


ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM - 533296




DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M. A. ECONOMICS SYLLABUS
(w.e.f. 2019-20 AB)


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Adikavi Nannaya University
Rajamahendravaram - 533296

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

| S.NO | Course Title | Total Marks | Internal Exam Marks | Sem End Exam Marks | Teaching Hours/Week | Credits |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|
| SEMESTER - I | | | | | | |
| 1 | Micro Economic Analysis-I | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 2 | Macro-Economic Analysis-I | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 3 | Quantitative Methods-I | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 + 4 = 10 | 4 |
| 4 | Public Economics-I | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | Indian Economic Policy-I | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| SEMESTER – II | | | | | | |
| 6 | Micro Economic Analysis-II | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 7 | Macro-Economic Analysis-II | 100 | 25 | | 6 | 4 |
| 8 | Quantitative Methods-II | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 + 4 = 10 | 4 |
| 9 | Public Economics-II | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 10 | Indian Economic Policy-II | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| SEMESTER-III | | | | | | |
| 11 | Evolution of Economic Doctrines I | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 12 | International Trade | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 13 | Economics of Education & Health | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| Electives - Combination- A | | | | | | |
| 14 | Industrial Economics | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 15 | Labour Economics | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| Electives - Combination- B | | | | | | |
| 16 | Agricultural Production Economics and farm Management | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 17 | Agricultural Marketing and Finance | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| SEMESTER-IV | | | | | | |
| 18 | Economics of Growth and Development | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 19 | International Finance | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 20 | Environmental Economics | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| | Economics of Growth and Development | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| Electives - Combination- A | | | | | | |
| 21 | Demography | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 22 | Regional Economics | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| Electives - Combination- B | | | | | | |
| 23 | Poverty and Income Distribution | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 24 | Andhra Pradesh Economy | 100 | 25 | 75 | 6 | 4 |
| 25 | Project VIVA VOICE | 100 | - | - | 6 | 4 |


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INTERNAL MARKS BREAKUP DETAILS

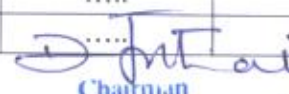
| Internal Theory Exam | | | | Internal Lab Exam | | External Practical/Lab Exam | | External Project Marks | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|-------|
| Activity | | | | Activity | | Activity | | Activity | |
| Break Up | MID – I | MID- II | Marks | - | - | - | - | BREAKUP | Marks |
| a. | Two mid exams average | | 10 | | | | | a. Project work | 50 |
| b. | Attendance | | 05 | | | | | b. Vava-voce | 50 |
| c. | Presentations/Assignments | | 05 | | | | | - | - |
| d. | Swatchhata | | 05 | | | | | - | - |
| Total Marks | | | 25 | | | | | Total Marks | 100 |


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Mapping of Courses having focus on Employability/ Skill Development/Course Possess Entrepreneurship

| S.NO | Paper Code | Title | Does the Course Having Employability | Does the Course Provides Skill Development | Does the Course Provides Development |
|------------------|------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | | Micro Economic Analysis – I | ..... | ..... | ✓ |
| 2 | | Macro Economic Analysis – I | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | | Quantitative Methods – I | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | | Public Economics - I | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | | Indian Economic Policy – I | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | | Micro Economic Analysis – II | ..... | ..... | ✓ |
| 7 | | Macro Economic Analysis – II | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | | Quantitative Methods – II | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | | Public Economics – II | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | | Indian Economic Policy – II | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | | Evolution of Economic Doctrines – I | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | | International Trade | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | | Economics of Education & Health | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | | Economics of Growth and Development | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | | International Finance | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | | Environmental Economics | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ELECTIVES | | | | | |
| 17 | | Industrial Economics | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | | Labour Economics | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | | Demography | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | | Regional Economics | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ELECTIVES | | | | | |
| 21 | | Agricultural Production Economics and farm Management | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | | Agricultural Marketing and Finance | ✓ | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | | Poverty and Income Distribution | | | |
| 24 | | Andhra Pradesh Economy | | | |
| 25 | | Project VIVA VOICE | | | |


