate–Adjustable Peg System–Crawling Peg System–Multiple Exchange Rate System–Spot and Forward Exchange Equilibrium.

Module -IV: International Capital Movements

Types of International Capital Movements–International Development Agencies; International Finance Corporation (IFC)-International Development Association (IDA)-The Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)-Euro-Dollar Market–The International Debt Management and Developing Countries.

Module -V: The International Monetary Problem

The International Liquidity Problem–Establishment of IMF–Role of IMF–India and IMF–SDRs–The World Bank–Breakdown of Bretton woods System–Present Monetary System.

Out comes:

The course is helpful to students to understand the international finance acquire knowledge and consequences of international trade. The course will give the knowledge about Balance of Payments, Foreign Exchange, International Capital, Role of IMF ect.

Reference Books:

1. FranciaCherunilam, (2004): International Economics, Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company LTD., New Delhi.
2. Soderston, B.O., (1991), International Economics, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
3. Kenen, P.B., (1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
4. King, P.G., (1995), International Economics and International Economic Policy: A Reader, McGraw Hill international, Singapore
5. Caves, R.E., and Jones, R.W., World trade and payments.
6. Meade, J.E., The balance of Payments, Oxford University.
7. Brahmanda, P.R., (1982), The I.M.F. Loan and India's Economic Future, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
8. Caves, R.E., Flexible Exchange Rate, American Economic Review, May, 1963.
9. Fleming, M.J., Domestic Financial Policies under Fixed and under Floating Exchange Rates, IMF, Staff Papers, Nov, 1962.
10. Bilson, J., The Monetary Approach to the Exchange Rates-Some Empirical Evidence, IMF, Staff Papers, March, 1978, PP.48-75.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 403: DEMOGRAPHY
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: *The main objective of this paper is 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. The paper also enlightens the student on the qualitative and the quantitative aspects and characteristics of the population through various demographic techniques.*

MODULE -I: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Meaning and scope of Demography – Sources of population data in India and world – Theories of population – Malthus, Optimum Theory of population. Theories of Demographic Transition – Population and Development – Views of Meadows, Enke and Simor.

MODULE -II: COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Decennial growth of Population and Stages of Demographic Transition in India- Crude Birth Rate and Death Rates – Migration, industrialisation and Urbanisation as determinants of population growth – Sex and Age-wise distribution of population – Rural and Urban population growth – Religion and Caste-wise growth of Population – Trends in population density. Life Table: Methods of population projections.

MODULE -III:FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION IN INDIA

Size of the family- Urban and Rural differentials- Social, cultural and psychological factors affecting fertility – Achievements in Total Fertility Rates - Causes and Indicators of Mortality – Relation between age, sex, marital status, education and migration in India.

MODULE -IV: POPULATION POLICIES IN INDIA

Population Control and Stabilization: Strategies to achieve Population stabilization – Role and progress of Family Planning Programme – Two-child Policy – Highlights of National Population Policy, 2000 –

MODULE -V:POPULATION STABILIZATION AND STRATEGIES

The Janani Suraksha Yojana-2005 – Role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) – SANTUSHTI AND PRERANA Strategies – Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram-2014- Population Projections for 2016 and 2026.

Out comes:

To make the students aware of the importance of population in economic development and various theories that explain the growth of population in a countries. The paper also enlightens the students on quantitative and qualitative aspects and characteristics of the population through various demographic techniques.

Reference Books:

1. Aganwala S,N. (1972) India's Population problem, Tata McGraw Hill Co.Bombay.
2. Bose, A. (1996), India Basic Demographic Statics, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
3. Bogue, D.J. (1971), Principles of Demography, John Wiley, New York.

4. Chenery, H. And T.N. Sri nivasan (Eds) (1989), Hand Book of Development Economics, Vol.1 and 2 Elsevier, Amsterdam.
5. Coale. A.J. and E.M. Hoover (1958), population growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries; a case study of India's prospects, Princeton University press, Princeton.
6. Gulati S.C. (1988), Fertility in India; An Econometric study of a Metropolis, sage New Delhi.
7. Delhi.
8. FICCI and Ernst and Young (2012) Knowledge paper on Skill Development in India – Learner First;
9. Government of India (2009) Compendium of Selected Indicators of Indian Economy,
10. Vol.II- Key Economic Indicators (Demography), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi.
11. Government of India(2014) Report on Education, Skill Development and Labour force,(2013-14) –Vol. III, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Chandigarh.
12. 12. Government of India (2014), Five Years (2009-14)Achievements and New Initiates, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delh.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 404(A): FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-2023)

