

ANNEXURE NO.	3 A
SCAA DATED.	29-2-2008

ANN. NO. 3 A
SCAA DT. 20-2-2008

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE-46
M.A. (BUSINESS ECONOMICS) CBCS
With compulsory Diploma in Management Information System
Syllabus with effect from the academic year 2007 - 2008

REGULATION

1. Eligibility for Admission to the Course

Any Graduate who have studied Economics / Econometrics / Statistics / Mathematics / Business Economics / Commerce / Management as one of the papers, of study is eligible for admission to M.A. (Business Economics)''

2. Duration of the Course

This Course of Study shall be based on Semester System. This Course shall consist of four Semesters covering a total of two Academic Years. For this purpose, each Academic Year shall be divided into two Semesters; the first and third Semesters; July to November and the second and the fourth Semesters; December to April. The Practical Examinations shall be conducted at the end of even Semester.

3. Course of Study

The Course of the Degree of Master of Arts shall be under the Semester System according to the Syllabus to be prescribed from time to time. This Course consists of Core Subjects and Elective Subjects. There shall be one Paper on applied Skill Oriented, subject preferably in each semester as part of the adjunct Diploma Programme.

4. Scheme of Examinations

Course No & Title	course code	Credit
I SEMESTER		
Business Economics	07ECOBC 01	4
Economics of Development	07ECOBC 02	4
Quantitative Methods for Managerial Decision	07ECOBC 03	4
Elective Course: Indian Economy	07ECOG E 13	4
Supportive Course: offered by other department	-----	2
Diploma: Management Information System		
Paper: I -Business Information and Data base System	07ECOMIS 01	4

		18 + 4

Supportive Course: Basic Economics*	07ECOGS 16	2
II SEMESTER		
Macro Economic Theory and Policies	07ECOBC 04	4
Public Finance	07ECOBC 05	4
Econometrics	07ECOBC 06	4
Elective Course : Environmental Economics	07ECOG E 14	4
Supportive Course: offered by other department	-----	2
Diploma: Management Information System		
Paper: II -Information System and Management	07ECOMIS 02	4

		18 + 4

Supportive Course: Agricultural Economy of India*	07ECOGS 17	2

III SEMESTER

Research Methodology & Statistics	07ECOBC 07	4
International Economics	07ECOBC 08	4
Monetary Theory and Policies	07ECOBC 09	4
Elective Course : Operation Research	07ECOGE 15	4
Supportive Course: offered by other department	-----	2
Diploma: Management Information System		
Paper: III - Developing Information System	07ECOMIS 03	4

		18 + 4

Supportive Course: Elements of Public Economics*	07ECOGS 18	2

IV SEMESTER

Economics of Farm Business	07ECOBC 10	4
Industrial Productivity Theory and Measurement	07ECOBC 11	4
Research Project	07ECOBC 12	10
Diploma: Management Information System		
Paper: IV - Information Technology	07ECOMIS 04	4

		18 + 4

Supportive Course: Introduction to Indian Economy*	07ECOGS 19	2

* Applicable to students of other PG courses

Distribution of Marks	
Core	- 1800
Diploma	- 400
Total Marks	- 2200

5. Requirement to appear for the Examinations

- a) A candidate will be permitted to take the University Examination for any Semester, if
- i) he/she secures not less than 75% of attendance out of the 90 instructional days during the Semester.
- b) A candidate who has secured attendance less than 75% but 65% and above shall be permitted to take the Examination on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution to condone the lack of attendance as well as on the payment of the prescribed fees to the University.
- c) A candidate who has secured attendance less than 65% but 55% and above in any Semester, has to compensate the shortage of attendance in the subsequent Semester besides, earning the required percentage of attendance in that Semester and take the Examination of both the Semester papers together at the end of the latter Semester.
- d) A candidate who has secured less than 55% of attendance in any Semester will not be permitted to take the regular Examinations and to continue the study in the subsequent Semester. He/she has to re-do the Course by rejoining the Semester in which the attendance is less than 55%.
- e) A candidate who has secured less than 65% of attendance in the final Semester has to compensate his / her attendance shortage in a manner to be decided by the Head of the Department concerned after rejoining the Course.

6. Restriction to take the Examinations

- a) Any candidate having arrear paper(s) shall have the option to take the Examinations in any arrear paper(s) along with the subsequent regular Semester papers.

b) Candidates who fail in any of the papers shall pass the paper(s) concerned within 5 years from the date of admission to the said Course. If they fail to do so, they shall take the Examination in the revised Text / Syllabus, if any, prescribed for the immediate next batch of candidates. If there is no change in the Text / Syllabus they shall take the Examination in that paper with the Syllabus in vogue, until there is a change in the Text or Syllabus.

In the event of removal of that paper consequent to the change of Regulations and / or Curriculum after a 5 year period, the candidates shall have to take up an equivalent paper in the revised syllabus as suggested by the chairman and fulfill the requirements as per Regulations/Curriculum for the award of the Degree.

7. The Medium of Instruction and Examinations

The medium of instruction and Examinations shall be in English, except languages.

8.Submission of Record Notebooks for Practical Examinations

Candidates taking the Practical Examinations should submit bonafide Record Note Books prescribed for the Practical Examinations. Otherwise the candidates will not be permitted to take the Practical Examinations.

9. The Minimum (Pass) Marks

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in a paper if a student obtains not less than 50% of marks in that paper. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the whole Examination if the student passes in all the papers.

10. Improvement of Marks in the subjects already passed

Candidates desirous of improving the marks secured in their first attempt shall reappear once within the subsequent Semester. The improved marks shall be considered for classification but not for ranking. If there is no improvement there shall not be any change in the original marks already awarded.

11. Classification of successful candidates

A candidate who passes all the Examinations in the first attempt within a period of two years securing 75% and above marks in the aggregate shall be declared to have passed with First Class with Distinction. Successful candidates passing the P.G. Degree Examinations, securing 60% marks and above shall be declared to have passed the examination in First Class. All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed the Examination in Second Class.

12. Ranking

A candidate who qualifies for the PG Degree Course passing all the Examinations in the first attempt, within the minimum period prescribed for the Course of Study from the date of admission to the Course and secures 1st or 2nd Class shall be eligible for ranking and such ranking will be confined to 10% of the total number of candidates qualified in that particular subject to a maximum of 10 ranks.

The improved marks will not be taken into consideration for ranking.

13. Conferment of the Degree

No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the Degree unless he / she has undergone the prescribed Course of Study for a period of not less than four Semesters in an Institution approved of by and affiliated to the University or has been exempted there from in the manner prescribed and has passed the Examinations as have been prescribed.

14. Evening College

The above Regulations shall be applicable for candidates undergoing the respective Courses in the Evening Colleges also.

15. Revision of Regulations and Curriculum

The above Regulation and Scheme of Examinations will be in vogue without any change for a minimum period of three years from the date of approval of the Regulations. The University may revise /amend/ change the Regulations and Scheme of Examinations, if found necessary.

16.Transitory Provision

Candidates who have undergone the Course of Study prior to the Academic Year 2007-2008 will be permitted to take the Examinations under those Regulations for a period of four years i.e. up to and inclusive of the Examination of April 2012 thereafter they will be permitted to take the Examination only under the Regulations in force at that time.

Subject Title : **BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Course Number : **07ECOBC 01**

Subject Description:

This subject is aimed at providing knowledge on basic Economic Principles, as well as applied skills to enable the students to gain managerial decision making and skills.

Goals:

This paper intends to give the students a good understanding of the economic theory and applying it in business decisions.

Objectives:

To gain sound knowledge in basic Economic theories, concepts and models.

To gain sound knowledge to apply economic theories and models to execute managerial functions.

To enable students to obtain managerial problems solving skills.

Contents:

UNIT I

Meaning and scope of Managerial Economics - Relationship between managerial economics and other subjects - Role and Responsibilities of Managerial Economists.

Demand Analysis and Forecasting: Types of demand - Determinants of demand - Demand function - Elasticities of demand - Its importance - Demand forecasting Techniques.

UNIT II

Production Analysis : Production function - Law of diminishing return - Isoquants - Marginal rate of Substitutions - Elasticity of substitution - Laws of returns to scale - Economies and diseconomies of scale - Cobb - Douglas production function.

UNIT III

Cost Analysis : Cost concepts - Short run cost - output relations - Longrun cost - output relations - Cost control and cost reduction - Break - Even Analysis.

UNIT IV

Market Structure and Pricing: Features, Price and output decisions under perfect competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly - Pricing methods.

UNIT V

Factor pricing –I : Marginal productivity theory and demand for factors; Nature of supply of factor inputs; Determination of wage rates under perfect competition and monopoly; Exploitation of Labour; Rent-concept; Ricardian and modern theories of rent, Quasi rent.

Factor pricing –II : Interest – concept and theories of interest; profit-nature, concepts and theories of profit.

References:

1. AHUJA .H.L. – Business Economics, S.Chand & Co, New Delhi,2004.
2. Ferguson - "Microeconomic theory",Cambridge University press.
3. R.R.Barthwal - "Microeconomic Analysis", Wiley Eastern Ltd.
4. W.J.Baumol - "Economic Theory and Operational Analysis", Prentice Hall.
5. A.Koutsyanni's - " Modern Microeconomics", Macmillan.
6. M.L.Trivedi - Managerial Economics – Theory and Applications Tata Mc Graw Hill, 2002.
7. R.L.Varshney and K.L.Maheswari - Managerial Economics, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.

Subject Title : ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Number : 07ECOBC 02

Subject Description:

This course will enable the students to acquire advanced knowledge as to how policies facilitate the economic growth and development in advanced countries.

Goals:

This paper enables the students to understand important growth models and helps them to familiarize with factors that contribute to economic growth.

Objectives:

To familiarise economic theories and growth models.

To provide a strong knowledge base on India's economy both during pre and post reform periods.

To develop a critical study on recent development in the Indian Economy in the context of the world economic scenario.

Contents:

UNIT 1

Economic growth, Economic Development and sustainable Development – Measurement of Development: Conventional, HDI and Physical Quality of life Indies (PQLI) - Factors Determining Economic development – Obstacles of Economic development: vicious circle of poverty.

Growth Theories-Adam Smith-Ricardo-Malthus- Karl Marx-Schumpeter's theory of Development-Keynes-Rostow's stages of Economic Growth-Big Bush theory.

UNIT II

Doctrine of balanced growth-Concept of unbalanced growth-Dualistic theories-Myrdal theory-Growth Models-Harrod-Domar – Joan Rabinson's model of capital accumulation-Meade's neo-classical model-Solow Model of Long Run Growth-Kaldor's model of growth-Models of Technical Change – Mahalanobis Model.

UNIT III

Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy-Issues of Development-Size and rate of Growth population in India - Measurement of Poverty-Poverty Eradication Programmes.

UNIT IV

Economic planning-Planning process in a mixed economy-Growth Models in Indian Planning-Need for Foreign Capital-Forms of Foreign Capital-Multinational Corporations and foreign collaborations – India's Balance of Payments.

UNIT V

Current Economic Issues- New Economic Policies since 1980-Privatisation: Policies and practices-Deregulations and Delicensing – Globalisation – Public Sector Disinvestments- Liberal foreign trade regime – WTO - Structural adjustments in the Indian Economy.