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M. A. ECONOMICS PROGRAM OUTCOME

- The introduction, development and advancement of new subjects associated with economics and their analytical applications decipher many unknown behaviors of human beings.
- By the introduction of the conditions of rationality in the areas of Consumption, Production and distribution, it tries to nurture rational thinking
- The students of Economics can go for higher studies in the fields of Economics, Business Administration and Education after attaining post-graduation in economics.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOME

M.A Economics programme offers twenty courses to each student covering the Principles of Economics, Agriculture, Industry, Financial Markets, Planning and Development, Public Finance, International Trade, Growth and development, health and education, demography, regional economics, Indian and A.P. Economy etc.,

- Since these are the main subject content of various State Level and National Level competitive examinations, the students of Economics can easily crack such examinations to secure employment.
- Project work will give hands on training in collecting and analyzing the data.
- Completion of PG Degree in Economics with good subject oriented knowledge opens up research opportunities in various state and national level premier Educational and research Institutes.
- It also helps in the character building of students and helps them to become responsible citizens. They are exposed to national and international problems and hence they will have a thorough understanding of national and international economic events.
- Further, it equips the student with emerging economic wisdom, which in turn make the students to face real life and career challenges effectively and efficiently.
- The Mission of the Department is to impart quality education with high values and ethics, committed to knowledge, skills and value based education that enables the students to actively


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integrate these attributes into their Professional careers.

➤ It provides a balanced mix of basic and applied research that would enrich the advancement of knowledge and provide creative solutions to problems that exist in the economy of both government and private sectors.



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SEMESTER- I
COURSE - 1: MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- I

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

Microeconomics is a paper designed to provide students with a thorough understanding of the principles of economics as applied to individual decision-making units, including individual households and firms. Students taking the course will spend time examining the theory of consumer behavior, the theory of the firm, and the behavior of profit-maximizing firms under various market structures. They will evaluate the efficiency of the outcomes with respect to price, output, consumer surplus, and producer surplus. Students will have an opportunity to examine the behaviors of households and businesses in factor markets, and learn how the determination of factor prices, wages, interest, and rent influence the distribution of income in a market economy. Students will also consider instances in which private markets may fail to allocate resources efficiently and examine various public policy alternatives aimed at improving the efficiency of private markets.

After completion of this course student can start their own Business or can acquire Entrepreneur skill

Unit-I: Introduction and Basic Concepts:

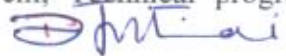
Basic Economic Problem-Choice and Scarcity; Deductive and Inductive Methods of Analysis; Positive and Normative Economics; Economic Models; Characteristics of Equilibrium and Dis - equilibrium Systems. Elasticities (price, cross, and income) of demand-theoretical aspects and empirical estimation; elasticity of supply; Theories of demand.

Unit-II: Theory of Consumption:

Utility; Indifference curve (income and substitution effects, Slutsky theorem, compensated demand curve) and their applications; Indifference curve (income and substitution effects, Slutsky theorem, compensated demand curve) and their applications;; Revision of demand theory by Hicks. Consumer's choice involving risk; indirect utility functions (duality theory); Cobweb theorem; lagged adjustment in interrelated markets.

Unit – III: Theory of Production:

Production function-short period and long period; law of variable proportions and returns to scale; Isoquants-Least cost combination of inputs; Returns to factors; Economies of scale; Multi-production firm; Elasticity of substitution. Euler's theorem; Technical progress and


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production function; Cobb-Douglas CES, and VES production functions and their properties; Empirical work on production functions;

Unit - IV: Theory of Costs, Price and Output Determination in Perfect Competition, Monopoly & Monopolistic Competition:

Traditional and modern theories of costs-Empirical evidence; Marginal analysis as an approach to price and output determination; perfect competition-short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry, price and output determination,

Monopoly-short run and long run equilibrium, price discrimination, Monopolistic competition-general and Chamberlin approaches to equilibrium, equilibrium of the firm and the group with product differentiation and selling costs.

