

**Department of Economics
Osmania University
Hyderabad
CO/PO/PSO/PEO**

Programme Outcomes (PO)

1. Students will effectively apply core Economics concepts in exams like UGC-NET/SET and GATE, and in research projects, enabling them to present at academic forums.
2. Through assignments, coaching, and research, students will develop strong analytical skills and critical thinking abilities.
3. Students will proficiently use digital tools like PPTs and web resources, gaining hands-on experience with relevant software.
4. The research skills acquired will prepare students for advanced academic pursuits, both domestically and internationally.
5. Regular practice of project authenticity, originality, and plagiarism checks will be encouraged.

Specific Outcomes (PSO)

1. To generate, apply, and disseminate knowledge in various theoretical and specialized areas of Economics.
2. To cultivate the skills necessary to identify, analyze, and interpret economic theories in both academic and research settings through critical thinking.
3. To equip students with the ability to use ICT tools and software like SPSS for academic purposes.
4. To foster a research-driven culture, providing an environment conducive to technical proficiency and innovation.
5. To instil a research-oriented mind-set, encouraging further academic pursuits and career opportunities.
6. To promote ethical academic and social values among students.

M.A. Economics Syllabus
Continous and Comprehensive Evaluation
(CCE)- w.e.f. 2023-24
Osmania University, Hyderabad, TS

M.A. PREVIOUS SEMESTER-I

S.NO	CORE/ NON- CORE	TITLE OF THE PAPER	CREDITS	HOURS PW	Scheme of examination Internal & Semester
1.	CORE	101- MICRO ECONOMICS-I	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
2	CORE	102 – MACRO ECONOMICS-I	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
3	CORE	103 – QUANTATIVE METHODS - I	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
4	CORE	104 – AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS - I	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
		Total	20	20	

M.A PREVIOUS SEMESTER-II

S.NO	CORE/ NON- CORE	TITLE OF THE PAPER	CREDITS	HOURS PW	Scheme of examination Internal & Semester
1.	CORE	201- MICRO ECONOMICS - II	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
2	CORE	202 – MACRO ECONOMICS - II	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
3	CORE	203 – QUANTATIVE METHODS - II	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
4 .	CORE	204 – AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS - II	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
		Total	20	20	

M.A. PREVIOUS SEMESTER-I

Paper I: 101 - Micro Economics – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Understanding Market Mechanisms: Students will gain a deep understanding of how markets function, including the roles of supply and demand and the factors influencing equilibrium prices and quantities.
2. Analyzing Consumer Behavior: Students will learn to analyze consumer preferences and choices using utility theory and demand functions.
3. Examining Production and Costs: Students will understand production functions and cost structures, and how they affect firm behavior and market outcomes.
4. Evaluating Market Structures: Students will explore different market structures (perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly) and their impact on pricing and output decisions.
5. Applying Mathematical Methods: Students will develop proficiency in mathematical methods for modeling economic decisions and equilibrium, including optimization techniques and game theory.
6. Assessing Policy Impacts: Students will evaluate the effects of various economic policies on market efficiency and welfare..

M.A. PREVIOUS

M.A.ECONOMICS, SEMESTER – I
(CORE PAPER)

ECO – 101, MICRO ECONOMICS – I

Module 1: Advanced Consumer Theory: Income and Substitution Effects (Slutsky and Hicks), Consumer surplus – implications. Revealed Preference Analysis, Hicks" Revision of Demand Theory.

Module 2: Production Theory: Isoquant Production Function; Returns to Scale; Linear Homogeneous Production function – Cobb Douglas production function, Hicks and Harrod Technical Progress. Cost Functions – short run and long run costs.

Module 3: Market Structure-I: Features of perfect competition. Determination of Market price and quantity, Short Run and Long run equilibrium of the firm and industry, Derivation of Supply curve, Monopoly: Short and long run equilibrium, Price discrimination.

Module 4: Market Structure II: Monopoly power, Control and regulation of monopoly. Monopsony, Bilateral Monopoly; Chamberlain"s Monopolistic Competition – Short and Long run equilibrium.

Module 5: Imperfect Competition II: Duopoly Models: Cournot, Bertrand, Edge worth and Stackelberg Models. Oligopoly: Characteristics, Sweezy"s kinked Demand model, Models of cartels and price leadership.

BASIC READING LIST:

1. Koutsoyiannis, A: *Modern Microeconomics*, Macmillan
2. Ahuja: *Advanced Economic Theory*,
3. Pindyck, R.S. and D.L.Rubinfeld: *Microeconomics*, Pearson Educational
4. Crystal, R. and A. Lipsey: *Microeconomics*, Oxford University Press.
5. Varian, H.R.: *Intermediate Microeconomics*, W.W. Norton & Co
6. Krugman, Paul Wells, Robin *Microeconomics*, Worth Publishers W H FREEMAN & CO

Paper II: 102 - Macro Economics – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will gain a thorough understanding of National Income concepts and measurement.
2. Students will explore various economic schools of thought, including Classical and Keynesian approaches.
3. Students will comprehend the theories of Demand for Money, focusing on both Classical and Keynesian perspectives.
4. Students will study different inflation theories, including Classical, Keynesian, Monetarist, and Structuralist views.
5. Students will learn about various business cycle models and the implementation of macroeconomic policies.
6. Students will understand the role of the RBI in economic stabilization and the impact of financial sector reforms.

M.A.ECONOMICS, SEMESTER – I

(CORE PAPER)

ECO – 102, MACRO ECONOMICS – I

Module 1: National Income Accounting: Approaches of Macro Economics and Variables – Circular Flow of Income in two, three and four-sector economy; different forms of national income accounting – social accounting method.

Module 2: Consumption Function: Consumption function – Keynes psychological law of consumption – implication of the law; short-run and long-run consumption function; Empirical evidence on consumption function; income – consumption relationship – absolute income, relative income, permanent and life cycle income hypotheses.