References:

1. The Economics of Development and Planning (with special reference to India)
Vani education books.
2. R.C.Agarwal and M.L.Seth: Economic of development and Planning,
Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra.
3. A.N.Agarwal and Kundanlal: Economics of Development and Planning,
Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Subject Title: QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR MANAGERIAL DECISION

Course Number : 07ECOBC 03

Subject Description:

This course deals with the basic knowledge relating to set theory, relation and functions, derivations, optimisation problems and matrix algebra and their applications in economics.

Goals:

The course intends to equip students to develop working knowledge of basic mathematical operations and tools. The course aims at using such skills to apply to economic theory and managerial decisions.

Objectives:

To impart various mathematical and statistical methods
To apply quantitative techniques in managerial practices.

Contents:

UNIT I

Set Theory: Operations on sets and Laws of set operations- Properties of real number solutions of quadratic equations - Solution to Linear Equations with two variables.

UNIT II

Relations and Functions: Functions of one variable - straight line, parabola, rectangular hyperbola - Exponential and logarithmic functions. Concave and Convex functions - Applications in Business Economics.

UNIT III

Derivatives and their interpretation and techniques of derivatives. Relationships among Total, Average, and Marginal Revenue and Cost and Elasticity of Functions. Functions of two variables - Partial derivatives and their applications in Economics.

UNIT IV

Optimisation problems involving one or two variables - Applications in Economics - Homogeneous function and their properties, Eulers Theorem, Cobb-Douglas and CES Production Functions and their properties.

UNIT V

Matrix Algebra – Determinants and properties, Types of Determinants - Matrix: Square Matrix, Null Matrix, Unit Matrix, Multiplication and Scaler Matrix, Operations - Addition and Subtraction of Matrix, Multiplication - Transpose of a Matrix and Inverse of Matrix. Solutions for simultaneous equations - Cramer's Rule.

References:

1. Alpha C Chiang, "Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics", 3ed McGraw Hill, New York.
2. Tara Yamne, "Mathematics for Economics", 2nd ed. Engle wood Cliffs, New Jersey.
3. Draper, Jean.E, "Mathematical Analysis-Business and Economic Applications", Harper International ed., New York.
4. Mabbett A.J., "Workout Mathematics for Economists", Macmillan, London.
5. Allen R.G.D., "Mathematical Analysis for Economists", ELBS, Macmillan.
6. Medha and Madhnani, "Mathematics for Economics", Sultan Chand, New Delhi.
7. Dowling.T.E., Introduction to Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill (Schamm's outline service), New Delhi.
8. Neber.E.J., Mathematical Analysis: Business and Economic Applications, Harper International Edition, New York.

Subject Title : INDIAN ECONOMY

Course Number : 07ECOGE 13 (Elective)

Subject Description:

Indian Economics provides the foundations for "economic development". The topics covered in Indian Economics are characteristics of developed and under developed economy, estimation of national income, to measure the poverty level, economics of planning, public finance for allocations of funds.

Goals:

This course is intended to introduce the students on the basic concepts of economic development, strategies and measurement. With this in background the course will provide broad outline on the nature and characteristic feature of the Indian Economy.

Objectives:

The core idea is to give the students the tools for critical decision-making about and participation in Indian economic growth and development.

Contents:

UNIT I

Economic Development: Measurement of Economic Development - Characteristic of Underdeveloped and developed economies - Causes for Indian economic underdevelopment - Major issues in development - Strategies for economic development Import substitution and Export oriented strategies - Determinants of economic development.

UNIT II

The National Income and its estimates in India - Limitations of National income estimation - Trends in National income of India: Growth and Structure - Inter-state variations in National income - Income distribution - Measurement of poverty in India.

UNIT III

Economic Planning - Planning and economic development in India - Planning models in India (Elementary concepts) - Capital formation - Growth of Public and Private sector in India - Industrial policies an assessment - Capital formation and domestic saving.

UNIT IV

Indian Public Finance: Budgetary policies of the central government - Composition and trends in public revenue and expenditure - Expenditure control and government consumption expenditure - concepts of Budgetary deficits and implications - state budget.

UNIT V

India and External sector: Importance of foreign trade - Terms of Trade and balance of payments - Export and Import policies - India and WTO.

References:

1. Dutt.R. and K.P.M.Sundaram : Indian Economy, S.Chand and Co, New Delhi.
2. Agarwal.A.N. : Indian Economy, Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Srinivas Y.Thakur : Indian Economic Development, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Government of India, Economic Survey, (various years).

Subject Title : BASIC ECONOMICS

Course Number : 07ECOGS 16 (Supportive)

Subject Description:

Basic economics is the study of the choices made by individuals, households and firms of how these choices influences the market for goods and services.

Goals:

The paper covers the theoretical foundation of the economic theory at the beginner's level and understands basic microeconomic concepts such as scarcity, choice, efficiency, equity, equilibrium, consumption, utility, demand and supply, production and market structure.

Objectives:

Students who complete this course will be able to illustrate how consumers and sellers are behave in the market through use of the demand and supply theory, consumption, production and market structure.

Students who complete this course will be able to comprehend the important role of pricing methods to economic decision making.

Students who complete this course will be able to understand what is meant by market success and market failure.

Contents:

The paper covers the theoretical foundation of economic theory at the beginner's level.

UNIT I

Meaning - Definition - Subject Matter of Economics - Relation of Economics with other Social Sciences - Micro and Macro Economics.

UNIT II

Consumption: Wants - Utility - Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility - Equi - Marginal Utility - Indifference Curve - Consumers Surplus.

UNIT III

Demand and Supply: Law of Demand - Demand Schedule - Determinants of Demand - Elasticity of Demand - Law of Supply - Supply Schedule.

UNIT IV

Production: Factors of production and their features - Law of Diminishing Marginal Return - Malthusian Theory of Population - Economies of Scale – Organisation of Enterprise - Cost Concepts.

UNIT V

Market Structure: Features of Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly - Price Determination under Perfect Competition.

References:

1. K.K.Dewett : Modern Economic Theory, New Delhi, Shyam Lal Chariatable Trust.
2. H.L.Ahuja : A Text Book of Modern Economics, New Delhi, S.Chand & Co. Ltd.
3. M.L.Seth : Principles of Economics, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
4. Sampat Mukherjee : Modern Economic Theory Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Subject Title : BUSINESS INFORMATION AND DATA BASE SYSTEM
Course Number : 07ECOMIS 01

Subject Description:

This subject aims at providing the basic knowledge on Business information and Data Base System. To enable students to gain knowledge on effectiveness and efficiency of information systems in business functions.

Goals:

To gain knowledge on information system activities and types of Database.

Objectives:

To provide skill on knowledge management.

To develop skills on internet, communication channels and communication network.

Contents:

Unit – I

Business Information Systems – Meaning and Evolution – Types - System Concepts – Components – Information System Activities.

Unit – II

Strategic Uses of Information Systems – Strategy and Strategic Moves – Achieving Competitive Advantages.

Unit – III

Information System in Business Function – Effectiveness and Efficiency – Manufacturing and Inventory Control – Enterprise and Resource Planning.

Unit –IV

Database Management – Foundation Data Concepts – Database Management Approach – Types of Database.

Unit – V

Tata Warehouses – Data Mining – Databases on the Web-Knowledge Management – Internet, Communication Channels and Communication Networks.

References:

Sen – Management Information System
Lucas – Management Information System
O'Brien James .A. – Management Information System.

Subject Title : MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY AND POLICIES

Course Number : 07ECOBC 04

Subject Description:

This course aims at students to gain strong fundamentals of macro economy theories policies and models in a historical prospective.

Goals:

The paper examines the basic principles underlying the functioning of an economy and deals with the determination of major macroeconomic aggregates

Objectives:

To introduce the students on the sectoral flow of national income, its accounting and factors influencing income at current and constant prices.

To enable students develop a critical insight on classical keynesian macro economic models and a functioning at four different market conditions.

To make students to understand roll of expectation uncertainty and the relationship between inflation and employment by providing exposure to the contributions of friedman and Phelps and Phillips.

Contents:

UNIT I

Concept and Measurement of National Income: Estimation of National Income in India - Methodology of Estimation.

UNIT II

Classical and Keynesian models of income & Employment determination: General equilibrium - savings and investment.

UNIT III

Determination of income -I. Consumption Function and Multiplier Consumption function - APC - MPC - Consumption function in India - Determination of income - Impact of change in investment - Multiplier and Time Factor - Foreign Trade Multiplier.

UNIT IV

Determination of Income - II. Fiscal Impact on Investment - Role of Government and Government expenditure - Role of Investment - MPC - MEC - Investment demand schedule - Acceleration Principle - Business Cycle Theory.

UNIT V

Determination of Income - III. Synthesis of Monetary and Real Factors - Shift in Investment - IS curve - LM curve Synthesis of IS-LM curve. Phillips curve - Shortrun and Longrun Phillips curve - Feldman and Phelps argument - Role of expectations.

References:

- 1.Branson W.H. (1972), "Macro Economic Theory & Policy", Harper & Row, New York.
- 2.Edward Shapiro, "Macro Economics".
- 3.Gardner Ackeley, "Macro Economics".
- 4.McConnell. C.R. & Gupta H.C., "Introduction to Macro Economics", Tata McGraw Hill, Delhi.
- 5.Surrey M.J.C., ed(1976), "Macro Economic Themes", Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Subject Title : PUBLIC FINANCE
Course Number : 07ECOBC 05

Subject Description:

This subject is primarily aimed at introducing principles of public finance, role of different governments, public expenditure, taxation, budget and fiscal policy in India.

Goals:

To give exposure to the student, the role and the function of the government in a modern economy. The government plays different roles and performs varied functions which are different from earlier societies. In this context the public financial functions of the government need to be understood by a student, by studying the relevant theory and empirical analysis.

Objectives:

- To gain sound knowledge on the principles of public finance
- To understand roles of different governments.
- To provide a strong knowledge base on Indian public finance.

Contents:

UNIT I

Role of government in managing the economy under different economic systems - Social Welfare Function . Theory of Public goods - Market failure - Externalities - problems in Allocation of Resources - theoretical developments in Demand revelation for social goods -Public choice.

UNIT II

Public Expenditure: Theories of Public Expenditure -Structure and Growth of Public Expenditure - Criteria for public investment - Income Redistribution - Expenditure Programmes for the poor - Social Insurance: Unemployment Insurance, Health Care, and Education - Social cost-benefit analysis - benefit estimation and evaluation.

UNIT III

Taxation : Theory of Taxation - Benefit and ability-to-pay approaches - Indian Direct and Indirect Taxes - Tax reforms since 1975 - Chelliah Committee Report - Evaluation of Tax Reforms - Taxation Incidence and alternative concepts of Incidence.

UNIT IV

Budget - Concept of PPB - Zero-based Budgeting - Deficit Budgeting - Types of Deficits - Public Debt: Trends and composition of Indian Public Debt - Debt management.

UNIT V

Fiscal Policy - Role of Fiscal Policy in India - Principles of Fiscal federalism in India - Vertical and horizontal imbalance - Finance Commissions and Planning Commission - Issues in Revenue devolutions and Grants -in- Aid - Local Finance.