Objectives of the Course: *To equip the student with an understanding of the structure, organization, and working of Internal and International financial Institutions and markets connected with the regulation in India.*

Module – I: Financial System – An Introduction

Concept and Nature of Financial System – Functions of the Financial System – Structure of the Financial System and Economic Development; Financial Markets – Concepts and Characteristics of Money and Capital markets – Indicators and Recent Trends in the Financial System – Financial Sector Reforms in India

Module – II: Banking in India

Concept and Types Commercial Banks – Functions and Principles of Commercial Banks – Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks – Process of Credit Creation; Concept of Central Banking and Functions of Reserve Bank of India – Concept, Functions and Importance of Development Banks – Major Development Banks in India – IDBI, ICICI, SIDBI, NABARD.

Module – IV: Financial Markets in India

Money Market: Components and Functions – Sub-Markets of Money Market – Recent Trends and Importance of Money Market in India; Capital Market: Components, and Functions – Recent Trends and Importance of Capital Market in India; Stock Exchange: Concepts and Functions – SEBI and Its Functions – Recent Changes in New Issues

Module – V: International Financial Markets

Introduction to Foreign Exchange Market – Concepts of Exchange Rates – Devaluation and Depreciation – International Liquidity – International Financial Institutions: objectives and functions of IMF, World Bank, IDA, IFC, ADB and BRICS Bank – Concepts of Euro-Dollar, Euro-Currency and Petro-Dollar Markets.

Out comes: After complete course the students understand the conceptual framework of financial market and institutions of India, majorly students will be able to understand the nature of financial instruments and their usage. The functions of financial markets and intermediary institutions.

Reference Books:

- Bhole, L.M. (1999) : Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New Delhi.
- Bhole, L.M. (2000) : Indian Financial System, Chugh Publications, Allahabad.
- Chandra, P. (1997) : Financial Markets, (4th Edition), Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Khan, M.Y. (1996) : Indian Financial System, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
- Machiraju, H.R. (1997) : International Financial Markets in India, Wheeler Publishing, Allahabad.
- Machiraju, M.R. (1999): Indian Financial Systems, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Prasad, K.N. (2001) : Development of India's Financial System, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi.
- Rangarajan, C. (1999) : Indian Economics: Essays on Money and Finance, UBS Publication, New Delhi.
- Suraj. B. Gupta: : Monetary Economics, Sultan S. Chand, New Delhi

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER -IV
PAPER – ECO- 404(B): ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL
DEVELOPMENT

(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-23)

Objectives of the Course: The objective is to motivate young individuals from various sections of society to take up self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of their career options. The scheme ensures the promotion of new enterprises, capacity building of the existing MSMEs and inculcating entrepreneurial culture in the country.

Module I: Entrepreneurship

Concepts of Entrepreneurship - Functions and Types of Entrepreneurs - Motivation and Competency –Entrepreneurship - Women Entrepreneurship and Economic Development.

Module II: Organizations For Entrepreneurship Development

Programmes for the Development of Entrepreneurship - National and State Level Organizations - Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) - National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) - National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) - National Institute of Small Industry Extension and Training (NISIET).

Module III: Identification And Preparation Of Project Report

Identification of Project – Objectives of Project – Methods and Contents of Project Report – Formulation and Appraisal of Project Report.

Unit IV: Development Of Skills

Need for the Development of Skills –Communication Skills – Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication – Barriers to Communication – Individual Interaction Skills – Basic Interaction Skills - Leadership Skills - Working Individually and as a Team - Personality Development – Intra and Inter-personal Communication Skills.

Module V: Organizations For Skill Development

Skill Development Mission – PM’s National Council on Skill Development – National Skill Development Coordination Board – National Skill Development Corporation – SIKSHAM- National Skill Foundation of India(NSFI) – Skill Development Initiative (SDI) - KaushalVikasYojana (KVY) – AP State Skill Development Board.

Out comes:

The course is helpful to students to understand the Entrepreneurship and Innovation minors will be able to find problems worth solving. Students advance their skills in customer development. The Master of Arts in Entrepreneurship Innovation Management programme provides you with cutting-edge knowledge and skills on how to successfully develop captivating products and services to solve challenging problems in a highly uncertain environment, often under considerable time constraints with very limited resources. You will be able to apply these skills in the context of both new ventures as well as in established companies.