Module 3: Investment Function: Marginal efficiency of capital and investment. The accelerator, profit and theories and investment. Financial theory of investment Institutions and capital market in India. Primary and secondary markets and regulation of capital markets

Module 4: Supply of Money: Measures of Money Supply, theories of money supply, monetary transmission mechanism and monetary transmission mechanism in India, High powered money and money multiplier; monetary policy.

Module 5: Demand for Money and Investment Determination: Theories of demand for money – Classical approach to demand for money – Quantity theory approach, Cambridge quantity theory, Keynes liquidity preference approach, modern theory of interest rate determination.

BASIC READING LIST:

1. Renerm D.L. (1996) Advanced Macro Economics, McGraw Hill Company Limited, New York.
2. Scarfe, B.L. (1977), Cycles Growth and Inflation, McGraw Hill, New York.
3. Shapiro, E. (1996), Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.
4. Edey, M and A.T.Peacock (1967), National Income and Social Accounts, Hutchinson University Library, London.
5. Powelson, J.P. (1960), National Income and Flow of Funds Analysis, McGraw Hill, New York.
6. Rao, V.K.R.V. (1983), India's National Income: 1950 to 1980, sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Ruggles, R.and N.Ruggles (1956), National Income Accounts and Income Analysis, McGraw Hill, New York
8. Duesenberry, J.S (1949), Income, Saving and the Theory of Consumer Behaviour. Harvard University Press, Harvard.
9. Friedman.M. (1957), The Theory of Consumption Function, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
10. Mueller, M.G. (1966), Readings in Macroeconomics, Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York

Paper III: 103 – Quantitative Methods – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to analyze and interpret data using various statistical measures, including measures of central tendency and dispersion.
2. Students will gain proficiency in applying correlation and regression techniques for advanced research.
3. Students will master different types of differentiation, including the identification of maxima and minima.
4. Students will develop a strong understanding of probability concepts and theories.
5. Students will acquire the skills to perform statistical tests such as the Chi-Square test, F-test, and t-test for research purposes.
6. Students will be equipped to conduct time series analysis for forecasting and future projections.
7. Students will be able to use index numbers to compare and analyze data between the Base Year and the Present Year.

M.A.ECONOMICS, SEMESTER – I

(CORE PAPER)

ECO – 103, QUANTITATIVE METHODS – I

Module 1: Mathematics – 1: Uses and limitations of Mathematics in Economics, Concept of function and type of functions, Concepts of derivative, Rules of differentiation. Interpretation of revenue, Cost demand, supply functions, Elasticities.

Module 2: Mathematics – 2: Multivariable functions, Concept and types of production functions, rules of partial differentiation and interpretation of partial derivatives, Problems of maxima and minima in single and multivariable functions.

Module 3 : Statistics – 3: Definition of Statistics, Uses and limitation of Statistics in Economics, Methods of collecting data – census and sampling – their advantages and disadvantages, Measures of Central tendency – mean, median and mode, Measures of Dispersion – range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation, variance, coefficient of variation, Gini coefficient.

Module 4: Statistics – 4: Concept of correlation, Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation, Spearman's rank coefficient of correlation, Simple regression, Estimation of regression coefficients by ordinary least square methods, standard error of regression line.

Module 5: Statistics – 5: Methods of constructing Index numbers and their uses, weighted and unweighted indices, Laspeyres's, Pasche's and Fisher's indices, Cost of living index numbers.

BASIC READING LIST:

1. Monga, G.S. (1972), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas publishing house, New Delhi.
2. Chiang, A.C. (1988), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
3. Allen, R.G.D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Mac Millian Press and ELBS, London.
4. Dowling, E.T. (1992), Mathematical Economics 2nd Edition, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
5. Gupta, S.P. (2007), Statistical methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
6. Nagar, A.L. and Das, R.K. (1983): Basic Statistics 2nd Edition, OUP, Delhi.
7. Speigal, M.R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, Mc Graw Hill Book Co., London.
8. Yamune, Taro (1975) Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Paper IV: 104 – Agriculture Economics– I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will explore the significance of agriculture in driving economic development.
2. Students will gain insights into land reforms, peasant struggles, and agricultural wages.
3. Students will study agricultural production, productivity, the Green Revolution, and technological advancements.
4. Students will understand various credit sources, allied agricultural activities, and marketing strategies.

M.A. ECONOMICS, SEMESTER – I
CORE PAPER
ECO-104 AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS-I

Module 1 Agriculture and Economic Development: Nature and scope of agricultural and rural economics; colonial rule and transformation of Indian agriculture. Traditional agriculture and its modernization; Role of agriculture in economic development; Interdependence between agriculture and industry. Agricultural development, sources of rural credit in India

Module 2 Agricultural Production and Productivity: Agricultural production – Resource use and efficiency; Production function analyses in agriculture; Factor combination and resource substitution, Institutional Approach (Inter Linked Markets) – Marxian Approach – Agrarian Question and Peasant Differentiation, Role of Technology in Productivity.

Module 3 Agricultural Farm size and productivity: Farm size and productivity relationship laws of returns – Supply response of individual crops and aggregate supply, Cobweb model Technical change, labour absorption in Agriculture and gender issues in Agricultural services.

Module 4 Agricultural Marketing and Prices: Marketing and state policy; Agricultural markets; Regulated markets; Marketed and marketable surplus; Marketing channels, Price spread Behavior of agricultural prices; Price and income stability.

Module 5 Internal Terms of Trade: Terms of trade between agricultural & non-agricultural prices and State Intervention; Objectives of agricultural price policy, Instruments and evaluation, a critical review.