References:

1. Musgrave, R.A. and P.A Musgrave (1976), Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw-Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo.
2. Mueller, D.C. (1979), Public Choice, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Seligman, E.R.A. (1960) Essays in Taxation, Augustus, M.Kelley, New York.
4. Mishan, E.J. (1982), Cost-Benefit Analysis: An Informal Introduction George, Allen and Unwin, London.
5. Brown, C.V. and Jackson - Public Sector Economics
6. Raja J.Chelliah etal. - Trends in Federal Finance.
7. Reports of Finance Commissions.
8. Chelliah Committee Report on Tax Reform.
9. Raghbendra Jha : (1998), Modern Public Economics.
10. Rosen, Harway, S. - Public Finance, IVth Edn. Irwin.

Subject Title : **ECONOMETRICS**
Course Number : **07 ECOBC 06**

Subject Description:

This course presents the basic econometrics techniques emphasizing numerical estimation of economic relationships as applied to practical economic and managerial problems.

Goals:

To enable the students to learn the basic econometric techniques relating to the estimation of parameters.

Objectives:

On successful completion of the course the students should have understood the estimation techniques, learned the difficulties involved in the estimation process, evaluation of parameters and enable understanding scientific decision making process.

Contents:

UNIT I

Definition, Scope and Division of Econometrics - Methodology of Econometric research - correlation theory - Simple linear regression model: Ordinary Least Squares Method (OLS). Statistical test of significance of the estimates - Properties of the least squares estimates

UNIT II

Multiple regression and other extensions of the simple linear regression model - Regression and analysis of variance. Second order tests: Assumptions of Randomness, Zero mean, Constant variance and Normality of the disturbance variable (u)

UNIT III

Auto-correlation, Multicollinearity and Heteroscedasticity – causes detection, consequences and remedy.

Dummy variable, distributed lags – need, limitations and interpretation in Economics.

UNIT IV

Simultaneous Equation Models: Structural and reduced forms – Endogenous and Exogenous variables – Identification Problems and conditions – Single equation methods of estimation: TSLS, Indirect least squares and least variance ratio.

UNIT V

Econometric Applications to Consumption function, Estimation of elasticities – Estimation of Linear and Cobb-Douglas production function – Cost function – Measurement of Technical change.

Note: Problems may be asked only from the following areas

- a) Correlation
- b) Estimation of parameters as per OLS/GLS Model
- c) Test of significance

References:

- 1.A.Koutsoyiannis, "Theory of Econometrics: An Introductory Exposition of Econometric Methods", Educational Low-Priced Books Scheme, McMillan Education Ltd.,(1992)..ls2
- 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.

Subject Title : ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
Course Number : 07ECOGE 14 (Elective)

Subject Description:

This course explores the fundamental theories of environmental economics, the environmental problems and policy measures.

Goals:

This course is intended to introduce the basic environmental economics coverings theory and concepts, environmental problems, issues in environment protection, assessment of environmental damages, policy issues, government regulation and environmental protection in India.

Objectives:

Students who complete this course will be able to apply economic theories in to the environmental problems to solve the social issues.

Contents:

UNIT I

Theory and Concepts:

Fundamentals of Environmental Economics - Basic Theory of Environmental Economics - Environmental Quality as a Public Good - Environmental Problems in Capitalist and Socialist Economies - Natural Resource Economics - Conservation of Natural Resources.

UNIT II

Environmental Problems:

Environmental Pollution - Air Pollution - Forest and Environmental Quality - land Use - Urbanisation and its Impact on Environment - Population and Environmental Quality and awareness.

UNIT III

Some Important Concepts and Issues in Environment Protection: Cost Benefit Analysis - The Environmental Costs of Economic Growth - Limits to Growth - Environmental Issues in Developed and Developing Economies.

UNIT IV

Policy Measures:

Basic Approaches to Environmental Policy - Regulation and Effluent Fees - A Comparison -
Distributive Effects of Environmental Policy - International Environmental Policy - India's
Environmental Policy - Law and Environmental Protection in India.

UNIT V

Case Studies.

References:

- 1.Ms.M.Karpagam : Environmental Economics: A Text Book.,
Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 2.V.Shankar(Ed) : Environmental Economics, Oxford University
Press, New Delhi, 2000.
- 3.Ramprasad senguptha : "Ecology and Economics", Oxford University
Press, New Delhi, 2000.

Subject Title : AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA

Course Number : 07ECOGS 17 (Supportive)

Subject Description:

This subject is aimed at providing knowledge on the agricultural economy of India, its development, productivity, rural indebtedness and defects in the agricultural market.

Goals:

To enable the student to understand some of the central aspects of agricultural economy of India.

Objectives:

To familiarize the agricultural situation in India

To provide sound knowledge base on India's Agricultural economy before green revolution and after it.

To develop a critical study on recent Agricultural crises in India.

Contents:

UNIT I

Features of Agriculture - Importance of Agriculture in the Indian Economy - Relationship between Agriculture and Non-Agriculture sectors.

UNIT II

Agriculture Development in India - Subdivision and Fragmentation of holdings in India and causes - Land Tenure and Land Reforms.

UNIT III

Productivity in Agriculture - New Agriculture Strategy - Green Revolution - Nature of Food Economy - Agriculture price policy in India - Public Distribution system.

UNIT IV

Rural Indebtedness - Causes of of Rural Indebtedness - Sources of Agricultural Finance.

UNIT V

Market and Marketed Surplus - Defects in marketing Agricultural produce - Regulated markets - Co-operative marketing - Farmers Market.

References:

1. Misra and Puri, Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
2. Ruddar Dutt and K P M Sundaram Indian Economy, S.Chamnd & Co.Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Bansil.B.C. Agricultural Problems of India, Vikas Publishing House. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Sankaran.A. Agricultural Economy of India, Progressive Corporation. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
5. Srivastava.O.S. Agricultural Economics, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1996.

. DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Subject Title : INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT

Course Number : 07 ECOMIS 02

Subject Description:

This subject provides knowledge of information at different management levels. It is also studies the nature of management work. It provides insight into information system Architecture and management.

Goals:

Aims at importing knowledge on organizational pyramid at different management levels and the nature of work at each management levels.

Objectives:

To train students on centralized and decentralized E-business and thus increase the scope for employment.

Contents:

Unit – I

Management – Definition – Nature and Scope – Functions – Managers and Their Information Needs – The Organizational Pyramid – Information at Different Managerial Levels.

Unit – II

The Nature of Management Work – Organizational Structure – E-Business Organization – Characteristics of Effective Information.

Unit – III

Managers and Their Information System – Information – Politics and Power –Organizing Information Systems and Services – Sector Books.

Unit- IV

Information System Architecture and Management – Organizing the IS Staff- Challenges and Solutions for IS Managers and Line Managers.

Unit – V

The Information Centre – Centralized and Decentralized E-Business – Career in Information Systems – Managing End Users’ Services.

References:

Sen – Management Information System
Lucas – Management Information System
O’Brien James . A – Management Information Systems.
Economics – Joseph Stiglitz
Economics of Operational Analysis – William J. Bamoul.

Subject Title : **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS**

Course Number : **07ECOBC 07**

Subject Description:

This course is designed to induce the basic principles and methods of quantitative and qualitative research for conducting the empirical research and writing research report.

Goals:

This course will emphasis on research process includes problem identification, conceptualization of research questions, sampling design, measurement, data collection, analysis and dissemination of findings.

Objectives:

Upon completion of this course, students should have developed an understanding of the research process, its applications in the economic research and its utilizations in the problem solving in economic research.

Contents:

UNIT I

Meaning of research – objectives of research – Formulating the research problem – Formulation of hypothesis – Research design: Pure, Applied, Action and Evaluation Research.

UNIT II

Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary Sources – Methods of Data Collection: Census and sample survey – Data collection instruments: Observation, Interview, Schedules and Questionnaires – Sampling Design: Probability and non – probability sampling methods, Secondary data sources in India.

UNIT III

Analysis of Data: Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and mode – Measures of Dispersion: Range, Mean deviation, Standard Deviation, Variance, Coefficient of Variation.

UNIT IV

Elementary theory of probability: Probability Distribution and their properties: Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions. Testing of Hypothesis: Parametric and Non – parametric Tests – Standard Test of Hypothesis: ‘Z’ test, ‘t’ test, ‘F’ test and ANOVA, Chi square test – Index Numbers.

UNIT V

Presenting Results : Written and oral Reports – Stages in drafting written research report – Layout of research report – Footnotes and bibliography.

Reference Books:

1. Hooda R.P., “Statistics for Business and Economics”, Macmillan Publishing House
2. Johnson L.G. (1986) Research Methodology for Economists, (Philosophy and Practice), MacMillan.
3. Krishnaswamy O.R. (1993) Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
4. Lipsey G.R. & Chrystal K.A. (1995) An Introduction to positive Economics/EL/BS/ with Oxford University Press, Madras.
5. C.R. Kothari (1988) Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques - Willey Eastern Ltd., 1988.
6. B.N. Ghosh (1992) Scientific Method and Social Research - Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd., 1992.
7. W.J. Goode and Heete P.K. (1993) Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Sankar W & Lakshmanasamy T. (1993) Methodology of Applied Economics Research, Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.

Subject Title : INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Course Number : 07ECOBC 08

Subject Description:

An introduction to the basic principles of international economics, with emphasis upon the classical and modern theories of international trade, trading problems in developing countries and need for protection of domestic producer.

Goals:

The course goals is to develop the fundamental economic models that explain why countries trade with one another. Theoretical explanation of trade patterns include technological differences, resources differences and competitiveness differences. And another goal is to discuss how government policies influences international trade and how these policies influence special interests within a country as well as between the country.

Objectives:

Students will be aquired basic knowledge about international trade and trade issues. Students will be understand how economic decisions in the international market system are made at the global level. And students will analyse, synthesize and apply the economic principles into the trading activities to solve the trade problem.

Contents:

UNIT I

Modern Theory of International Trade: Heckscher - Ohlin Theorem - International Trade and factor prices - Leon tiff Paradox - Terms of Trade - Factors Affecting Terms of Trade - Gains from Trade.

UNIT II

Theories of Foreign Exchange Rate: Mint par Parity Theory, Purchasing Power Parity Theory - Balance of Payments Theory. Foreign Exchange Rate Policy: Fixed Exchange rate flexible exchange rate - Foreign Exchange Markets: Spot and forward exchange market.

UNIT III

Balance of Payments - Balance of Trade - Disequilibrium in BOP - Methods of correcting Disequilibrium - Free Trade vs Protection - Methods of protection (Tariffs and Quotas), Tariffs: Classification - Impact - non-tariff barriers - Quotas: Types and impact.

UNIT IV

Foreign trade control and EXIM policy - Export promotion: incentives - production assistance - marketing assistance - Export and trading houses - Letter of Credit - Export procedures and Documents - Bill of Lading – Export risk Insurance.

UNIT V

International Financial Institutions: Current International Monetary and Trade Issues - IMF -IBRD - North-South Dialogue - WTO - UNCTAD - Multinational Corporations - Foreign Direct Investments - Foreign Institutional Investments.

Reference Books:

1. Sodersten B. (1985), "International Economics".
2. Sodersten B. (1986), "International Trade - Essays in Theory, North Holland", Amsterdam.
3. Varma M.L (1983), "Foreign Trade Management in India", Vikas, New Delhi.
4. Deepak Nayyar (1976), "India's Export and Import Policies in the 1960's", Cambridge University Press.
5. Haberler.G (1985), " The Theory of International Trade", William Hodge Company, London.
6. Import and Export Policy (1992-1997), Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.
7. Kindleberger C.P. (1976), "International Economics", R.D.Irwin, Homewood.
8. Modwel S.K. and Verma M.L. (1986), "Export Efforts of India", Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.