Text Books:

1. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1979), Modern Microeconomics, (2nd Edition), Macmillan press, London.
2. Sen, A. (1999), Microeconomics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Stigler, G. (1996), Theory of Price, (4th Edition), Prentice hall of India, New Delhi.

Suggested readings:

1. Allen R.G.D (1938): Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (General), Vol. 147, No. 5 (1984), pp. 706-707.
2. Schaum's outlines (2011) : Micro Economic Theory: Dominick Salvatore, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

**SEMESTER- I
COURSE- II: MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS - I**

| Teaching hours per week | credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

Macro Economic Analysis course - I is designed to impart students about macro-economic concepts in four modules this course mainly focus on National Income Accounts, Keynesian Model of Income determination & Consumption Function: Neo-classical and Keynesian Models of Income determination & Investment function, Demand for Money.

After completion of this course student can get an opportunity to work as Finance Analyst / Economic Analyst.



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Unit - I: National Income Accounts:

National income components –GDP, NDP, GNP, NNP at Market price and Factor cost, and different forms of national income accounting, Circular Flow of Income in two, three and four-sector economy; social accounting, input-output accounting flow of funds accounting and balance of payments accounting.

Unit II: Keynesian Model of Income determination & Consumption Function & Keynesian Model of Income determination & Investment function:

Keynes psychological law of consumption-implications of the law; short-run and long-run consumption function; Empirical evidence on consumption function; Income-consumption relationship-absolute income, relative income, life cycle and permanent income hypotheses. Marginal efficiency of investment and level of investment; marginal efficiency of capital and investment-long run and short run; The Accelerator and investment behavior.

Unit III: Demand for Money:

Classical approach to demand for money-Quantity theory approach, Fisher's equation, Cambridge quantity theory, Keynes's liquidity preference approach, transaction, precautionary and speculative demand for money-aggregate demand for money;

Unit IV: Neo-classical and Keynesian Synthesis:


Neo-classical and Keynesian views on interest: The IS-LM model; Extension of IS-LM model with government sector; Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies: Extension of IS-LM models with labour market and flexible prices.

Text Books:

1. Ackley, G. (1978), Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
2. Blackhouse, R. and A.Salansi (Eds.) (2000), Macroeconomics and the Real World (2Vols.), Oxford University Press, London.
3. Edward shapiro (2013) , Macro economic analysis, Galgotia publications, New Delhi.
4. M.I.Jingan (2016), Macro economic theory, vrinda publication, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Branson, W.A. (1989), Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, (3rd Edition), Harper and Row, New York.
2. Dornbusch, R. and F.Stanley (1997), Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, Inc., New York.
3. Hall, R.E. and J.B. Taylor (1986), Macroeconomics W.W.Norton, New York.
4. K.R.Gupta (2010), advanced macroeconomics, Atlantic publishers & distributors Pvt.ltd, New Delhi.


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SEMESTER- I
COURSE- III: QUANTITATIVE METHODS – I

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

The course aims to enable the students: to demonstrate the role of quantitative techniques in the field of business/industry, to demonstrate the rules for calculating integration, describe the importance and application of integration in consumers' and producers' surpluses, total revenue and cost.

After finishing this course the student get ability to analyze the Economic scenario's and student will be eligible to get jobs in Banking sector.

Unit - I: Mathematical Methods-1:

Concept of function and types of functions; Limit, continuity and derivative: Rules of differentiation; Interpretation of revenue, cost, demand, supply function; Elasticities and their types; Multivariable functions; Concept and types of production functions; Problems of Maxima and Minima in single Variable Case.

Unit -II: Mathematical Methods 2:

Rules of partial differentiation and interpretation of partial derivatives; Problems of maxima and minima in single and multivariable functions; Unconstrained and constrained optimization in simple economic problems; Simple problems in market equilibrium;

Concept of integration; Simple rules of integration; Application to consumer's surplus and producer's surplus; Growth rates and simple properties of time path of continuous variables.