Basic Reading List:

- Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996), Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
- Dantwala M.L. Et al, (1991) Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH New Delhi.
- Gulati, A. and t. Kelly (1999), Trade Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Kahlon, A.S. and Tyagi D S (1983), Agriculture Price Policy in India, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
- Upender,M.(1990),Marketable and Marketed Surplus in Agriculture,Mittal Publications,New Delhi.
- Mazumdar NA and Uma Kapila (2006) Indian Agriculture in the New Millinium: Changing Perceptions and Development Policy, Academic Foundation Press, New Delhi.
- World Bank Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development, Washington.
- Harriss, Jaohn (2007) Rural Development: Theories of Peasant Economy and Agrarian Change, Huctchinson University Press, London.
- Parthasarathy, G (1988) Agricultural Growth, Rural Development and Poverty, Department of Cooperation and Applied Economics, Visakhapatnam.
- Vaidyanathan, A (2012) Agriculture Growth in India, OUP, New Delhi.
- Reddy, Narasimha D & Srijit Mishra (2009) Agrarian Crisis in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Note: All Books are from Latest Editions

M.A. PREVIOUS SEMESTER-II

Paper I: 201 - Micro Economics – II

Course Outcomes:

1. Understanding Market Mechanisms: Students will gain a deep understanding of how markets function, including the roles of supply and demand and the factors influencing equilibrium prices and quantities.
2. Analyzing Consumer Behavior: Students will learn to analyze consumer preferences and choices using utility theory and demand functions.
3. Examining Production and Costs: Students will understand production functions and cost structures, and how they affect firm behavior and market outcomes.
4. Evaluating Market Structures: Students will explore different market structures (perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly) and their impact on pricing and output decisions.
5. Applying Mathematical Methods: Students will develop proficiency in mathematical methods for modeling economic decisions and equilibrium, including optimization techniques and game theory.
6. Assessing Policy Impacts: Students will evaluate the effects of various economic policies on market efficiency and welfare..

M.A.ECONOMICS, SEMESTER – II

(CORE PAPER)

ECO – 201, MICRO ECONOMICS – II

Module 1: Alternative Theories of the Firm: Baumol's Model, Williamson, and Marries models, , Bain's Limit pricing, Sylos-Labini and Modigliani's models.

Module 2: Distribution: Ricardian and Modern Theories of Rent, Marginal Productivity theory of wages, neo-classical theory of interest, and theories of profit. Product Exhaustion theorem.

Module 3: Equilibrium Analysis: General Equilibrium: Walrasian model, Features of Market Equilibrium: Existence, Stability (Marshall and Walrasian conditions), Uniqueness. Cob-web models.

Module 4: Welfare Economics: Pigovian welfare economics, Pareto optimum conditions. Social welfare functions, Compensation principles, Arrow's impossibility theorem.

Module 5: Economics of Risk and Uncertainty: Role of expectations, Consumer's choice involving risk (risk takers, risk averse and risk neutral), Neumann – Morgenstern Index, Savage Hypothesis, Gambling and Insurance.

BASIC READING LIST:

1. Koutsoyiannis, A: Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan
2. Ahuja: Advanced Economic Theory,
3. Pindyck, R.S. and D.L.Rubinfeld: Microeconomics, Pearson Educational
4. Crystal, R. and A. Lipsey: Microeconomics, Oxford University Press.
5. Varian, H.R.: Intermediate Microeconomics, W.W. Norton & Co
6. Krugman, Paul Wells, Robin Microeconomics, Worth Publishers W H FREEMAN

Paper II: 202 - Macro Economics – II

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will gain a thorough understanding of National Income concepts and measurement.
2. Students will explore various economic schools of thought, including Classical and Keynesian approaches.
3. Students will comprehend the theories of Demand for Money, focusing on both Classical and Keynesian perspectives.
4. Students will study different inflation theories, including Classical, Keynesian, Monetarist, and Structuralist views.
5. Students will learn about various business cycle models and the implementation of macroeconomic policies.
6. Students will understand the role of the RBI in economic stabilization and the impact of financial sector reforms.

M.A.ECONOMICS, SEMESTER – II
(CORE PAPER)

ECO – 202, MACRO ECONOMICS – II

Module 1: Post-Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money: Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money – Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism.

Module 2: IS – LM Model in Closed & Open Economy: The IS-LM model; Extension of IS-LM model with government sector; Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies; IS-LM model in open economy, Monetary approach to balance of payments. Capital flows with fixed exchange rate, trade and capital flows with flexible exchange rate and critical look at IS-LM model.

Module 3: Theory of Inflation: Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structuralist theory of inflation; Philips curve analysis – Short run and long run Philips curve; the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Tobin's modified Philips curve and policies to control inflation.

Module 4: Business Cycles: Business Cycles – Theories of Schumpeter, Samuelson and Hicks – Interaction of multiplier and accelerator model, control of business cycles – Monetary policy and its objectives with special reference to Indian Economy.

Module 5: New Classical Macroeconomics: The new classical macroeconomic approach; Policy implications of new classical approach – Rational expectations theory, Role of expectations in macroeconomic analysis – Additive expectations. Supply side economics assumptions and evaluation.

Basic Reading List:

1. Gordon, R. and S.G.Harris (1998), Macroeconomics, Addison Wesley.
2. Culbertson, J.M. (1968), Macroeconomic Theory and Stabilization Policy, McGraw Hill, Kogenkosh, Tokyo.
3. Chakravarty, S.C. (1985), Report of the Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
4. Gupta, S.B. (1995), Monetary Planning India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Gurley, J. and E.S. Shaw (1960), Moneyin a Theory of finance Brookings Institution, Washington.
6. Mckinen, G.E. (1978), Money, the Price Level and Interest Rates, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
7. Reddy, Y.V.(2000), A. Review of monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India-A Central Banker's Perspective, UBSPD, New Delhi.
8. Fredrman, M. (1956), Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money, the University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Paper III: 203 – Quantitative Methods – II

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to analyze and interpret data using various statistical measures, including measures of central tendency and dispersion.
2. Students will gain proficiency in applying correlation and regression techniques for advanced research.
3. Students will master different types of differentiation, including the identification of maxima and minima.
4. Students will develop a strong understanding of probability concepts and theories.
5. Students will acquire the skills to perform statistical tests such as the Chi-Square test, F-test, and t-test for research purposes.
6. Students will be equipped to conduct time series analysis for forecasting and future projections.
7. Students will be able to use index numbers to compare and analyze data between the Base Year and the Present Year.