Subject Title : **MONETARY THEORY AND POLICIES**

Course Number : **07ECOBC 09**

Subject Description:

This subject provides knowledge of different theories of monetary economics. It also studies the nature of money supply.

Goals:

The main objective of this paper is to give the students a good understanding on principles which govern the monetary forces and interaction of these forces in the domestic economy.

Objectives:

To train students on different concepts of monetary theory.

To familiarize the monetary policy of Indian Economy.

To develop a critical study on the money and capital markets

Contents:

UNIT I

Monetary Theories: Concepts - The Role of Money in an Economy - Fisher's Quantity Theory - Cambridge Cash Balance Approach - Keynesian Theory - Modern Quantity Theory: Friedman's Approach - Don patinkin's Integration Theory - Tobin's Portfolio Analysis - Inventory Theory of Money (Baumol).

UNIT II

Theory of Money Supply: High Power Money - Money Multiplier Process-Determinants of Money Multiplier - Factors Affecting H-Reserve Bank Analysis of Money Supply - Credit Creation by Commercial Banks - Banks Balance Sheet - NBFI.

UNIT III

Central Banking System: Role of Central Banks - Development and Promotional Functions - Credit Control Methods - RBI: Role and Functions - Central Banks in UK and USA.

UNIT IV

Monetary Policy: Role of Monetary Policy in Economic Development - Goals, Targets and Indicators of Monetary Policy - Lags in Monetary Policy - Inflation - Chakravorthy and Narasimhan Committee Reports.

UNIT V

Money and Capital Markets: Characteristics of Developed and Undeveloped Money Market - The Indian Money Market - Capital Market: primary and Secondary Market - Stock Exchanges: Role and their Functions - SEBI.

Text Books:

1. Chandler, L.V., Economics of Money and Banking (UBS) Revised Edition.
2. Laidler, David, The Demand for Money (Allied Publishers).

3. Harry G. Johnson, Further Essays in Monetary Economics (Allen & Unwin).
4. Milton Friedman, Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money.
5. Suraj B. Gupta, Monetary Economics, Institutions, Theory and Policy, S. Chnad and Co.
6. Gail E. Makinen, Money, Interest and the Price Level, (Prentice Hall, 1978).

Subject Title : **OPERATIONS RESEARCH**

Course Number : **07ECOBGE 15 (Elective)**

Subject Description:

This paper covers the basic operation research techniques and deals with the application of these techniques in business practices.

Goals:

This paper enable the students to familiarize with operation research techniques and its applications in managerial decision making.

Objectives:

To introduce the students to the basic operation research techniques such as Linear Programming, Game theory, Input – output analysis, PERT and CPM and inventory control that are widely used in decision making.

To enable the students to apply these technique in current business practices and

To make them draw inference based on the numerical results obtained.

Contents:

UNIT I

Meaning and Scope of Operations Research – Characteristics of Operations Research – Models of Operations Research – Various Operations Research Techniques – Limitations of operations Research. Transportation Model: Vogels Approximation method – Assignment Model: Hungarian Method.

UNIT II

Linear Programming: Formulation, Solution to LPP: Graphical and Simplex Method (Inequality Constraints only) – Transformation Primal into Dual and its Economic Interpretation.

UNIT III

Theory of Games: Two Person Zero – Sum Game – Minimax and Maximin – Strategies: Dominant strategies – Mixed strategies – Solution for Game Theory by LPP.

UNIT IV

Input – Output analysis: Assumptions – Leontief's Static and Dynamic Model – limitations, Importance and Application of the Analysis.

UNIT V

Introduction to Network Analysis – PERT and CPM – Drawing the Network – Critical Path – Float & Slack – Time – Cost trade off – Resource allocation & scheduling.

Inventory control – Classification – Cost consideration – EOQ – inventory control Systems – lot Size Models – Reorder Point models – Economic Lot Size Models – Optimal Policy for inventory.

Reference Books:

1. Alpa C, Chiang, **Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics**, 3e, McGraw Hill, New York.
2. Baumol, W (1964), **Economic Theory and Operations Analysis**, 4e Prentice Hall, Englewood, Cliffs, New Jersey
3. Paul Loomba – **Linear Programming**, Tata McGraw - Hill Company Limited, New Delhi
4. Hadley, G. **Linear Programming**, Addison Wesley.
5. Jerome D Weisk & Ferdinand Levy, **A Management Guide to PERT / CPM**, Prentice Hall of India, 1978.

Subject Title : **ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS**

Course Number : **07ECOGS 18 (Supportive)**

Subject Description:

This course is primarily aim at introducing the principles of public finance and related issues.

Goals:

To impart basic theoretical skills of financial functions to manage emerging trends in the market.

Objectives:

To understand the role of government under different economic systems.

To equip students on issues related to taxation and public expenditure

To gain knowledge on budget and fiscal policy.

Contents:

UNIT I

The objective of this paper is to give exposure to the student on the role and functions of a government in a modern economy. The government plays different roles and performs varied functions which are different from earlier societies. In this context the public financial functions of the government need to be understood by a student, by studying the relevant theory and empirical analysis.

UNIT II

Role of government in managing the economy under different economic systems - Social Welfare Function . Theory of Public goods. Problems in Allocation of Resources.

UNIT III

Public Expenditure: Structure and Growth of Public Expenditure - Criteria for public investment - Income Redistribution - Expenditure Programmes for the poor.

UNIT IV

Taxation : Theories of Taxation - Benefit and ability-to-pay approaches - Indian Direct and Indirect Taxes - Tax reforms since 1975 - Evaluation of Tax Reforms -Taxation Incidence and alternative concepts of Incidence.

UNIT V

Budget - Deficit Budgeting - Types of Deficits - Performance of Public Sectors - Enterprises - Administered Pricing - Public Debt.

Fiscal Policy - Role of Fiscal Policy in India - Principles of Fiscal federalism in India - Local Finance.

Reference Books:

- 1.B.P.Thiagi, "Public Finance".
- 2.S.K.Singh, "Public Finance in Developed and Developing Countries".

. DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Subject Title : Developing Information System

Course Number : 07ECOMIS 03

Subject Description:

This subject aims at providing the basic knowledge on developing information system. To enable students to gain knowledge on analysis , implementation, evaluation and maintenance of information system

Goals:

To gain knowledge on developing information system.

Objectives:

To provide skill on system development
To understand the pitfall in MIS development

Contents:

Unit – I

Introduction to developing information system - System Development Life Cycle- Other models of SDLC.

Unit –II

System Analysis – definition – approaches - requirement -Understanding transaction oriented and decision oriented system – information gathering – structured analysis.

Unit-III

System design - objectives - types - design activities - system testing.

Unit-IV

System implementation - evaluation - maintenance of information system - Pitfalls in MIS Development.

Unit-V

Information Resources Management - Principles - objectives - functional components Of IRM.

Reference:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| L M Prasad & Usha Prasad | - | Management information systems |
| A K Gupta | - | Management information systems |
| P Mohan | - | Management information systems |
| Khushdeep Dharni | - | Management information systems |

Subject Title : **ECONOMICS OF FARM BUSINESS**

Course Number : **07ECOBC 10**

Subject Description:

This course will enable the students to acquire advanced knowledge as to how agricultural practices facilitate the economic growth and development in developing nations.

Goals:

This paper explains the economic principles applied in management of farm. It also helps them to understand the Indian Economic background under which farm operates.

Objectives:

- To familiarize typical farm management decisions.
- To provide strong knowledge base on Indian farm management system.
- To develop a critical study on principles of Farm Management marketing and agricultural trade.

Contents:

UNIT I

Meaning and scope of Farm management –Importance of the subject of farm management in India – Typical Farm Management decisions.

Principles of Farm Management: Principles involved in farm Management decisions: Principle of variable proportion; Cost principle; Principles of factor substitution; Law of equimarginal return; Opportunity cost principle; principle of combining enterprises; principle of comparative advantage; time comparison principle.

UNIT II

Farm Resources: Green revolution - Agriculture inputs: fertilizers and Plant Protection, Irrigation and Farm Mechanization - Shifts in Production function – Concept of agricultural labourer – growth, causes of growth conditions and problems of agricultural labourers and measures taken.

UNIT III

Capital and Credit: Role of Capital in Agriculture - Sources of Capital - Need for Agricultural Credit - Classification of Agricultural Credit - Source of Agricultural Credit: Non-institutional and institutional – crop insurance - Capital formation in agriculture sector.

UNIT IV

Marketing: Functions of marketing - Characteristics of Agricultural produce – Defecting in marketing of Agricultural produce in India – Measures taken by Government – Regulated markets – Co-operative marketing – Marketed and marketable samples, marketing costs and margin – marketing efficiency

UNIT V

Cost and Prices: Concept of cost – categories of cost – opportunity cost - Need for and Objectives of Agricultural Price Policy - Instruments of Agricultural Price Policy in India: Supports, Procurement and issue Prices - Public Distribution – Buffer stock. Agricultural price fixation in India.

Agricultural Trade: Agricultural Trade and balance of payment with special reference to agricultural commodities. WTO and its impact on agriculture sector.

REFERENCES:

1. S.S.Johl and Kapur – Fundamentals of Farm Business Management, Kalyani Publishers.
2. A.N.Sharma and V.K.Sharma:- Elements of Farm Mngement, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd
3. Sadhu and Singh - Fundamentals of Agriculture Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
4. Earl.O.Heady - Economics of Agricultural Production & resources use, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
5. Rudder Datt and K P M Sundaram- Indian Economy, S.Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.

Subject Title : INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY THEORY AND MEASUREMENT

Course Number : 07ECOBC 11

Subject Description:

This paper covers the basic concepts of productivity, various productivity measurements, Theory of production Functions and numerical measurement of elasticities.

Goals:

This course aims at providing an in-depth knowledge on the need, significance, measurement and use of various industrial productivity concepts. The scope also intends to develop skills to monitor and manage enterprises at optimal levels of industrial productivity.

Objectives:

To introduce to the students the various concepts of Productivity.

To enable the students to measure productivity numerically using mathematical and econometric techniques.

To make students to draw inferences based on the numerical measurements.

Contents:

Basic concepts of productivity: Production and Productivity - Concept of partial productivity, Organisational productivity, Relative productivity, Departmental productivity - Activity organisation and productivity management.

Productivity indexes of firms: Market performance index - Material productivity indexes - Shop floor performance indexes - Methods of data recording for productivity measurement: Labour productivity - Machine productivity - Materials productivity - Energy productivity.

Theory of production function: Cobb-Douglas - Constant Elasticity of Substitution - Variable Elasticity substitution - Features of production function.

Measurement of production function variables for Time-series and cross section data - Estimation of production function coefficients - Statistical testings of estimates.