Unit - III: Mathematical Methods-3:

Determinants and their basic properties; Solution of simultaneous equations through Cramer's rule; Concept of matrix-their types, simple operations on matrices, matrix inversion and rank of a matrix; Concept of vector-its properties.

Introduction to input-output analysis- Applications of Input-Output Models.

Unit - IV: Mathematical Methods-4:

Linear programming – Basic concept; Formulation of a linear programming problem-its structure and variables; Nature of feasible, basic and optimal solution; Solution of linear programming through graphical approach.


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Concept of a game; Strategies-simple and mixed; Value of a game; Saddle point solution; Simple applications.

Suggested reading:

1. B.M.Aggarwal (1997), Quantitative Methods (Theory and Problems), S Chand and Sons Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Allen, R.G.D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan Press and ELBS, London.
3. Chiang, A.C. (1986), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.

**SEMESTER- I
COURSE- IV: PUBLIC ECONOMICS- I**

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:


It is designed to provide an understanding of the public economic concepts, to demonstrate a good understanding of the fiscal framework for taxing and spending, to know the fiscal policy principles and also to learn structure and growth of public expenditure.

Unit - I: Introduction:

Role of Government in organized society; Changing perspective government in a mixed economy: public and private sector, cooperation or competition; Government as an agent for economic planning and development; Government as a tool for operationalizing the planning process; private goods, public goods, and merit goods; Market failure- imperfections, decreasing costs, externalities, public goods; Uncertainty and non-existence of future markets.

Unit -II: Public Choice & Public Policy

Private and public mechanism for allocating resources; Problems for allocating resources; problems of preference revelation and aggregation of preferences; Voting systems; Arrow impossibility theorem; An economic theory of democracy; Politico-eco-bureaucracy; Rent seeking and directly unproductive profit seeking (DUP) activities. Allocation of resources- provision of public goods; Stabilization Policy – Keynesian case for stabilization policy; Uncertainty and expectations.


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Unit - III: Taxation:

Theory of incidence; Alternative concepts of incidence-Allocative and equity aspects of individual taxes; Benefit and ability to pay approaches; Theory of optimal taxation; Excess burden of taxes; Tradeoff between equity and efficiency; Theory of measurement of dead weight losses; The problem of double taxation.

Unit - IV: Public Expenditure:

Wagner's law of increasing state activities; Wiesman-Peacock hypothesis; Pure theory of public expenditure; Structure and growth of public expenditure; Criteria for public investment; Social cost-benefit analysis-Project evaluation, Estimation of costs, discount rate; Reforms in expenditure budgeting; Programme budgeting and zero base budgeting.

Text Books:

1. Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. and Musgrave (1976), Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
2. Dr. Tyagi . B. P. (1997) Public Finance, Jai Prakash Nath & Co, Meerut.
3. S. K. Singh (2001) Public Finance in theory and practice, S. Chand & Company Ltd

Suggested reading:

1. Buchanan, J.M. (1970), The Public Finances, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood.
2. T. N. Hajeja (2017) Public Finance, Anne Books Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. M. Maria John Kennedy (2012), Public Finance – PHI learning Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

SEMESTER- I COURSE- V: INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY – I

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

It is designed to impart students about the economic concepts of India focusing on the Basic Structure of the Indian Economy, Planning in India, Poverty and Inequality, Public Finances like Fiscal federalism-Centre state financial relations, Fiscal sector reforms in India, Money, Banking and changes in price level etc.



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Unit - I: Basic Structure of the Indian Economy:

Approaches to Economic Development and its measurement - Indicators of Development-Basic features of the Indian Economy-Need for Structural Change-Growth and Structural Change in the Indian Economy.

Economic and Social infrastructure, Regional imbalance; Issues and policies in financing infrastructure development.

Unit - II: Planning in India & Poverty and Inequality:

Objectives and strategy of planning; Failures and achievements of Plans; Developing grass-root organizations for development-Panchayats, NGOs and pressure groups. Broad demographic features of Indian population; Rural-urban migration; Urbanization and civic amenities; Poverty and Inequality.