M.A.ECONOMICS, SEMESTER –II

(CORE PAPER)

ECO – 203, QUANTITATIVE METHODS – II

Module 1: Mathematics – I: Determinants and their Basic Properties, Solution of Simultaneous equations through Cramer's rule Matrices – Concept and types, Simple operation on matrices, matrix inversion, rank of matrix, concept of vector and its properties, Introduction to input-output analysis.

Module 2 : Mathematics – II: Constrained optimization, Lagrangian function, simple economic applications, maximization of utility and maximization of profits, Introduction to linear programming, formulation of linear programming problem – its structure and variables, Nature of feasible, basic, optimal solution, Solution of linear programming through graphic method,

Module 3: Statistics – I: Basic concept of sampling – random and non-random sampling, simple random, stratified random sampling. Formulation of statistical hypotheses – null and alternative, Testing of hypothesis.

Module 4: Statistics – II: Concept of probability, Classical and empirical definitions of probability, laws of addition and multiplication, discrete random variable – its concept, mean and variance, Normal distribution – its concept and properties.

Module 5: Statistics – III: Time series and analysis, components of time-series data, determination of secular trend by moving average and ordinary least square methods, Uses of seasonal indices, Estimation of linear and compound growth rate using OLS method.

BASIC READING LIST:

1. Monga, G.S. (1972), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas publishing house, New Delhi.
2. Chiang, A.C. (1988), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
3. Allen, R.G.D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Mac Millian Press and ELBS, London.
4. Dowling, E.T. (1992), Mathematical Economics 2nd Edition, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
5. Gupta, S.P. (2007), Statistical methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
6. Nagar, A.L. and Das, R.K. (1983): Basic Statistics 2nd Edition, OUP, Delhi.
7. Speigal, M.R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, Mc Graw Hill Book Co., London.
8. Yamune, Taro (1975) Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Paper IV: 204 – Agriculture Economics– IV

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will explore the significance of agriculture in driving economic development.
2. Students will gain insights into land reforms, peasant struggles, and agricultural wages.
3. Students will study agricultural production, productivity, the Green Revolution, and technological advancements.
4. Students will understand various credit sources, allied agricultural activities, and marketing strategies..

M.A. ECONOMICS, SEMESTER – II
CORE PAPER
ECO-204 - AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS-II

Module 1 Agri Business: Types of Agricultural Prices, Grading & Standardization, Alternative Marketing Methods in agriculture, Niche Marketing, Public, Private Partnership (PPP) in agriculture, Value and Supply Chain models in agriculture

Module 2 Agricultural Credit: Importance, agricultural indebtedness – causes & remedies, institutional and non – institutional, cooperatives, commercial banks, regional rural banks. Role of NABARD. Government intervention in agriculture credit and critical review.

Module 3 Agricultural Growth in India: Recent trends in agricultural growth in India; Inter-regional variations in growth of output and productivity; Cropping pattern shifts; Supply of inputs irrigation, power, seed and fertilizers - Pricing of inputs and role of subsidies:

Module 4 NAS-Its Impact: Distribution of gains from technological change; Role of Public investment and capital formation in Indian agriculture; Strategy of agricultural development; Sustainable agriculture, Food Security and Public Distribution System.

Module 5 Agriculture and External Sector: International trade in agricultural commodities: Commodity agreements; Globalization of Indian economy and problems and prospects of Indian agriculture; Impact of World Trade Organization on Indian agriculture.

Basic Reading List:

1. Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996), Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Dantwala M.L. Et al, (1991) Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH New Delhi.
3. Gulati, A. and t. Kelly (1999), Trade Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Kahlon, A.S. and Tyagi D S (1983), Agriculture Price Policy in India, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Upender,M.(1990),Marketable and Marketed Surplus in Agriculture,Mittal Publications,New Delhi.
6. Mazumdar NA and Uma Kapila (2006) Indian Agriculture in the New Millinium: Changing Perceptions and Development Policy, Academic Foundation Press, New Delhi.
7. World Bank Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development, Washington.
8. Harriss, Jaohn (2007) Rural Development: Theories of Peasant Economy and Agrarian Change, Huctchinson University Press, London.

9. Parthasarathy, G (1988) Agricultural Growth, Rural Development and Poverty, Department of Cooperation and Applied Economics, Visakhapatnam.
10. Vaidyanathan, A (2012) Agriculture Growth in India, OUP, New Delhi.
11. Reddy, Narasimha D & Srijit Mishra (2009) Agrarian Crisis in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

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Department of Economics
CO/PO/PSO/PEO

Programme Outcomes (PO)

1. Students will effectively apply core Economics concepts in exams like UGC-NET/SET and GATE, and in research projects, enabling them to present at academic forums.
2. Through assignments, coaching, and research, students will develop strong analytical skills and critical thinking abilities.
3. Students will proficiently use digital tools like PPTs and web resources, gaining hands-on experience with relevant software.
4. The research skills acquired will prepare students for advanced academic pursuits, both domestically and internationally.
5. Regular practice of project authenticity, originality, and plagiarism checks will be encouraged.

Specific Outcomes (PSO)

1. To generate, apply, and disseminate knowledge in various theoretical and specialized areas of Economics.
2. To cultivate the skills necessary to identify, analyze, and interpret economic theories in both academic and research settings through critical thinking.
3. To equip students with the ability to use ICT tools and software like SPSS for academic purposes.
4. To foster a research-driven culture, providing an environment conducive to technical proficiency and innovation.
5. To instil a research-oriented mind-set, encouraging further academic pursuits and career opportunities.
6. To promote ethical academic and social values among students.