Concept of Total Factor Productivity Index - Methods of Estimation: Kendrick - Solow - Divisia - Economic significance of inter-regional and inter-industry variations in TFPG - estimates:

Reference Books:

- 1.Sanhey.S.C. (1991) Productivity Management: Concepts and Techniques, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 2.Albert N.Link (1987) Technical Change and Productivity Growth, Harwood Academic Publishers, London.
- 3.Heathfield.F.D. (1987) An Introduction to Cost and Production Functions. Macmillon Education, & Soren Wibe London.
- 4.Berry G.C. (1962) Measurement of Production and Productivity Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
- 5.Brahmananda P.R. (1982) Productivity in the Indian Economy:Raising Inputs for Falling output, Maimalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 6.Intribgator D.M. (1980) Econometric Models, Techniques and Applications to Firms, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 7.Golden B.N. (1986) Productivity Growth in Indian Industry, Allied Publishers Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi.

. DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Subject Title : Information Technology

Course Number : 07ECOMIS 04

Subject Description:

This subject aims at providing the basic knowledge on information technology.

To enable students to gain knowledge on use of hardware, software, services and Supporting infrastructure to manage and deliver information using voice, data and video.

Goals:

To gain knowledge on the information revolution.

Objectives:

To provide skill on concepts of computers.

To understand the recent trend in IT.

Contents:

Unit – I

Information Technology - concept - functions - role - relationship between Organization and IT - impact - implications.

Unit –II

Computer hardware - basics of data representation - types of computers - Components of computers - factors to buy a personal computers.

Unit –III

Computer software - programming languages - Classification of software.

Unit -IV

Contemporary applications of Information Technology - E – mail , E-commerce, E-trading , E-banking , E-governance, E- data interchange, on-line information services and multimedia.

Unit-V

Recent trends in Information Technology - WWW - Blue Tooth Technology – Set-Top Boxes Wireless Local Area Network - Internet Telephony - DTH -Electronic Re-usable Paper - Internet Printing Protocol - Personal Digital Assistant - Voice over internet Telephony.

References :

- R.Sarvana kumar , R.Parameswaran & T.Jayalakshmi - A Textbook of Information Technology
L M Prasad & Usha Prasad - Management information systems
A K Gupta - Management information systems

Subject Title : INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY

Course Number: 07ECO GS 19

Subject Description:

This course provides the foundation for the nature of Indian Economy. This subject is aimed at introducing the characteristics of Indian Economy, National Income and determinants of Economic Development.

Goals: To enable the students to learn the basic features of Indian Economy.

Objectives: Students who complete this course will be able to understand the developmental aspect of Indian Economy and the problems facing by the India.

Contents:

Methods of measuring National Income (Income, output and expenditure method)-India as a Developing Economy – Basic characteristics of Indian Economy -Concepts of National Income: GNP, NNP, PI,NI,DPI-National Income Estimates in India.-

Natural resources in the process of Economic Development: land-forest-water-fisheries, mineral resources in India.

Income distribution and inequalities in India- the concept of poverty – causes of poverty failure to eradicate poverty – poverty eradication programmes. Budget: meaning- Revenue and Capital budget.

The place of agriculture in the national economy- Green Revolution- food Security- Sickness of industries- prevention of industrial sickness and state policy- functions of RBI.

The foreign trade of India – importance of foreign trade for developing economy – India’s balance of payment crisis – Special Economic Zone (SEZ)- impact of WTO on various aspects of Indian Economy.

References:

1. Dutt. R. and K.P.M. Sundaram : Indian Economy, S. Chand and Co, New Delhi.
2. Agarwal. A.N. : Indian Economy, Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi.
3. Srinivas Y. Thakur : Indian Economic Development, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
4. Government of India, Economic Survey, (various years).

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
First Semester
BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Managerial Economics.
2. Elasticity of demand.
3. Law of diminishing returns.
4. Opportunity cost.
5. Quasi-rent.

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Price and demand have positive relationship.
7. The principle of marginal rate of substitution is based on production function where two factors can be substituted in variable proportions in such a way as to produce a constant level of output.
8. The short-run is a period which allows changes in the fixed equipment.
9. Under monopoly the price is set above marginal cost.
10. Strong bargaining power of labour in relation to the employer leads to exploitation of labour.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Expansion of business is an _____ factor over which the management has control.
12. Law of demand does not apply to _____ goods.
13. An isoquant is a curve on which the various combinations of labour and _____ show the same output.
14. _____ costs do not change with the change in business activities.
15. Oligopoly is a market situation with a _____ sellers.

Match the following:

16. Law of diminishing returns (a) Oligopoly
17. Overhead costs (b) Ricardo

18. Price leadership (c) Fisher
19. Differential rent (d) Marshall
20. Time preference theory of interest (e) Explicit cost

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

21. (a) Describe how managerial economics is related to other subjects.
Or
(b) Write down the characteristics of managerial economics.
22. (a) Write a note on income elasticity of demand.
Or
(b) Bring out the causes of internal economics.
23. (a) Give an account of the characteristics of Long-run cost curves.
Or
(b) Write the features of Perfect Competition.
24. (a) Explain the conditions of Price discrimination.
Or
(b) Write down the assumptions of Ricardian theory of rent.
25. (a) Narrate the factors governing liquidity preference.
Or
(b) Write a note on risk-bearing theory of profit.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. Examine the determinants of demand.
27. Explain how price is determined under monopoly.
28. Describe how price and output are determined under monopolistic competition.
29. Write the marginal productivity theory of wages.
30. Explain the classical theory of interest.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
First Semester
Business Economics
ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Economic development
2. Marginal efficiency of capital
3. Dualistic economy
4. Mixed economy
5. Privatisation

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Physical quality of life index is based on infant mortality, life expectancy and basic literacy.
7. If population outstrips the means of subsistence, positive checks are bound to apply.
8. Under balanced growth strategy, investment is made in some leading and active sectors only.
9. Multinational corporations through transfer of technology control increase the level of output and employment within the recipient country.
10. Private foreign capital in the form of loans is called as direct investment.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Human development index comprises GNP per capita longevity and _____.
12. Ricardian growth model emphasized the limits to growth imposed by the ultimate scarcity of _____.
13. Cumulative causation theory proves that market mechanism will _____ inequalities between regions.
14. Mahalanobis growth model adopted in the _____ plan.

Match the following:

16. Vicious circle of poverty (a) Poverty Eradication
17. Big push theory (b) Nurkse

18. Unbalanced growth (c) WTO
19. Food for work (d) Rosenstein Rodan
20. Uruguay Round (e) Hirschman

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

21. (a) Write a note on vicious circle of poverty.
Or
Write down the types of innovation as given by Schumpeter.
22. (a) Explain the Big push theory.
Or
(b) Describe Joan Robinson's model of capital accumulation.
23. (a) Explain the term warranted rate of growth.
Or
Narrate the characteristics of disguised unemployment.
24. (a) Give a brief note on the need for foreign capital.
Or
(b) Write a note on indicative planning.
25. (a) Bring out the features of the New Economic policy of 1991.
Or
(b) Put forth the case for globalization.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. Write down the determinants of economic development.
27. Give a brief note on the Rostow's stages of economic growth.
28. Write down the characteristics of Indian economy.
29. Examine the impact of multinational corporations on the economy.
30. Bring out the impact of liberal foreign trade on the economy.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
First Semester
Business Economics

QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR MANAGERIAL DECISIONS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x ½ = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Set.
2. Function.
3. Differentiation.
4. Production Function.
5. Matrix.

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. The objects that make up a set are called the elements of the set.
7. The equivalent expression for function is mapping.
8. Marginal analysis is closely related to mathematical technique known as differential calculus.
9. An output is a good and service that goes into the process of production.
10. A matrix in which the number of rows is equal to the number of columns is known as scalar matrix.

Fill in the blanks:

11. The union of two sets A and B is the set consisting of all elements which belong to either A or _____ or _____.
12. A function expressed directly in terms of the dependent variable is said to be an _____ function.
13. A linear cost function is expressed as _____.
14. CES production function is expressed as _____.
15. The trace of a square matrix is the sum of its _____ elements.

Match the following:

16. Any set has no element (a) Matrix
17. Dependent variable increases with an increase in the independent variable (b) Leontief function
18. Differentiating Y with respect to X (c) Void set
19. Fixed proportion production function (d) $\frac{dy}{dx}$
20. Input-output Analysis (e) Monotone function

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

21. (a) Write down all the subsets of the set $B = (6, 8, 11)$

Or

- (b) Given $A = \{2, 3\}$, $B = \{4, 5\}$ $C = \{5, 6\}$ find
 $A \times (B \cup C)$, $A \times (B \cap C)$, $(A \times B) \cup (B \times C)$.

22. (a) Find the behaviour of $\frac{1}{x}$ as $x \rightarrow 0$ from the left hand side as well as from the right hand side.

or

- (b) Evaluate the following limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{5x^2 - 11x + 2}$$

23. (a) Discuss the rules of differentiation.

Or

- (b) Find out the derivatives of the following with respect to x . $7x^4 + 3x^3 - 9x + 5$

24. (a) Explain the Eulers Theorem.

Or

- (b) Explain the Law of Variable Proportions.

25. (a) Classify the following matrices:

(i)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(iii) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(iv) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

or

$$(b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 9 \\ 6 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (i) Write down the order of matrices A and B.
(ii) Write down the order of product AB.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)
Answer any THREE questions

26. In a survey of 1000 customers the number of people that buy various grades of coffee seeds were found to be as follows:
A grade only : 180; A Grade but not B grade : 230
A grade and C grade : 80; A grade : 260
C grade : 480; C grade and B grade : 80
None of the above : 240
(a) How many buy B grade coffee seeds?
How many buy C grade if and only if they do not buy B grade?
How many buy C and B grades, but not the A grade?
27. Write a critical note on different types of function which are useful in calculus.
28. Explain the properties of Cobb-Douglous production function.
29. Solve for x, y and z from the following sets of equations.
 $x - 2y + 3z = 1$

$$3x - y + 4z = 3$$

$$2x + y - 2z = -1.$$

30. The short run cost function is given as

$$TC = 200 + 5Q + 2Q^2.$$

Find out the optimum output.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
First Semester
Business Economics
Elective – INDIAN ECONOMY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. National Income
2. Mixed Economy
3. Balance of payments on current account
4. Human development index
5. Infrastructure Development

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. New classification of industries was done in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.
7. Prior to 1947, there was virtually no "Public Sector" in the Indian economy.
8. Development expenditure refers to spending not on social and community services.
9. In India Agriculture is carried on the subsistence basis.
10. In India economic reforms are introduced during 2000-2001.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Prime Minister _____ set up the Planning Commission in 1950.
12. Export promotion in India is done by _____ corporation.
13. _____ Tax is the main source of revenue for state governments.
14. In recent years, Finance Ministry has introduced one more concept of deficit known as _____.
15. The share of _____ sector has gone down from 57 per cent in GDP in 1950-51 to 23 per cent in 2001-02.

Match the following:

16. Gross domestic capital formation (a) Education

17. Social sector (b) Gross domestic saving
18. Deficit financing (c) TRIMS
19. WTO (d) Communication
20. Tertiary sector (e) Fiscal deficit

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

21. (a) Write a note on import substitution.

Or

(b) List out the economic factors which determine the economic development.

22. (a) What are the five series in national income estimate in the post-independence period?

Or

(b) What are the five series in national income estimate in the post-independence period?

23. (a) State the general objectives of Indian planning.

Or

(b) List out the limitations of the private sector.

24. (a) State non-tax revenue of state governments in India.

Or

(b) What are the evil effects of deficit financing?

25. (a) Bring out TRIMS and its impact on India.