Unit - III: Public Finances:

Fiscal federalism-Centre state financial relations; Finances of central government; Finances of state governments; Parallel economy; Problems relating to fiscal policy; Fiscal sector reforms in India.

Unit - IV: Money, Banking and Prices:


Analysis of price behavior in India; Financial sector reforms; Interest rate policy; Review of monetary policy of RBI; Money and capital markets; Working of SEBI in India.

Text Books:

1. Rudra dutt and Sundaram (2018), Indian Economy, S. Chand Publisher, New Delhi
2. Misra and Puri (2018), Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Ramesh Singh (2018), Indian Economy, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. India year book (2018) published by Government of India.
2. Economic Survey (2017-18, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
3. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (2018), Reserve Bank, Mumbai.


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SEMESTER- II
COURSE- I: MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

It is designed to provide an understanding of the micro economics concepts. Going through this students can be able to learn and understand the principles of economics such as Oligopoly market models, various distribution theories, welfare economic concepts and general equilibrium models.

After completion of this course student can start their own Bussiness or can acquire Entrepreneur skill

Unit- I: Oligopoly:

Oligopoly-Non-collusive (Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth, Chamberlin, kinked demand curve and Strackelberg's solution) and collusive (Cartels and mergers, price leadership and basing point price system) models.

Price and output determination under monopsony and bilateral monopoly.

Unit -II: Distribution:

Neo-classical approach- Marginal productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; elasticity of technical substitution, technical progress and factor shares; Theory of distribution in imperfect product and factor markets.

Unit- III: Welfare Economics:

Pigovian welfare economics; Pareto optimal conditions; Value judgement; social welfare function; Compensation principle - Inability to obtain optimum welfare-Imperfections, market failure, decreasing costs, uncertainty and non-existent and incomplete markets; Theory of Second Best-Arrow's impossibility theorem; Rawl's theory of justice.

Unit- IV: General Equilibrium:

Partial and general equilibrium, Walrasian excess demand and input-output approaches to general equilibrium, existence, stability and uniqueness of equilibrium and general equilibrium.A Graphical Treatment of the Two-Factor, Two commodity two Consumer general equilibrium System (2*2*2 Model), Money and General equilibrium.



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Text Books:

1. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1979), Modern Microeconomics, (2nd Edition), Macmillan press, London.
2. Sen, A. (1999), Microeconomics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Stigler, G. (1996), Theory of Price, (4th Edition), Prentice hall of India, New Delhi.

Suggested readings:

1. Allen R.G.D (1938): Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (General), Vol. 147, No. 5 (1984), pp. 706–707.
2. Schaum's outlines (2011) : Micro Economic Theory: Dominick Salvatore, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- II
COURSE- II: MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

It is designed to provide students with a thorough understanding of the monetary economics. Student will have an opportunity to examine the banking sector and Keynesian demand for money. Students will also be provided with the demonstration of the theory of inflation and theory of business cycles. Students will learn to prepare a graphical representation of these concepts.

After completion of this course student can get an opportunity to work as Finance Analyst / Economic Analyst.

Unit- I: Supply of Money:

Financial intermediation- a mechanistic model of bank deposit determination; RBI Approach to Money Supply; Determinants of Money supply; High power money and money multiplier; budget deficits and money supply; money supply and open economy; control of money supply.



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Unit- II: Post – Keynesian Demand for Money:

Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money-Patinkin and the Real balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Friedman and the modern quantity theory: Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism.

Unit- III: Theory of Inflation:

Classical, Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structuralist theory of inflation; Philips curve analysis-short run and long run Philips curve; Samuelson and Solow-the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Tobin's modified Philips curve; Adaptive expectations and rational expectations; Policies to control inflation.

Unit- IV: Business Cycles and New Classical Macro Economics:

Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks, Goodwin's model; Control of business cycles-relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies- Nature of International Business Cycles.