M.A. Economics Syllabus
Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)- w.e.f. 2024-25
Osmania University, Hyderabad, TS

M.A. FINAL SEMESTER-III

S.NO	CORE/ NON-CORE	TITLE OF THE PAPER	CREDITS	HOURS PW	Scheme of examination Internal & Semester
1.	CORE	301- INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS-I	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
2	CORE	302 – PUBLIC ECONOMICS-I	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
3	ELECTIVES				
4	NON-CORE	303(A) – INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS – I (OR)	4	5	50 + 50 = 100
		303(B) ECONOMETRICS - I			50 + 50 = 100
5	NON-CORE	304(A) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (OR)	4	5	50 + 50 = 100
		304(B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT-I			50 + 50 = 100
6		SEMINAR	2		50
		Total	20	20	

M.A FINAL SEMESTER-IV

S.NO	CORE/ NON-CORE	TITLE OF THE PAPER	CREDITS	HOURS PW	Scheme of examination Internal & Semester
1.	CORE	401- INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS-II	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
2	CORE	402 – PUBLIC ECONOMICS-II	5	5	50 + 50 = 100
3	ELECTIVES				
4	NON-CORE	403(A) – INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS – II (OR)	4	5	50 + 50 = 100
		403(B) ECONOMETRICS - II			
5		PROJECT	6	5	150
		Total	20	20	

M.A. FINAL SEMESTER-III

Paper I: 301 - International Economics – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will gain a deep understanding of international trade theories.
2. Students will explore the benefits of trade and the concept of Terms of Trade.
3. Students will analyze the economic effects of tariffs, quotas, and related trade policies.
4. Students will develop knowledge of the balance of payments and the Marshall-Lerner condition.
5. Students will understand foreign exchange rate determination and the role of Indian foreign exchange reserves.

**M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-III
(CORE PAPER)
ECO 301 – INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS-I**

Module 1 Theories of International Trade –Neo-Classical Theories; Heberler’s Opportunity Cost Approaches; Modern theories of Trade – Hecksher and Ohlin Model; Leontief Paradox; Factor Price Equalization theorem

Module 2 Gains from Trade: Measurement of Gains from Trade and their distribution; concepts of Terms of Trade – Income and Factorial Terms of Trade; Hypothesis of Secular deterioration of terms of trade and its implications for less developed countries – Immiserising Growth – Trade as an Engine of Economic Growth

Module 3 Theory of Interventions: Tariff Issues, Quotas and its Economic effects; the political economy of non-tariff barriers and the implications-nominal, effective and optimum rates of tariffs - their impact and welfare implications; Trade under imperfective competitive market – EEC

Module 4 Balance of Payments: Meaning and components of Balance of Payment, causes for disequilibrium in BOP and measures to correct; Expenditure reducing and switching policies, Marshall and Lerner’s conditions.

Module 5 Foreign exchange Rate : Foreign Exchange rate determination under the Gold Standard, Fixed and Flexible exchange rate, Purchasing Power Parity theory – India’s foreign exchange reserves, convertibility of rupee, FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act)- Importance of International Trade for a Developing economy.

References:

1. Bhagavati, J (Ed) : International Trade Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Massachusetts.
2. Kindleberger, : International Economics, R.D Irwin, Home Wood
3. Soderston, B.O. : International Economics, the Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
4. Brahmananda, P.R. : The IMF Loan and India’s Economic Future, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
5. Man Mohan Singh : India's Export Trends and the prospects for self-sustained Growth, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
6. Nayyar, D : India's Exports and Export Policies in the 1960's Cambridge University Press
7. Panchamukhi, V.R. : Trade Policies of India - A Quantitative Analysis, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
8. Mundell, R : International Economics, the Macmillan Company Ltd., New York.

Paper II: 302 - Public Economics – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will comprehend key theories in public finance.
2. Students will grasp taxation theories, different approaches, and the Laffer curve.
3. Students will explore public expenditure, including Wagner's Law, the Peacock-Wiseman Hypothesis, and various budget types.
4. Students will understand public debt, its burden, and methods of redemption.
5. Students will examine central and state financial relations and the causes of deficit financing.
6. Students will gain insights into Indian public finance, focusing on trends in Indian tax revenue.

M.A.ECONOMICS, SEMESTER - III

(CORE PAPER)

ECO – 302, PUBLIC ECONOMICS - I

Module 1 Public Finance: Role of the state in Economic activity – Multiple theory of public house hold –distinction between private & public fiancé – public fiancé in developing countries.

Module 2 The Principle of maximum Social advantage – Musgrave’s views – Mrs. Hicks optima of Public policy – Externalities and public goods – theory of second best – public choice theory.

Module 3 Taxation; Theories of Incidence - Traditional and Modern Approaches - Benefit Approach - Ability to Pay Approach - Neutrality Approach - Laffer Curve-Taxable capacity.

Module 4 Public Expenditure - Wagner's Law - Peacock - Wiseman Hypothesis - Criteria for Public Investment - Social Cost - Benefit Analysis - Budget Classification - Programming Budget - Zero - Based Budgeting

Module -5 Public Debt - Burden Controversy - Debt Management - Redemption of Public Debt- Public Debt and third World Countries.

READING LIST:

1. R.A. Musgrave : Theory of Public Finance
2. Musgrave & Musgrage : Public Finance in theory and Practice
3. Houghton : Public Finance
4. A.E.A : Readings in Economics of Taxation
5. Hugh Dalton : Principles of Public Finance
6. B.P. Tyagi : Public Finance.
7. R.N. Bhargav : Indian Public Finance.
8. J.F. Due : Govt. Finance
9. J.M. Buchaman : Public principles of Public Debt (Illimans, 1958)
10. Cook, H.J., : The role of debt in the economy (Washington, 1961).
11. I.M.D. Little : Project Appraisal and Planning for Developing countries
12. A.R. Prest : Public Debt and Economic Development
13. R. Jha : Public Finance
14. R.K. Singh : Public Finance
15. H.S. Agarwal : Public Finance
16. Sampath Mukherjee : Simple analytics of Public Finance
- 17.R.K. Choudhry : Public Finance & Fiscal Policy.

Paper II: 303 (A) – Industrial Economics – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the significance of strategic location in establishing industries.
2. Students will gain insights into industrial policies and their role in promoting industries in India.
3. Students will comprehend the importance of production and productivity trends in India.
4. Students will explore the role of foreign capital and the challenges faced by financial institutions.
5. Students will analyze the issues and solutions for large and small-scale industries in India.