Reference Books:

1. Kent G. A, 1982, Encyclopedia of Entrepreneurship, Prentice Hall, USA
2. Markcassion, 2000, Enterprise and Leadership, Edward Elgar., UK
3. Michael and et al, 1998, Educating Entrepreneurs for Wealth creation, Aghgate

- Publisher, Hampshire, U.K.
4. Patel V.G., 1987, Entrepreneurial Development Programmes in India and its relevance to Developing Countries, World Bank.
 5. Samuddin, 1990, Entrepreneurial Development in India, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
 6. Stenenson et al, 1986, Importance of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development.
 7. Rajiv K Misra, Personality Development, Rupa & Co.
 8. Govt. of India (2012) XI Plan Document.
 9. Govt. of India (2014) Economic Summary.
 10. M.Gangadhar Rao. et al, 1993, Industrial Economy Part-I, Kanishka Publishing House, New Delhi.
 11. Katar Singh, 1994, Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publication India, New Delhi.
 12. Development Commissioner: Annual Reports, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
 13. UDAI PAREEK and T. Venkateswara Rao, Developing Entrepreneurship - A Handbook Learning Systems, New Delhi.
 14. Deshpande, M.U., Entrepreneurship of Small Scale Industries, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
 15. D.L. Narayana, 1972, Entrepreneurship and Economic Development, Madurai University Press, Madurai.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 404(C): EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINES
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-23)

Objectives of the Course: Introduce students to the main economic doctrines that had impact on international relations during past two centuries. Teach to assess the actions of modern institutions through the prism of past theories and contemporary canon.

Module I : The early period

Ancient Doctrines: The Old Testament; Greek Philosophers; Plato and Aristotle; Roman Empire and Christianity; Middle Ages; The Doctrine of the Church; Modern Period; Mercantilism; Physiocracy

Module II: The classical period

The Classical School- Adam Smith; Ricardo; Malthus; Say's Law of Markets; Muller; Socialists; Sismond; Marx; Other contributions; a) The Historical School and b) Say, Cournot, Thunen, Senior, J.S. Mill

Module III: The later period

Founders of Modern Economics: Gossen, Jevons, Menger Walras, other writers: Pareto, Fisher- Basic Doctrines of Marshall.

Module IV: Post Marshall doctrines

Pigou, Keynes and Schumpeter; Basic Doctrines; Veblen Institutionalism.

Module V: The Indian doctrines

Ancient to Modern Periods: Kautilya; Vlluvar; Medieval Thought – Nauroji, Ranade, R.C.Dutt; M.N. Roy (Democratic Decentralization); Gandhi: Sarvodaya, Full Employment, Khadi and Village Industries, Cooperation.

Out comes:

After studying this course students can be able to understand the importance Economic of Doctrines. Develop a chronological understanding of the development of economic thought Relate the developments in different schools of thought with contemporary issues.

Reference Books :

1. Back House, R.(1985), A History of Modern Economic Analysis, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
2. Blaug.M.(1978),Economic Theory in Retrospect, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Dasgupta, A.K.(1985), Epochs of Economic Theory, Oxford university Press Delhi.
4. Ekelund, R.B. and R. Herbett (1983), A Hisotry Economic Theory and Method. Mc GrawHill, London.
5. Gide, Cand G. Rst(1956)m, A History of Economics Doctrines George G., Harrap andCo., London.
6. Hajela, T.N.(1980), History of Economic Thought Shivalal Agarwala and Co., Agra
7. Gray, A(1978), Development of Economic Doctrine, Longman Group, London
8. Rima, I.H.(1979)Development of Economic Analysis, Richard D Irvin, Homewood.
9. Roll E. (1973) A History of Economic Thought, Fabre, London.
10. Babatosh Datta, Indian Economic Though, Twentieth Century Perspectives, 199-50
11. Gandhi, K.K. (1938), Economics of village industries, , Navivan Publishing House Ahmedabad.
12. Gandhi, K.K. (1974) India of My Dreams, Navjivan Publishing House Ahmedabad.
13. Ganguli, B.N. (1977, Indian Economic thought a nineteenth century perspective, Tata,MacGraw- Hill, New Delhi.
14. Gupta, J.N.ed.,(1971), R.C.Dutt-Life and works, London.
15. Kautilya(1951), Arthaqshastra tr. By R. Shayama Sastry, Rernond Priniting Press,

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 405(A): RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-23)

Objectives of the Course: Research methodology simply refers to the procedure or plan of action for conducting a research. It defines techniques and tools used to collect, process and analyze data regarding the research topic. Research methodologies tell the systematic method for acquiring data and studying it for deriving out crucial findings. Methodology of research indicates and influences the overall validity and reliability of whole research to be conducted. Methodology answers mainly two questions regarding research that are how the data used for study was acquired and how it was analyzed to derive out the findings.