Or

(b) Give the major trade reforms under India's foreign trade policy of 1991.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. Explain the major issues of development in India.
27. Give the summary of various estimates of poverty.
28. Review the achievements of planning in India.
29. Explain the sources of revenues of the central government.
30. Explain the salient features of India's foreign trade since Independence.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
First Semester
Business Economics
Diploma: MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
Paper I: BUSINESS INFORMATION AND DATA BASE SYSTEM

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (10 x = 10 marks)
Answer ALL the questions
All questions carry equal marks

Choose the correct answer.

1. A collection of information through the library report is know as
 - a) Planning information
 - b) Control information
 - c) Knowledge information
 - d) Operational information

2. A measure of communications line speed
 - a) Bit
 - b) BPS
 - c) BASIC
 - d) None of the above

3. Gigabyte is equal to
 - a) 100 megabytes
 - b) 1,000 megabytes
 - c) 10,000 megabytes
 - d) 10 megabytes

4. An operating system initially developed by Bill labs are known as
 - a) UNIX
 - b) RAM
 - c) RISC
 - d) E-Commerce

5. Informations gathered from different company at given point of time is known
 - a) Time series data
 - b) Panel data
 - c) Cross section data
 - d) None of the above

State whether the following statements are “True or False” :

6. The main objective of a private business enterprises is welfare.
7. When an information does not add anything to change the decision, then the value of an information is ω .
8. An information required for conducting administration and management function is known as organizational information.
9. Information performing to knowledge is used by top management.

10. Operational management normally deals the uncertainty level is low.

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

11. a) Explain the scope of business information system
(or)
b) What are the information system activity?
12. a) What do you mean by competitive advantage?
(or)
b) What are the uses of information system?
13. a) distinguish between effectiveness and efficiency?
(or)
b) Write short note on Resource planning g system?
14. a) State the main types of database.
(or)
b) What do you mean by data mining?
- 15 a) How communication channels will be useful for business decision?
(or)
b) What are the functions of Business?

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

- 16 a) Examine the meaning and evolution f Business Information System.
17. a) Explain the different types of information system
18. a) Critically evaluate data base management approach
19. a) Explain the role of internet in business management
20. a) What is the difference between data file, data bank and database?

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
First Semester
Business Economics
BASIC ECONOMICS

Time : Two hours

Maximum : 30 marks

PART A – (10 x 0.5 = 5 marks)
All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Product differentiation.
2. Oligopoly.

State whether the following statements are True or False:

3. If the stock of money continues to increase, its marginal utility will certainly decline and fall to zero or become negative.
4. There is no need of an average fixed cost curve in the long run.

Fill in the blanks:

5. Other things being equal, the demand for necessities is _____ elastic than the demand for comforts and luxuries.
6. The average cost curve is _____ shaped.
7. The firm is in equilibrium when its marginal revenue is equal to _____.

Choose the best answer:

8. For inferior goods the income elasticity of demand is
(a) Zero (b) Low
(c) Negative (d) High
9. Demerit of state enterprise
(a) Low level of efficiency (b) Lack of economic motive
(c) Red tapism (d) All the above
10. Price leadership, as an important form of price fixation, is found in
(a) Monopoly (b) Oligopoly
(c) Perfect competition (d) Monopolistic competition

PART B – (5 x 2 = 10 marks)
Answer ALL questions

11. (a) Distinguish between micro economics and macro economics.
Or
(b) Explain the relationship between economics and other social sciences.
12. (a) State and explain the law of equimarginal utility.
Or
(b) Critically analyse the theory of consumer's surplus.
13. (a) State the law of supply and explain the determinants of supply.
Or
(b) Explain elasticity of demand. What are the factors influencing the elasticity of demand?
14. (a) Describe the economies of scale.
Or
(b) Distinguish between individual proprietorship and partnership.
15. (a) Explain the determination of price and output under monopoly.
Or
(b) What are the characteristics of monopolistic competition? Explain the equilibrium of the firm under monopolistic competition.

PART C – (3 x 5 = 15 marks)
Answer any THREE questions

16. Explain indifference curve and illustrate consumer's equilibrium.
17. State and explain the law of diminishing returns.
18. Critically analyse Malthusian theory of population.
19. Bring out the main features of a joint stock company.
20. What are the features of perfect competition? Explain the equilibrium of the firm and industry under perfect competition.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Second Semester
Business Economics
MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY AND POLICIES

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

Define the Following:

1. Gross National Product
2. Aggregate Supply
3. Propensity to Consume
4. Marginal Efficiency of Capital
5. Effective Demand

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Personal Income is the sum of all incomes actually received by all individuals or households during a given year.
7. Investment depends upon marginal efficiency of capital and rate of interest.
8. The accelerator principle is given by J.M.Keynes.
9. The IS-LM curve model emphasizes the interaction between the goods and money markets.
10. According to Keynes full employment exist when unemployment is zero.

Fill in the blanks:

11. The concept of multiplier was first of all developed by _____ in the early 1930's.
12. According to Classical Economists unemployment could be overcome through _____.
13. Keynesian multiplier is operative in _____ economics.
14. The slope of consumption function represents _____.
15. Estimation of National Income in India is prepared by _____.

Match the following:

16. Friedman (a) Net National Product

17. Foreign Trade multiplier (b) National Income
18. National Income at Factor cost (c) Import function
19. Employment multiplier (d) K.F.Khan
20. National Income at Market Prices (e) Theory of adoptive expectations

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

21. (a) Explain the concepts of Gross Domestic Product and Net National Product.
Or
(b) Explain the trends in National Income in India during the last two decades.
22. (a) Briefly explain the classical views on saving-investment equality.
Or
(b) State and criticize Say's law of markets.
23. (a) What are the factors influencing consumption function?
Or
(b) Explain the importance of multiplier in economic analysis.
24. (a) "Investment is a function of marginal efficiency of capital" – Explain.
Or
(b) Explain the factors affecting investment.
25. (a) With the help of diagram explain the derivation of IS curve.
Or
(b) What is Rational Expectations? State its impact on economic polich.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. Explain the income and expenditure methods of estimating National Income.
27. Give a brief outline of the Keynesian theory of Employment.
28. What is foreign trade multiplier? Explain how it works.
29. Explain Acceleration Principle.
30. Explain briefly how the interaction of multiplier and accelerator produces cyclical fluctuations in the economy.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Second Semester
Business Economics
PUBLIC FINANCE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x ½ = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Socialism
2. Developmental public expenditure
3. Ability to pay theory of taxation
4. Programming and performance budgeting
5. Fiscal deficit

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Social welfare function consists of a set of value judgements in order to determine which of the alternative situations is socially most desirable.
7. Reduction in the cost of public services is the cause for increase in public expenditure.
8. Progressive taxation is economical and equitable.
9. When total receipts of the government is less than the total expenditure it is named as revenue deficit.
10. Fiscal policy in developing countries aims to help build-up light industries.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Market failure _____ state intervention.
12. Expenditure on social services is regarded as _____ investment.
13. A heavy income tax may _____ incentive and enterprise.
14. Budgetary deficit is called as _____ financing by the Government of India.
15. The government can achieve social justice by giving subsidies and concessions to the _____ income groups.

Match the following:

16. Pareto criterion (a) Tax reforms
17. Public expenditure on power projects (b) Resource mobilization

18. Zhelliah committee (c) Unproductive public debt
19. Loans raised for war (d) Social welfare
20. Deficit financing (e) Economic overheads

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

21. (a) What are externalities?

Or

- (b) What are public goods?

22. (a) Explain the need for public expenditure on health care.

Or

- (b) Write a note on human capital.

23. (a) Differentiate real and money burden of a tax.

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of incidence of a tax.

24. (a) Write down the problems to be tackled in federal finance.

Or

- (b) Bring out the "methods of debt redemption".

25. (a) Distinguish between finance commission and planning commission.

Or

- (b) Describe the federal structure of India.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

All questions carry equal marks.

26. Critically analyze the role of public finance in the modern economy.
27. Write down the merits of indirect tax.
28. Examine the causes for increase in public debt.
29. Explain the features of mixed economy.
30. Describe the role of fiscal policy in India.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Second Semester
Business Economics
ECONOMETRICS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x ½ = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Null Hypothesis.
2. Unbiased Estimator.
3. Serial Correlation.
4. Type – I Error
5. Measurement of Technical Change.

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. The assumption that the explanatory variables in a regression model are not perfectly linearly correlated is a stochastic assumption.
7. The Two-stage Least squares method is a Single equation technique.
8. ANOVA technique is conceptually the same as Regression Analysis.
9. Multicollinearity problem can be located with multiple correlation coefficients.
10. Indirect Least Squares estimator does not inherit all the asymptotic properties of the reduced form estimators.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Two distinguished branches of econometrics are _____ econometrics.
12. An unbiased estimate of σ^2_u , the true variance of u_i can be obtained from the expression _____.
13. Durbin has suggested _____ method for estimating ρ , which is applicable for any order of autoregressive scheme.
14. The reduced form method is also known as _____.
15. The estimated Cobb-Douglas production function $Q = e^{13.3} L_i^{0.67} K_i^{0.33}$ exhibits _____ returns to scale.

Match the following:

16. Auto Correlation (a) Reduced Form Method
17. Qualitative variables (b) Y / \sqrt{X}

18. Heteroscedasticity (c) Dummy Variable Regression
19. Structural Equation System (d) Koyck Solution
20. Multicollinearity (e) Generalized Difference Equation

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

21. (a) State the uses of correlation analysis in economics.

Or

(b) Derive OLS estimates for the Model $Y_i = a + bX_i$.

22. (a) State the assumptions of the General Linear regression model.

Or

(b) Write expressions for R^2 and $\overline{R^2}$ for a three variable Linear Regression Model.

23. (a) Explain briefly any two tests for homoscedasticity.

Or

(b) State the possible sources of autocorrelation.

24. (a) What are the solution to the Simultaneous equation bias.

Or

(b) Explain the concepts of 'under identification' and 'over identification'.

25. (a) Explain the concepts of Consumption function and Cost function.

Or

Prove that Cobb-Douglas production function satisfies Euler's Theorem.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. Elucidate the methodology of econometric research.
27. Explain the properties of classical least square estimates.
28. What are the causes and consequences of heteroscedasticity?
29. Identify the equations of the following structural model,

$$y_1 = 3y_2 - 2x_1 + x_2 + y_1$$

$$y_2 = y_3 + x_3 + u_2$$

$$y_3 = y_1 - y_2 = 2x_3 + u_3$$

Where y's are the endogenous variables and the x's are the predetermined variables.