M.A. ECONOMICS, SEMESTER- III
(ELECTIVE PAPER)

ECO-303 (A) (INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS)

Module-1: Industrial Technology: Meaning of Industrialization, Classification of Industries characteristics of Industrialization, Pattern of Industrialization, Determents of Industrial Growth, Speed of industrialization, Causes for Slow Progress of Industrialization Role of Industrialization in Economic Development.

Module-2: Theories of Industrial Growth and Industrial Location: Chenery's Pattern of Industrial Growth, Gerschenkron's Great Spurt Theory, Alfred Weber's theory of Industrial Location, Sargent Florence Theory of Industrial Location, Factors Influencing Industrial Location.

Module-3: Market Structure: Meaning and Characteristics of Market, Structures of Markets, Industrial Concentration and Sellers Concentration, Meaning Profit, Profits determinants of Profits, Entry Conditions or Barriers to Entry.

Module-4: Industrial Technology: Meaning of Technology, Role of Technology in Economic Development, Transfer of Technology to Under Developed Countries, Need for Transfer of Technology, Channels of Technology.

Basic Reading List:

1. Ahuliwalia, I.J. (1985) Industrial Growth in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Barthwal, R.R. (1985), Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Chernuliam, F. (1994), Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective (3RD Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Desai, B. (1999), Industrial Economy in India (3rd Edition,) Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Divine, P.J. and R.M. Jones Et. Al (1976), 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 (1979), Industrial Economics: theory and evidence, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Kuchhal, S.C. (19800, Industrial Economy of India (5th Edition), Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
9. Reserve Bank of India, Report on currency and Finance (Annual)
10. Sing, A and A.N.Sadhu (1988), Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Paper II: 303 (B) – Econometrics – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will learn about various econometric methods, including classical and linear regression models.
2. Students will understand estimation techniques using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) models.
3. Students will grasp the concepts of R-values and Adjusted R-values in regression analysis.
4. Students will comprehend the use of Dummy variables in regression analysis and variable interpretation

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-III
ELECTIVE PAPER
ECO: 303 (B) – ECONOMETRICS - I

Module-I : Introduction

Nature, Meaning, Definition and Scope of Econometrics-Methodology of Econometric Research-Simple Linear Regression Model-Method of OLS-Assumptions underlying the Method of Least Squares - Standard Errors of Least Squares Estimators – Properties of Least Squares Estimators

Module-II Interval Estimation

Interval Estimation - Confidence Intervals for Regression Coefficients b_1 and b_2 – hypothesis Testing: Confidence Interval Approach and Test of Significance Approach hypothesis Testing: Confidence Interval Approach and Test of Significance Approach. The „t“ test-Meaning of accepting or rejecting a hypothesis..

Module-III Multiple Regression

Multiple Regression Analysis: Assumptions - The two and three variable model - Statistical Properties of Least Square Estimates - Interpretation of Multiple Linear Regression Model - Goodness of fit. Regression with Qualitative Independent Variable- Regression Models with Dummy Variables.

Module-IV Multicollinearity

Nature of Multicollinearity - Estimation in the presence of Multicollinearity – Theoretical and Practical Consequences of Multicollinearity - Detection of Multicollinearity - Remedial Measures. Heteroscedasticity Definition – Consequences - tests, Spearman Rank Correlation test - Goldfeld and Quandt test - Park Test.

REFERENCES:

1. Koutsoyiannis, A., "Theory of Econometrics: An Introductory Exposition of Econometric Methods", Educational Low-Prices Books Scheme, McMillan Education Ltd., (1992).
2. Damodar Gujarathi, "Basic Econometrics", Tata McGraw Hill Ltd., 1999, 4th Ed.
3. Suresh K. Ghose, "Econometrics". Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.
4. Goldberger, A.S. (1998), "Introductory Econometrics", Oxford University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

Paper II: 304 (A) – Research Methodology

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand Research Fundamentals: Students will grasp the fundamental concepts and principles of research methodology, including the purpose, types, and significance of research in various fields.
2. Formulate Research Questions and Hypotheses: Students will learn to develop clear and concise research questions and hypotheses based on existing literature and theoretical frameworks.
3. Design Research Studies: Students will be able to design research studies using appropriate methodologies, including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.
4. Data Collection and Analysis: Students will gain skills in collecting and analyzing data using various research tools and techniques, ensuring accuracy and reliability in their findings.
5. Evaluate Research Outcomes: Students will develop the ability to critically evaluate research outcomes, including interpreting results and understanding the implications for further research.
6. Ethical Considerations: Students will understand the ethical issues involved in conducting research, including ensuring informed consent and maintaining confidentiality.

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-III
ELECTIVE PAPER
ECO: 304 (A) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Module -1 : Foundations of Research

Research: Meaning, Characteristics; Types; Criteria of Good Research, Theoretical Foundation; Problems and Applicability in Social Research; Subjectivity v/s Objectivity in Social Research; Plagiarism and Ethical Issues in Research. Case Study; Field Study.

Module -2: Research Process

Research Process- Factors involved in the process. Research Problem: Identification of the Problem, Factors Involved. Review of Literature: Need for Reviewing Literature, Sources of Literature; Developing Objectives. Hypothesis: Meaning, Features and Importance. Research Design: Meaning and Types.

Module-3: Data collection and Sampling

Data Collection: Sources-Primary and Secondary Data, Advantages/Disadvantages. Data Collection Techniques: Observation Method, Survey -Interview and Questionnaire Method, Merits and Demerits; Pilot Study. Sampling: Meaning, Principles, Sampling Process, Types of Sampling, Sample Size, Advantages and Disadvantages, and Errors in Sampling.

Module-4: Processing and Analysis of Data, Report Writing

Processing: Editing - Tabulation - Graphical Representation, Statistical Analysis and Testing of Hypothesis. Use of Computer in Data Analysis and Presentation. Report: Steps in Report Writing, Research Report Format, Writing the Report., Footnote, Endnotes, References and Bibliography.