Text Books:

1. Ackley, G. (1978), Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.
2. Blackhouse, R. and A.Salansi (Eds.) (2000), Macroeconomics and the Real World (2Vols.), Oxford University Press, London.
3. Edward Shapiro (2013), Macro economic analysis, Galgotia publications, New Delhi.
4. M.I.Jingan (2016), Macro economic theory, vrinda publication, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Branson, W.A. (1989), Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, (3rd Edition), Harper and Row, New York.
2. Dornbusch, R. and F.Stanley (1997), Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, Inc., New York.
3. Hall, R.E. and J.B. Taylor (1986), Macroeconomics W.W.Norton, New York.
4. K.R.Gupta (2010), Advanced macroeconomics, Atlantic publishers & distributors Pvt.ltd, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- II
COURSE-III: QUANTITATIVE METHODS – II

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 +4 = 10 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

On completion of the course students would be able to collect appropriate data needed, manipulate and draw inferences, describe the concept of statistical averages, use and apply central tendency, dispersion, skewness, and kurtosis. They can also demonstrate the basic concepts of probability, theoretical distribution, probability theorems; solve probability problems by applying probability concept. Further they will learn to explain the concept of correlation, analyze and interpret covariance, correlation and coefficient, illustrate ordinary least squares and use them to estimate regression coefficient.

After completion of this course, the student get ability to interpretations of theory with statistics so he will be eligible to get jobs in corporate sector as a Analyst.

Unit- I: Statistical Methods-1:


Meaning, assumptions and limitations of simple correlation and regression analysis; Spearman's rank correlations coefficients and their properties; Concept of the least squares and the lines of regression; Standard error of estimate. Partial and multiple correlations and regression (applications only)

Unit-II: Statistical Methods-2:

Deterministic and non-deterministic experiments; various types of events-classical and empirical definitions of probability; laws of addition and multiplication; Conditional probability and concept of interdependence; Baye's theorem and its applications; Elementary concept of random variable; Probability mass and density functions; Properties (without derivations) of Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions.

Unit- III: Statistical Methods-3:

Basic concept of sampling- random and non-random sampling; simple random; stratified, Cluster, Multistage, Judgement, random and P.P.S. Sampling; Concept of an estimator and its sampling distribution; Desirable properties of an estimator. Formulation of statistical hypotheses- Theory of Hypothesis - Null and alternative – Simple and Composite Hypothesis;



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Critical Region – Level of Significance - Goodness fit; Confidence intervals; Type I and Type 2 errors.

Unit- IV: Statistical Methods-4:

Tests of Hypothesis – Large sample tests – Small sample tests - Z, t, χ^2 (Chi-square) and F-tests;

Suggested reading:

1. Gupta, S.C. (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand & Sons New Delhi.
2. Gupta, S.P. (1993), Introduction to Statistical Methods, S.Chand& Sons New Delhi.
3. C.R. Kothari (2004), Research Methodology (Methods and Techniques), New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- II COURSE-IV: PUBLIC ECONOMICS– II

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

This course aims to bring together the various streams of thought on the subject and also make the student to understand the institutional aspects. It is designed to provide necessary tools and conceptual framework to understand the fiscal situations around the world.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide basic understanding of the conceptual and theoretical issues in Public Economics.
2. To give students an appreciation of the analytical methods in economics for the study of the public sector, and the role of the State in principle and in practice around the world.
3. To provide a thorough grounding in the principles underlying tax and nontax design, the provision of goods in the public sector, and tax enforcement.
4. To enable students to understand the practical problems involved in implementing these principles.

Further, the course will be of value to those who wish to pursue a career in the fiscal policy in government sector, international funding agencies, private consultancy firms, media and

journalism. Nowadays, several private consultancy firms are into the businesses of helping governments undertake fiscal reforms and are looking for people trained in fiscal policy intricacies. Besides media also prefer trainee journalists and reporters with a good understanding of applied fiscal economics.

Unit - I: Public Debt:

Classical view of public debt; Compensatory aspect of debt policy; Burden of public debts; Sources of public debt; Debt through created money; Public borrowings and price level; Crowding out of private investment and activity; principles of debt management and repayment.