30. Illustrate the importance of lagged variables in economics.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Second Semester
Business Economics

***Elective* : ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x ½ = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

I. Define the following

1. Public good
2. Market failure.
3. Pollution
4. Material balance
5. Externalities

II. State whether the following statements are True or False

6. “Land pollution is caused by disposal of solid waste, refuse from domestic, industrial and agricultural waste”
7. “Conventional energy resources cause environmental pollution”
8. Sustainable allocation of natural resources is efficient over time”.
9. “Pollution costs are mainly opportunity costs or real costs.
10. Environment belongs to cost

III Fill in the blanks

11. Air pollution (prevention and control) Act was introduced
12. Increases in CO₂ green house gas, may enhance the earth’s natural green house effect and thus increases
- 13 places the human beings at the center its value of ecosystem.
14. Natural resource carryings zero price means.....
15. Stockholm conference

IV Match the following

- 16 Pollution prevention cost - 1980

17. Pollution damage cost results damage to society -Pollution not prevented
18. Welfare damage cost -1974
19. Water act (prevention & control of pollution) -Elimination of pollution
20 Forest conservation Act -Abatement cost

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

21. a) What are the relationship between economics and environment?
(Or)
b) Define 'green house effect' and explain its impact on environment
22. a) Write a short note on: conservation s of natural resources.
(Or)
b) State the disadvantage of urbanization.
23. a) What are the benefits availed by the poor from the forest resources?
(Or)
b) Distinguish between capitalist and socialist views on environmental problems
24. a) What are the sources of water, air pollution and its effects?
(Or)
b) Bring out the environmental cost of economic growth?
25. a) What is the difference between the regulation and effluent fees?
(Or)
b) What are the environmental law and protection in India?

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. Should there be a Trade-off between economic development and environmental resource.
27. Discuss the various sources of energy under use in India and their effects on environment.
28. What do you understand by limits to growth?
29. Discuss the environmental issues in developing and developed nations.
30. Briefly explain cost-benefit analysis in controlling pollution

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Second Semester
Business Economics
DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
Paper II: INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (10 x = 10 marks)
Answer ALL the questions
All questions carry equal marks

Choose the correct answer.

1. Management is described as
a) an activity b) a process c) a group of people d) all the above
2. The management information systems working in an organization are classified in to (or) based on
a) Type of decisions b) Functional diciline
c) Organisational level d) All the above
3. K W S stands for
a) Knowledge work system b) kilo walt per second
c) Knowledge weak system d) None of the above.
4. The management decisions are
a) Programmed, semi-programmed and non – programmed b) Programmed
c) Semi-programmed d) None.
5. E-business strategies are
a) Extending the Enterprise b) Reducing costs
c) Trust & privacy d) all the above.

State whealther the following statements are “True or False”

6. “Management is what a manager does” - Lousis Allen
7. Strategic level of management is concerned with short term planning and the responsibility of the low level of management.
8. Use of e-mail is a part of office automation system.
9. Information system is an organization is classified with the management focus.

10. E-Business is about using internet technologies to transform the way key business processes are performed.

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

11. a) Define management.

Or

b) What is organizational pyramid?

12. a) What are the factors supporting ever increasing in indispensability of MIS in a business organisation.

Or

b) Briefly explain E-Business organisation.

13. a) What are the various information system available in an organisation particularly for the managers?

Or

b) What is sector books?

14. a) Write a short note on Information system Architecture.

Or

b) How do you organize the IS staff?

15. a) Differentiate centralized and decentralized E-Business.

Or

b) How do you manage the End user's services.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

16. Discuss the nature and importance of management.

17. Describe the nature of management work?

18. Draw a schematic diagram for a information system?

19. What are the challenges faced by the IS managers & line managers.

20. Give an idea about Information centre.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Second Semester
Business Economics

Supportive-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA

Time : Two hours

Maximum : 30 marks

PART A – (10 x 0.5 = 5 marks)
All questions carry equal marks

I. Define the following

1. Green Revolution
2. Agricultural Market

II. State whether the following statements are *True or False*

3. Land Development Banks play a crucial role in the provision of Investment credit for Agriculture.
4. Ceiling on Landholding can be used to improve the plight of agriculture labour.

III Fill in the blanks

5. Changes in farm machineries contributed tothe productivity in agriculture
6. Ration shops offer goods atprice fixed by the government.
7. When a person derives his main earnings by doing some agricultural work is called on.....

IV Choose the best answer

8. The level of Agricultural output of a particular commodity depends upon the Quantities of input used such as
 - a. Area under food grains
 - b. Fertilizer consumption
 - c. Area under HYVs
 - d. All the above
9. Which is the important changes caused by land reforms

- a. Fixation of Product prices
- b. Owner cultivation Vs Tenancy cultivation
- c. Increase in Food grain output
- d. Supply of consumption goods

10. The main economic benefits of Green Revolution

- a. Increase in Marketed surplus
- b. Rural development
- c. Saving of Foreign exchange
- d. All the above

PART B – (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions

11. (a) What are the relationships between agriculture and Non-agriculture sectors?

(OR)

(b) Bring out the salient features of Indian Agriculture

12. (a) Explain the Agriculture development in India

(OR)

(b) Explain the Fragmentation of land holding in India

13. a) What are the factors responsible for Green revolution

(OR)

(b) What are the instruments of Agricultural Price policy in India

14. a) What are the sources of Agricultural Finance

(OR)

(b) What are causes of Rural Indebtedness?

15. a) Write a note on “Corporate Marketing”

(OR)

(b) What are the difference between Market and Marketed surplus

PART C – (3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

16. Discuss the importance of Agriculture in the Indian Economy

17. Examine the Indian Economy before and after land reforms period

18. Discuss the merits and Demerits of Public distribution systems

19. What are the defects in marketing agricultural produce

20. Distinguish the causes for the growth of agricultural labour market.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Third Semester
Business Economics
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Research problem.
2. Hypothesis.
3. Probability.
4. Dispersion.
5. Foot notes.

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Descriptive research explains the cause and effect relationship.
7. Pilot survey is a sort of preliminary survey.
8. Content analysis consists of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books and magazines.
9. The term 'variance' was first coined by Prof. R.A. Fisher.
10. Chi-square distribution is non-symmetrical and all the values are negative.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Hypothesis-testing research are generally known as _____ studies.
12. A set of objects is technically called as _____.
13. Precision of sampling plan is called the measurement of _____.
14. The sign test is one of the easiest _____.
15. The popular report is one which gives emphasis on _____.

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 16. Schedule | (a) Original data |
| 17. Questionnaire | (b) Published data |

18. Historical data (c) Enumerators method
19. Secondary data (d) Mailed method
20. Primary data (e) Manuscripts

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

21. (a) How to formulate research problem?
Or
(b) Explain the meaning and significance of research design.
22. (a) Distinguish between schedule and questionnaire.
Or
(b) Explain the stratified random sampling method.
23. (a) Discuss the merits and demerits of various measures of averages.
Or
(b) Explain the various relative methods of dispersion.
24. (a) Discuss the properties of normal distribution.
Or
(b) What is a *t*-test? When it is used and for what purpose?
25. (a) Distinguish between written and oral reports.
Or
(b) Explain the layout of research report.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. What do you mean by research? Discuss various types of research.
27. What are the sources of data? Discuss the methods of collecting primary data.
28. Define standard deviation. Discuss the role of standard error in testing of hypothesis.
29. Explain the significance of research report and narrate the various steps involved in writing such a report.
30. What is bibliography? Discuss its importance in context of research report.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Third Semester
Business Economics
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x ½ = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

I. Define the Following:

1. Devaluation
2. Foreign trade multiplier
3. Flexible exchange rate
4. Euro-Dollar
5. Special Drawing Rights

II. State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Heckschar-Ohlin theorem is also known as factor proportions theorem.
7. the ratio between index values of quantity of imports and exports is known as net barter terms of trade.
8. Ragnar Nurske attributed 1920's fluctuations in exchange rates to speculation.
9. Absorptions approach to devaluation is macroeconomic approach.
10. World Bank extends finance to correct deficit in Balance of Payments.

III. Fill in the blanks:

11. _____ is associated with imitation gap or technological gap theory.
12. Kenen examined the role of _____ in international trade
13. Theory of unequal exchange in trade was propounded by _____
14. _____ proved the proposition that free trade is superior to no trade.
15. The elasticity approach to Balance of Payments is associated with the _____ condition.

IV. Match the following:

16. Samuelson (a) Theorem of effects of factor endowments changes on trade.
17. Heckschar-Ohlin (b) Availability and influences on the commodity composition of trade.

18. Rybczynski (c) Factor-price equalization theorem.
19. Leontief (d) Two-By-Two-By-Two model.
20. Irving B Kravis (e) U.S. exported labour intensive goods and imported capital intensive goods.

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

21. (a) Examine the nexus between factor prices and international trade.

Or

(b) Outline the gains from trade.

22. (a) Distinguish between spot and forward exchange markets.

Or

(b) What are the salient features of mint par parity theory?

23. (a) Analyze different methods of protection

Or

(b) Explain various non-tariff barriers.

24. (a) What do you mean by letter of credit?

Or

(b) Elucidate export risk insurance.

25. (a) discuss the role of gold in the scheme of IMF

Or

(b) What did the GATT do for the developing countries?

PART C – (3x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. How do you explain the Leontief Paradox?
27. Elucidate the purchasing power parity theory.
28. Compare and contrast the effects of tariffs and quotas.
29. Examine the salient features of the recent Indian EXIM policy
30. What advantages, in your view, India derives from its membership in WTO?

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Third Semester
Business Economics
MONETARY THEORY AND POLICIES

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Liquid money
2. Velocity of money
3. Monetary standard
4. Galloping inflation
5. Capital Market

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Keynes theory could not be applied to India because of structural problem.
7. Money supply is governed by central bank.
8. Rate of interest is linked to money demand through transaction motive.
9. Supply creates its own demand is advocated by Marshall.
10. General Theory of Employment, interest and money, was written by J.R.Hicks.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Keynes assumed money to be _____.
12. Major commercial banks in India were nationalized in the year _____.
13. Coins are issued by _____.
14. Monetary policy is formulated by _____.
15. Hundred rupees note has the signature of _____.

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16. Cost push inflation | (a) Increase in money supply can't reduce rate of interest |
| 17. Demand pull inflation | (b) Increase in profit |
| 18. Rate of interest is a part of credit control | (c) Decrease in profit |
| 19. Liquidity trap | (d) Very high profit |

20. Hyper inflation (e) Bank rate

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)
Answer ALL questions

21. (a) What are the recommendations of Narasimhan Committee to improve the banking system?

Or

(b) Explain the role of monetary policy in economic development.

22. (a) Distinguish between money market and capital market.

Or

(b) Explain the role and functions of SEBI.

23. (a) What are the determinants of money multiplier?

Or

Explain the objectives and functions of NBFIs.

24. (a) What do you mean by central banking system?

Or

(b) Explain the role and functions of RBI.

25. (a) Explain the role of money in an economy.

Or

(b) Briefly explain Baumol's inventory theory of money.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)
Answer any THREE questions

26. Explain briefly Tobin's portfolio analysis.
27. Describe the developmental and promotional functions of Central Bank of India.
28. Explain money market. Discuss the characteristics of developed and under developed money market.
29. What is meant by high powered money? Explain.
30. Explain the credit control methods adopted by RBI in India.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Third Semester
Business Economics
Diploma: MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
Paper: III - DEVELOPING INFORMATION SYSTEM

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (10 x = 10 marks)
Answer ALL the questions
All questions carry equal marks

Choose the correct answer from the FOUR options given below:

1. SDLC refers to
 - a) Standard development life cycle
 - b) System development life cycle
 - c) System Development life circle
 - d) None of the above
2. System analysis can be defined
 - a) As a problem solving technique that decomposes a system into small pieces
 - b) Providing solution for the situations
 - c) An approach
 - d) All the above
3. System Design can be of two types
 - a) Conceptual and Physical
 - b) Conceptual and Numerical
 - c) Numerical and Physical
 - d) None of the above
4. Quality Assurance includes
 - a) Testing
 - b) Verification and validation
 - c) Certification
 - d) All the above
5. Components of Information resource Management is
 - a) Data processing, Telecommunication, Office automation
 - b) Data processing, Telecommunication
 - c) Data processing, Automation
 - d) None of the above.