References

1. C R Kothari (2008), *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, New Age International, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110 002, INDIA
2. Ghosh, B.N. (1992), *Scientific Methods and Social Research*, Sterling Publishers Pvt., Ltd. New Delhi.
3. Goode W. J and Hatt P. K (2014), *Methods in Social Research*, McGraw Hill, New York
4. Krishnaswamy O. R. (1993), *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
5. Sadhu A.N. and Amarjit Singh (2005), *Research Methodology and Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing, New Delhi.

Paper II: 304 (B) – Rural Development

Course Outcomes:

1. Understanding Rural Development Concepts: Students will grasp the core concepts and objectives of rural development, including its importance in improving the quality of life in rural areas.
2. Assessment of Rural Needs: Students will learn to identify and assess the needs of rural populations, including infrastructure, education, and healthcare.
3. Implementation of Rural Development Programs: Students will understand how to design and implement effective rural development programs, such as employment generation and skill development initiatives.
4. Evaluation of Development Impact: Students will be able to evaluate the impact of rural development projects on community well-being, economic growth, and social change.
5. Addressing Rural Challenges: Students will acquire strategies to address common challenges in rural development, such as poverty, unemployment, and inadequate infrastructure.

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-III
ELECTIVE PAPER
ECO: 304 (B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT - I

Module - 1 Approaches to Rural Development- Structuralist, Gandhian and Functionalist Approaches - Rural Development-Experiences of China, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Israel and India.

Module - 2 Rural Social Structure in India - Co-operative farming - Green Revolution and its impact - Changing pattern of agrarian relations - Unionization of agricultural labour, Irrigation in Rural Development. Poverty and Unemployment in rural areas.

Module - 3 Rural Financial structure – Role of Banking Sector in the Rural Development Rural money markets - Role of Co-operatives Commercial Banks and RRBs - Financial Sector Reforms –

Module – 4 Rural Industrialization and State role Rural Indebtedness, Rural Marketing – Rural Occupational Structure Rural Artisans, Basic Problems of Rural Labour, female and child labour in rural areas, Inclusive Growth and Rural Development, Globalization and Rural Development.

READING LIST:

1. P.C. Joshi : Land Reforms in India
2. CH. Hanmantha Rao : Technological Changes and Distribution of Gains in Indian Agriculture.
3. K. Venkat Reddy : Rural Development in India
4. I. Sathya Sundaram : Rural Development in India
5. NIRD : Rural Development in India: Some Facts
6. Robert Chambers : Rural Development
7. Sarthar Aziz : Rural Development, China, India & Bangladesh.
8. N.L. Murthy & K.V. Narayana : Rural Economy of India
9. A.R. Desai : Rural Sociology.
10. Adbul Aziz : Unionization of Agricultural Labourers - A Proposal

M.A. FINAL SEMESTER-IV

Paper I: 401 - International Economics – II

Course Outcomes:

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will gain a deep understanding of international trade theories.
2. Students will explore the benefits of trade and the concept of Terms of Trade.
3. Students will analyze the economic effects of tariffs, quotas, and related trade policies.
4. Students will develop knowledge of the balance of payments and the Marshall-Lerner condition.
5. Students will understand foreign exchange rate determination and the role of Indian foreign exchange reserves.

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-IV
CORE PAPER
ECO: 401 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS-II

Module -1 Trade Problems of Developing Countries – Prebisch Singer and Unequal Hypothesis – Rise and Fall of Gold Standard and emergence of Brettonwoods system; role of International Institutions – IBRD, IMF, ADB in relation to Developing Countries

Module -2 The Theory of Regional Blocs: Forms of Economic Co-operation; Inter- Regional Trade, SAARC/ SAPA and ASEAN Regions, Problems and prospects of Customs Union, Regionalism (EU, NAFTA), Multilateralism and WTO

Module 3 India's International Trade – Problems of Trade and Trade Policies in India for the last five decades, changes in the direction and composition of trade and their implications. New Trade Policy in the Reform Period

Module -4 India's balance of payment- Pre and Post Globalization Period. Management of balance of payments- Fiscal and external policies, trade strategy, exchange rate management, reserve management strategy,- Trade reforms and its effect on balance of payments and growth

Module -5 Trade and Development – Commercial Policy and Economic Development of less developed countries, Foreign Capital and Developing Countries, Problems of India's International Debt, Export Promotion Strategies and EXIM Policies

BASIC READING LIST

1. Bhagavati, J (Ed) : International Trade Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Massachusetts, 1981.
2. Kindleberger, : International Economics, R.D Irwin, Home Wood, 1973
3. Soderston, B.O. : International Economics, the Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
4. Brahmananda, P.R. : The IMF Loan and India's Economic Future, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
5. Man Mohan Singh : India's Export Trends and the prospects for self-sustained Growth, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Nayyar, D : India's Exports and Export Policies in the 1960's Cambridge University Press
7. Panchamukhi, V.R. : Trade Policies of India - A Quantitative Analysis, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
8. Mundell, R : International Economics, the Macmillan Company Ltd., New York.
9. Salvatore : International Economics, Schaum Series
10. Krugman, PR & M.Obstfeld : International Economics Theory & Policy, Glenview, Foresman
11. Dunn, RM & JM Mutti : International Economics, Routledge, London, 2000

Paper II: 402 - Public Economics – II

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will comprehend key theories in public finance.
2. Students will grasp taxation theories, different approaches, and the Laffer curve.
3. Students will explore public expenditure, including Wagner's Law, the Peacock-Wiseman Hypothesis, and various budget types.
4. Students will understand public debt, its burden, and methods of redemption.
5. Students will examine central and state financial relations and the causes of deficit financing.
6. Students will gain insights into Indian public finance, focusing on trends in Indian tax revenue.