Unit - II: Fiscal Policy:

Objectives of fiscal policy-full employment, anti-inflation, economic growth, redistribution of income and wealth; Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies; Budgetary deficits and its implications; Fiscal policy for stabilization-automatic vs. discretionary stabilization; Alternative measures of resource mobilization and their impact on growth, distribution and prices; Balanced budget multiplier.

Unit - III: Fiscal Federalism & Centre - State Financial Relations:

Principles of Multi Unit Finance: Vertical and Horizontal imbalances, fiscal Adjustment. Methods of Fiscal Adjustment, Theory of Grants – Fiscal Federalism in India - Constitutional Provisions - Assignment of functions and sources of Revenue - Finance Commission and Planning Commission.

Centre State financial relations in India - Recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions-Resource Transfer from Union to States; Planning Commission, Devolution of Resources and Grants ; Criteria for transfer of resources-Problems of States resources and indebtedness - transfer of resources from Union and States to Local Bodies.

Unit - IV: Indian Public Finance:

Indian tax system; Revenue of the Union, states and local bodies; Major taxes in India: base of taxes, direct and indirect taxes. Taxation of agriculture expenditure tax, reforms in indirect and indirect taxes, taxes on services; non-tax revenue of Centre, State and local bodies; Analysis of Central and State government budgets: lack of flexibility in Central and State budgets, shrinking size of development finance through budgets; Trends in public expenditure and public debt; fiscal crisis and fiscal sector reforms in India.

Text Books:

1. Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. and Musgrave (1976), Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
2. Dr. Tyagi . B. P. (1997) Public Finance, Jai Prakash Nath & Co, Meerut.
3. S. K. Singh (2001) Public Finance in theory and practice, S. Chand & Company Ltd

Suggested reading:

1. Buchanan, J.M. (1970), The Public Finances, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood.
2. T. N. Hajeja (2017) Public Finance, Anne Books Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. M. Maria John Kennedy (2012), Public Finance – PHI learning Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

SEMESTER- II COURSE-V: INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY-II

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:


This course aims to bring together the various streams of thought on the subject and also make the student understand the institutional aspects. It is designed to provide necessary tools and conceptual framework to understand the Indian economy of agricultural sector, industrial sector, external sector and economic reforms.

Unit - I: The Agricultural Sector:

Institutional structure- land reforms in India; technological change in agriculture-pricing of agricultural inputs and output; Terms of trade between agriculture and industry; Agricultural finance policy; Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing; Issues in food security-policies for sustainable agriculture.

Unit - II: The Industrial Sector:

Industrial policy; Public Sector enterprises and their performance; Problems of sick units in India; Privatisation and disinvestment debate; Growth and pattern of industrialization; Small-scale sector; Productivity in industrial sector; Exit policy-issues in labour market reforms; Approaches for employment generation.


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Unit - III: External Sector:

Structure and direction of foreign trade; Balance of payments; issues in export-Import policy and FEMA; Exchange rate policy; Foreign capital and MNCs in India; The progress of trade reforms in India.

Unit - IV: Economic Reforms:

Rationale of internal and extent reforms; Globalization of Indian economy; W.T.O. and its impact on the different sectors of the economy; Need for and issues in good governance; Issues in competition and safety nets in Indian economy.

Text Books:

1. Rudra dutt and Sundaram (2018), Indian Economy, S. Chand Publisher, New Delhi
2. Misra and Puri (2018), Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Ramesh Singh (2018), Indian Economy, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:


1. India year book (2018) published by Government of India.
2. Economic Survey (2017-18, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
3. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (2018), Reserve Bank, Mumbai.

SEMESTER- III COURSE- I: EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINES

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

It is designed to impart an understanding of the evolution of economic doctrines and concepts. Students will learn and discuss how the economic thought has evolved over time, introducing them to the critical comparisons of the contributions of the main schools of economics: the classical, the marginalist revolution and its application to the theories of general and partial equilibrium, the current macroeconomic debate between the neo-classical and the Keynesian


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schools. To understand specific contributions on themes of economic analysis and concerning figures of economists still important in the international economic debate at the international level, through selected readings of their texts and linking the different positions of economic thought to philosophical foundations and political implications.