Module-I: Introduction to Research Methodology

Meaning of Research, Objectives of Research, Types of Research, Research Approaches: Inductive research approach -Deductive research approach, Research Design: Exploratory Research Design – Descriptive Research Designs

Module-II: Research Plan

Analysis of Literature Review - Identification of Research Gaps - Identification, selection and formulation of research problem - Formulating Hypotheses- Sample design -Sampling techniques-Sample size.

Module-III: Data Collection and Analysis

Sources of Data – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary – Types of Data – Categorical, Nominal & Ordinal. Methods of Collecting Data:

Module-IV: Observation of the field Area

Observation, Field Investigations, Direct Studies – Reports, Records or Experimental observations.

Module-V: Interpretation and Report Writing: Meaning of Interpretation, Technique of Interpretation, Precaution in Interpretation, Significance of Report Writing, Different Steps in Writing Report, Types of Reports, Footnotes and Bibliography.

Out comes:

Student study this course they identify and recognize potential areas / topics of research around and question them in a systematic and scientific manner. Demonstrate technique of research methodology in the chosen topic of research. Interpret, justify or value the findings of research. Enhance capabilities to carry out research in the field of social sciences. Develop and apply research proposals and write research papers emerging out of one's research projects. Conclude research carried out in the form of presentation or a publication and to contribute to the existing pool of research.

Reference Books:

1. Sriwastava, S. C. : Foundation of Social Research and Economics Techniques, Himalaya Publishing House,1990.
2. Kothari, C.R.(2008). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. SecondEdition. New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Bell, J.(1993). *Doing your research project: a guide for first-time researchers in Education and Social Science*, Buckingham, UK: The Open University.
4. Borg, W.R., & Gall, M.D.(1983). *Educational Research: An Introduction* (Fourth ed.) New York: Longman Inc.
5. Brinberg, D. and McGrath, J.E.(1985). *Validity and the research process*, Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
6. Erickson, F.(1986). *Qualitative methods on research on teaching*. in M.C. Wittrock (ed.), Handbook of research on teaching (3rd ed., pp. 119 - 161). New York: MacMillan.
7. Krishnaswami O.R. : Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, 1993.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 405(B): HEALTH ECONOMICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-23)

Objectives of the Course: The main objectives is study of using the scarce resources are allocated among alternative uses for the care of sickness. To promote , maintain and improved the health and health care services.

MODULE- 1: Introductory Health Economics:

Health Economics- Nature and scope of health economics, fields of health economics-Determinants of Health Status-Demand and supply of health care financing of Health Care and Resource Constraints

MODULE- II: The National and International health scene:

Health indicators of India and some other countries - Health indicators such as infant mortality, life expectancy at birth, death rate, cause specific morbidity and mortality rates etc. – sources of health statistics and a critical appraisal of their usefulness and limitation –Role of Health in Economic Development-special characteristics of health care.

MODULE-III: Resource allocations in the health Sector:

Resource allocation problems in private and government hospitals – Resource allocation problems facing a private practitioner –The problem of multiple services of a hospital – Pricing of these services and the choice of the mix of services.

MODULE- IV: Provisions of the Health Services

The provision of health services by the government – Organisation of healthcare delivery in India - General Issues concerning health care delivery in India.

MODULE- V: Nutrition and Health

Nutrition and Health-Nutritional Status in India-Determinants of Nutritional Status-Health Care Delivery of Mother and Child- Health for All and Health Policy in India

Out comes:

After complete the course the students will know about the health care demand and supply, provision of health services to the people of the nation. What are the resources available to the health sector and National and International health issues, Nutrition status etc.

Reference Books:

- Dasgupta, P.S. and G.M. heal (1958), Economic theory and exhatable resources, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Chopra, K. and S.C Gulati (2000), Migration and Management of Common property resources: A Study in Western India, Sage, New Delhi.
- Padmanabhan, C.B. (1984), Financial Management in Education Select books, New Delhi.
- Wood hall, M. (1992), Cost- Benefits Analysis in Educational Planning, UNESCO, Paris.

- Panchamukhi, P.R. (1980), Economics of Health: a Trend Report in ICSSR A Survey of Research in Economics, Vol.VI, Infrastructure, Allied, New Delhi.
- Berman P. and M.E. Khan (1993), Paying for India's Health care, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Baru, R.V. (1998), Private Health-care in India: Social Characteristics and Trends, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Government of India, National Health Policy, New Delhi.
- World Bank (1993), The World Development Report, 1993: Investing in Health, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Krishna Kumar, T. and K.K.Rao (1987) Financing of Health Services in India.
- Wagstaff A (1986), The demand for health: some new empirical evidence. *Journal of Health Economics* 5(3):195---233.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS: SEMESTER –IV
PAPER – ECO- 405(C): ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS
(Revised Syllabus with effect from 2022-23)

Objectives of the Course: This course will present an advanced treatment of econometric principles for cross-sectional, panel and time-series data sets. While concentrating on linear models, some non-linear cases will also be discussed, notably limited dependent variable models and generalised methods of moments. The course focuses on modern econometric techniques, addressing both technical derivations and practical applications. Applications in the areas of microeconomics, macroeconomics and finance will be considered.