**M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-IV
(CORE PAPER)
ECO: 402 PUBLIC ECONOMICS-II**

Module -1 Federal Finance and Development Finance - Principles of Federal Finance - Centre-State Financial Relations – Source of income and expenditure of the Central and State Governments- problems in resource mobilization by the state

Module -2 Finance Commissions in India - Devolution of Resources and Grants - Functional Finance – Latest Finance Commission – Main recommendations - Deficit Financing objectives, justification – Causes of Deficit Financing

Module -3 Pricing Policy in Public Enterprises - Disinvestment and Privatisation of Public Enterprises -Recent trends in the functioning of Private Sector in India – Policy Changes – Socio - Economic Implications

Module -4 Fiscal Policy - Objectives of Fiscal Policy - Interdependence between Monetary and Fiscal Policies - Alternative Measures for Resource Mobilization - their Impact on Growth & Distribution - Balanced Budget Multiplier

Module -5 Indian Public Finance - salient features of Indian Tax system - Trends in Indian Tax Revenues - Revenues of the Union, State and Local Bodies - Non- Tax Revenues, Tax Buoyancy and Elasticity –GST Pattern of Expenditure & Debt in India - Tax and Expenditure Reforms - Major Recommendations of the committees.

READING LIST:

1. A.R. Prest : Public Finance in the Developing Countries
2. R.J. Chellaiah : Fiscal Policy in under Developed Countries
3. A.E.A : Readings in the Economics of Taxation.
4. Hugh Dalton : Principles of Public Finance
5. Andley & Sundaram : Public Economics and Public Finance
6. B.P. Tyagi : Public Finance
7. Ganguli : Public Finance
8. Govt. of India : Economic Survey Reports
9. A.S. Agarwal : Public Finance
10. R. Jha : Public Finance
11. H.L. Bhatia : Public Finance

Paper II: 403 (A) – Industrial Economics – II

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the significance of strategic location in establishing industries.
2. Students will gain insights into industrial policies and their role in promoting industries in India.
3. Students will comprehend the importance of production and productivity trends in India.
4. Students will explore the role of foreign capital and the challenges faced by financial institutions.
5. Students will analyze the issues and solutions for large and small-scale industries in India.

M.A. ECONOMICS, SEMESTER- IV
(ELECTIVE PAPER)
ECO-403 –(A) INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS-II

Module –1 : Economies of Scale, Profitability and Innovation: Meaning of Economies of Scale, Types of Economies of Scale, Internal Economies of Scale, External Economies of scale, Profitability, Measurement of Profitability, Determinants of Profitability, Concept of Innovation, Measurement of Innovation.

Module –2: Productivity: Meaning of Productivity, Importance of Growth of Productivity, Concept of Efficiency, Determinants of Efficiency, Measurement of Efficiency.

Module –3 : Industrial Policies in India: Introduction to Industrial Policy, Industrial Policy 1956, Industrial Policy-1977, New Industrial Policy-1991, Performance of Industrial Development Since Independence.

Module –4 : Capacity Utilization And Industrial Soundness : Meaning of Capacity Utilization, Importance of Capacity Utilization, Measurement of Capacity Utilization. Assessment of Industrial sector: Profit & Loss Account, Ratio Analysis.

Basic Reading List:

1. Ahuliwalia, I.J. (1985) Industrial Growth in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Barthwal, R.R. (1985), Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Chernuliam, F. (1994), Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective (3RD Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Desai, B. (1999), Industrial Economy in India (3rd Edition,) Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Divine, P.J. and R.M. Jones Et. Al (1976), 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 (1979), Industrial Economics: theory and evidence, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Kuchhal, S.C. (19800, Industrial Economy of India (5th Edition), Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
9. Reserve Bank of India, Report on currency and Finance (Annual)
10. Sing, A and A.N.Sadhu (1988),

Paper II: 403 (B) – Econometrics – I

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will learn about various econometric methods, including classical and linear regression models.
2. Students will understand estimation techniques using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) models.
3. Students will grasp the concepts of R-values and Adjusted R-values in regression analysis.
4. Students will comprehend the use of Dummy variables in regression analysis and variable interpretation

M.A. ECONOMICS SEMESTER-IV
ELECTIVE PAPER
ECO: 403 (B) ECONOMETRICS - II

Module -1 Role of Lag in Economics- Reasons for Lags- Auto-Regressive and Distributed Lag Models- Koyck Model- Adaptive Expectations Model- Partial Adjustment Model.

Module -2 Simultaneous Equations system- Consequences of Simultaneous Relations – Simultaneous Equations Bias - Solutions to the Simultaneous Equation Bias – Structural Model - Distinction between Structural and Stricture Equations - Reduced and Recursive Models.

Module -3 Identification- Meaning and Nature of the Problem of Identification - Derivation of Rank and Order conditions for identifying a structural equation – Implications of the Identification –Common features of Identification and Multi- Collinearity.

Module -4 Methods of simultaneous (Simple Koyck Klien type) Equation systems- Indirect
Least Squares Two stage Least Squares Relative Merits of the Estimation Techniques Pooling of Time-series and Cross section Data/Samples in Demand Analysis. Engel Function Estimation of Engle Elasticities - Consumption Function- Estimation of MPC- Production Function Cobb-Douglas and CES Production Functions and the Studies conducted in India.

Recommended Books:

1. Gujarati.D. (1999): Essentials of Econometrics, Second Edition, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi Gujarati.D. (2003): Basic Econometrics, Fourth Edition, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
2. ICSSR (1977): Survey of Research in Economics. Vol.7.
3. Johnston. J. (1991): Econometric Methods, Mc Graw Hill Book Co. London Kmentu.J. (1997): Elements of Econometrics, University of Michigan, New York.
4. Koutsoyiannis.A (1977): Theory of Econometrics, Second Edition, Mac millan, London.
5. Krishna. K.L. (Ed.1999): Econometric Applications in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Klein: An Introduction to Econometrics.
7. Maddala. G.S. (2002): Introduction to Econometrics, Macmillan, London.
8. Mahender Reddy.J: Applied Econometrics (Mimeo).
9. Wannacott & Wannacott: Econometrics.