State whether the following statements are “True or False”:

6. Prototyping is not an approach for developing information systems.
7. Information gathering acts like lifeblood for successful completion of analysis.
8. After a system is completely designed, it is better to test its functionality before it is installed.
9. GIGO Syndrome refers to GARBAGE INVOICE GARBAGE OUT.
10. Key components for integrating office automation functions are LAN & WAN.

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)
Answer ALL questions

11. a) What is System development?
(or)
b) Define prototyping.
12. a) What do you understand by system analysis?
(or)
b) What are the sources available for gathering information?
13. a) Mention the functional objectives of information system.
(or)
b) What do you mean by System Testing?
14. a) What is system implementation?
(or)
b) Explain system maintenance
15. a) Write short notes Information Resources Management.
(or)
b) What are the objectives of Information resources management?

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)
Answer any THREE questions

16. What is SDLC? Discuss the five phases of SDLC.
17. Explain the major approaches to system analysis.
18. Explain the types of System Design
19. What are the various steps in System Implementation?
20. What are the principles of Information Resource Management?

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Third Semester
Business Economics
ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 30 marks

PART A – (10 x 0.5 = 5 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

1. Define merits goods.
2. Define social goods

State whether the following statements are True or False:

3. Public Finance deals with the income and expenditure of public authorities and private individuals.
4. Operations of public finance have no bearing on private investment and consumption

Fill in the blanks:

5. _____ presented the law of increase in state activity.
6. Tax is a _____ contribution to the state from the citizens.
7. _____ have advanced concentration theory of incidence of tax.

Choose the best answer:

8. One of the following economists did not contribute the benefit theory of taxation.
(a) Bowen (b) Lindahl
(c) Hansen (d) Samuelson
9. Ability-to pay theory of taxation proposes
(a) Degressive taxes (b) Regressive taxes
(c) Progressive taxes (d) Proportional taxes
10. The concept of functional finance goes in the name of
(a) Lerner (b) Bowen
(c) Musgrave (d) Dalton

PART B – (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions

11. (a) What do you mean by social welfare function?

Or

- (b) Distinguish between public goods and private goods.

12. (a) State the peacock and wiseman hypothesis.

Or

(b) Outline the criteria for public investment.

13. (a) Briefly explain ability to pay theory of taxation.

Or

(b) Distinguish between impact incidence and effect of a tax.

14. (a) State different concepts of deficits.

Or

(b) What do you mean by administered prices?

15. (a) Distinguish between vertical equity and horizontal equity in the context of federal finance.

Or

(b) Elucidate different local bodies in the context of local finance.

PART C – (3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

16. Explain the theory of public goods.

17. Critically explain the structure and growth of public expenditure in India in the era of liberalization.

18. Outline the merits and demerits of direct and indirect taxes with reference to Indian tax structure.

19. 'Public debt acts as an engine of growth'. Discuss.

20. Elucidate the main principles of fiscal federation in India.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Fourth Semester
Business Economics
ECONOMICS OF FARM BUSINESS

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions
All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following

1. Define Farm
2. Define Agricultural labour
3. Define Market
4. Define Opportunity cost
5. Define capital

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. RBI works for agricultural upliftment directly.
7. Cooperative banks can give short term loans.
8. Short term loans are given for five years.
9. Lack of Financial resources are the weakness of Central Co-operative Bank.
10. In mechanization of agriculture, America has been a pioneer.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Law of diminishing return applies to _____.
12. Prices of _____ act as a pace setter in the behaviour of general price.
13. Ration shops offer goods at _____ price fixed by the government.
14. Holdings of less than 5 ha will continue to depend upon _____ power.
15. When a person derives his main earnings by doing some agricultural work is called on _____.

Match the following:

16. M.S.Swaminathan (a) Multi agency approach
17. IAAP (b) Sponsored by a public sector Bank

18. All India rural credit review committee (c) Indian Green revolution
19. Principles of Co-operation (d) Intensive Development major crops
20. RRB (e) All for each, each for all

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

21. (a) Explain the principles involved in farm management decisions.
Or
(b) Discuss the principles of comparative advantage.
22. (a) What are the measures taken by the government to improve the conditions of agricultural labour in India?
Or
(b) Write a note on "Agricultural Inputs"
23. (a) State and explain the need for agricultural credit.
Or
(b) Explain the role of non-institutional agencies in providing agricultural credit in India.
24. (a) Examine the characteristics features of Agricultural produce.
Or
(b) Write a note on "Co-operative Farming"
25. (a) What are the instruments of agricultural price policy?
Or
(b) Examine the need for agricultural price policy.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

26. Write a note on typical farm management decisions.
27. Pin point the problems of agricultural labour.
28. Discuss the causes for the growth of agricultural labour.
29. Write a critical note on "Crop Insurance".
30. Explain the role of agricultural trade in Indian Economy.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Fourth Semester
Business Economics
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY THEORY AND MEASUREMENT

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)
Answer ALL the questions
All questions carry equal marks

Define the Following:

1. Laspeyres index.
2. Tornqvist index
3. Geometric index
4. Kendrick index
5. Factor Reversal Test

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. There are two major ways to increase productivity: increase the numerator (output) or decrease the denominator (input).
7. Productivity is an objective and also a scientific concept.
8. Krugman (1990) asserted that "productivity isn't everything, but in the long run it is almost everything".
9. Partial factor productivity is equally known as average product. Symbolically, if Y stands for output, and F_i for any individual factor, we have $APF = Y/F_i$ where APF is the average product.
10. The term labour productivity implies the ratio of physical amount of output achieved in a given period to the corresponding amount of labour expended.

Fill in the blanks:

11. Efficiency means producing high-quality goods in the shortest possible _____.
12. In the definition of productivity, efficiency goes with the denominator _____ and effectiveness the numerator _____.
13. Static productivity ratios are concerned with what happened in a given _____.
14. In the case of surrogate indexes, they measure terms that are highly _____ with productivity such as customer satisfaction, profits, effectiveness, quality, and efficiency among others.

15. Solow, R.M. (1957) " _____ ", *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, vol. 39, pp.312-320.

Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 16. Antle Capalbo (1988) | (a) Constant Returns to Scale |
| 17. Scott (1985) | (b) Gross National Production/Working Population |
| 18. Newman (1991) | (c) Low Productivity trap |
| 19. National Productivity | (d) Multi Factor Productivity |
| 20. Solow Index | (e) Two Approaches to TFP. |

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

21. (a) Distinguish between production and production function.

Or

(b) State any two advantages of added value concept.

22. (a) Define goal based performance measures.

Or

(b) What are the problems of partial productivity measures?

23. (a) Describe briefly Leontief's basic input-output model

Or

(b) What are the features of production function?

24. (a) What are the methods of data recording for productivity measurement?

Or

(b) Define the concepts of labour productivity, capital productivity and energy productivity.

25. (a) What are the factors affecting demand forecasting?

Or

(b) Briefly discuss the Adjusted Exponential Smoothing.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)
Answer any THREE questions
All questions carry equal marks.

26. What are the factors affecting the industrial productivity?
27. Examine the merits and demerits of time series and cross-section data.
28. How Divisa index is better than the estimations of Kendrick and Solow?
29. Distinguish between law of variable proportion and laws of returns to scale.
30. Explain qualitative forecasting technique of Delphi method.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Fourth Semester
Business Economics
Diploma: MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
Paper IV: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART A – (10 x = 10 marks)
Answer ALL the questions
All questions carry equal marks

Choose the correct answer from the FOUR options given below:

1. Elements of Information Technology
 - a) Radio b) Telephone
 - c) Video conferencing
 - d) All the above
2. Visual Display Unit is a
 - a) Output Device
 - b) Input Device
 - c) Storage Device
 - d) None of the above
3. BASIC is a
 - a) High Level Scientific Language
 - b) Commercial Language
 - c) Special purpose
 - d) All the above
4. Exchange of messages is nothing but
 - a) E-Mail
 - b) E-Trading
 - c) E-Banking
 - d) E-Commerce
5. A Set-Top box is
 - a) Net without a computer
 - b) Net with a computer
 - c) Net without Television
 - d) None of the above

State whether the following statements are “True or False” :

6. Tools and Techniques supporting the design and development of information systems is called Information Technology.
7. Hard disk is a type of primary storage medium.
8. Program is a stored instructions that tell a computer how to process data.
9. Multimedia applications require a sound card, a video card and a CD- ROM drive.
10. Local area networks refers to a computer network spanning a regional, national or global area.

PART B – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions

11. a) What is Information Technology?
(or)
b) What are the components of Information Technology?
12. a) Identify the five basic components of a computer system
(or)
b) What are the factors to be considered to buy a Personal computer?
13. a) What is system software?
(or)
b) What are the functions of an operating system?
14. a) Write a short notes on Electronic Mail
(or)
b) What is Multimedia?
15. a) Give short notes on DTH
(or)
b) Briefly explain Blue Tooth Technology.

PART C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

16. Explain the functions of Information Technology
17. Name and describe any two input and output devices
18. Classify the application software
19. Discuss the role of E-Banking
20. Make an account of Internet Printing Protocol

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A. Degree Examination
Fourth Semester
Business Economics

Supportive – INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 30 marks

PART A – (10 x 0.5 = 5 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

All questions carry equal marks

Define the following:

1. NNP
2. SEZ

State whether the following statements are True or False:

3. 1960-61 a pilot project included seven districts was called Intensive Agricultural Development Programme.
4. Trade Related intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) embodied in the GATT agreement will have disastrous effects on Indian economy

Fill in the blanks:

5. Government of India formulated its Forest Policy in the year-----
6. RLEGP stands for-----
7. The balance of payment on capital account shows the implications of ----- for the country's international financial position.

Choose the best answer:

8. Which one is Barren Land
a) Grazing land b) Cultivable land
c) Dessert d) Culturable waste land
9. NNP is equal to
a) GNP plus depreciation b) GNP plus exports
c) GNP minus depreciation d) GNP minus exports
10. The main characteristics of Indian agriculture at the time of independence was
a) Low productivity per hectare b) Use of primitive tools and implements
c) Fragmented and sub divided holdings d) All the above

PART B – (5 x 2 = 10 marks)
Answer ALL questions

11. (a) Distinguish between Revenue budget and Capital budget.
(OR)
(b) State the various concepts of National Income.
12. (a) Describe Green revolution and its impact on Agriculture.
(OR)
(b) Mention the functions of RBI.
13. (a) What is sickness of industries?
(OR)
(b) What is Balance of Payments?
14. (a) Examine the role of natural resources in economic development.
(OR)
(b) What are the National Income estimates in India.
15. (a) Enumerate the importance of Foreign trade for a developing economy like India.
(OR)
(b) Write note on food security in India.

PART C – (3 x 5 = 15 marks)
Answer any THREE questions

16. Explain different poverty eradication Programmes.
17. Explain the reasons for high population in India.
18. What is the impact on WTO on various aspects of Indian economy.
19. What are the basic Characteristics of Indian economy.
20. Explain the role of Agriculture in Indian economy.