MOUDLE– I: Violation of Classical Assumptions:

Autocorrelation – Heteroscedasticity – Problem – Causes – Consequences – Remedial Measures – Model Specification and Diagnostic Testing.

MOUDLE - II: Dynamic Econometrics:

Autoregressive and Distributed Lag Models – Estimation methods – Lagged variables – Problem & Applications using STATA

MOUDLE -III: Simultaneous Equation Model:

Specification – Identification – Rank and Order Conditions – problems

MOUDLE -IV: Estimation Methods:

Single equation and Systems Estimation Methods- Numerical Problems – Applications using STATA

MOUDLE - V: Qualitative and Limited Dependant Variable Models:

Linear Probability, Logit and Probit models – Specification – Estimation methods – applications using STATA-Panel Data Models – Fixed and Random Effects – Estimation – Applications.

Out comes:

Upon successful completion the course, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

1. define maximum likelihood estimators mathematically;
2. derive and examine finite sample and asymptotic properties of these estimators analytically;
3. demonstrate an understanding of the strengths and limitations of the different estimators;
4. employ linear algebra in key econometric derivations;
5. apply econometric theory to concrete examples in economics;

Reference Books :

1. Gujarathi, D.N. (2004) “Basic Econometrics,” Fourth Edition, New Delhi: Tata-McGrawHill.
2. Johnston, J. (1984) “Econometric Methods,” Third Edition, McGraw Hill International Students Edition.
3. Green, W (2003) Econometric Analysis, 5th Edition, Pearson Education.
4. Stata: User’s Guide (2003), Version 8.0, Texas: Stata Press.

RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY:: KURNOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS, SEMESTER-IV
406 - PROJECT WORK
(Social Dimensions of Economic Development)



RAYALASEEMAUNIVERSITY::KURNOOL
(A State University established by Govt. of A.P. & Accredited by
NAAC with B Grade)
KURNOOL - 518 007, A.P. INDIA

**MUNUTES OF THE METTING OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES (BOS),
ECONOMICS HELD ON 27TH August, 2022 at 10.00 A.M.
IN THE CHAMBER OF CHIRMAN, BOS.**

1. Prof. N.T.K. NAIK : Chairman
Professor of Economics
2. Prof. R. SANJEEVA RAO : Member
Professor of Economics
3. Prof. G.VENKATA NAIDU : External Member
Professor of Economics
S.K. University, A T P
4. Prof. B.SREENIVASULU : External Member
Professor of Economics
Y.V. University, KADAPA.

Annexure-III

Model Question Paper of Economics for the Year -2022-23

Section-A

Answer all Question

20Marks

I. Fill-in the blacks –(one from each unit) 5X1 = 5Marks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

II. Multiple Choice Questions -(one from each unit) 5X1 = 5Marks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

III. Short-Answer Questions-(one from each unit) 5X2 = 10Marks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Section - B

Answer all Questions using internal choice

5X12 =60 Marks

UNIT-I

1.
 - a.
 - b.

(OR)

UNIT-II

2.
 - a.
 - b.

(OR)

UNIT-III

3.
 - a.
 - b.

(OR)

UNIT-IV

4.

a.

(OR)

b.

UNIT-V

5.

a.

(OR)

b.

The question paper consisted two sections

- Section-A consists carries 20 Marks, split into the following:
 - Fill-in the blacks -one from each unit $5 \times 1 = 5$ Marks
 - Multiple Choice Questions one from each unit $5 \times 1 = 5$ Marks
 - Short-Answer Questions one from each unit $5 \times 2 = 10$ Marks
- student should answer all the questions in Section-A
- Section – B consists of 5 long answer questions with internal choice from 5 units.
Each question carries 12 marks ($5 \times 12 = 60$ Marks)
- Marks for internal assessment are 20

Prof .N.T.K.Naik
(B.O.S Chairman)

Prof. R.Sanjeeva Rao
(B.O.S, Member)

Prof. G.Venkat Naidu
(B.O.S, Member)

Prof. B. Srinivasulu
(B.O.S, Member)