Unit - I: Foundation to Classical School:

Adam Smith- Theory of Economics Development – Value and Distribution –Naturalism and Optimism Laissez faire-J.B. Say-theory of Value-Law of Markets.

Unit II: Classical School of Thought:

David Ricardo-Theory of Value –T.R. Malthus-Theories of populations, value rent and gluts. J.S. Mill –Value Theory –Comparative Advantage-Individual socialist programme.

Unit III: Critical School:

List, F.-Theory of Productive Powers and policy of protection, Sismondi-Theory of gluts- Historical School-Critical and positive ideas, Karl Marks-Labour Theory of Value-Theory of Capitalist Competition Theory of Economics Development and Crisis.

Unit IV: Neo-Classical and Modern Schools:

Marginal Revolution – Jevons-Menger-Walras-Marshall- Value-consumer's surplus- Keynes-consumption economics-Depression Economics.

Text Books:

1. Hunt E.K., Lautzenheiser Mark (2002), History of Economic Thought: A Critical perspective, publisher: M.E. Sharp, Inc, New York.
2. V.V.Reddy (2009), History of Economic Thought- Ancient Times to Modern Times, Publisher: New Century Publications, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Agnar Sandmo (2011), Economics Evolving- A History of Economic Thought, publisher: Princeton University Press, Princeton.
2. Lionel Robbins (2000), A History of Economic Thought, edited by Steven G, Madema and Warren J. Samuels Princeton University press, Princeton and Oxford.

3. V.Lokanathan (2010), A History of Economic Thought, publisher: S.Chand, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- III
COURSE- II: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course, students can understand how international trade has helped countries to acquire goods at cheaper cost and it also explains how through various international trade theories, restrictions to international trade will limit a nation in the goods and services produced within its territories, and at the same time it explains how the rise in international trade is essential for the growth of globalization.

After completion of this course, the student will get opportunities in the field of stock markets, corporate sector as a Business Analyst, wealth Managers investment managers,

Unit - I: Theory of International Trade:

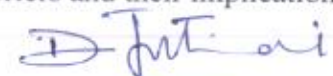
The pure theory of international Trade – Theories of absolute advantage comparative advantage and opportunity costs; Factor endowments and Heckscher- Ohlin theory of trade – Factor-price equalization theorem - Empirical testing of H.O.Model - The Leontief paradox; Kravis and Linder's theory of Trade.

Unit - II: Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade:

Concepts of terms of trade, their uses and limitations - Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution; Terms of trade and economic growth.

Unit - III: Theory of Interventions:

Free Trade Vs. Protection, Trade restrictions-tariffs, Quotas and non-tariff barriers; Stolper-Samuelson theorem; The political economy of non-tariff barriers and their implications.



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Unit - IV: Trade and Development & Theory of Economic Integration:

Trade as an Engine Growth - Secular Deterioration hypothesis - Rybezynski Theorem; Immersing Growth.

Forms of economic cooperation-Free Trade Area, Customs Union and Common Market; Religion Groups-European Union, NAFTA, ASEAN and SAARC, Problems and prospects of forming a customs union in the Asian Region; UNCTAD; Regionalization, Multilateralism and WTO.

Text Books:

1. Salvatore, D. (1997), International Economics, prentice hall, Upper Saddle River, N.J. New York.
2. Soderston B.O. (1991), International Economics, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
3. Paul Krugman, (2015, International Economics (Theory and Policy), Pearson Publishers, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Bhagwati, J. (Ed) (1998), International Trade, Selected Readings Cambridge, University Presses Massachusetts. USA.
2. Chachliadas, M. (1990), International Trade: Theory and Policy, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Japan.
3. Francis Cherunilam,(2008), International Economics, Mc Graw Hill Publishers, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- III COURSE- III - ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

Its aim is to familiarize students with a broad range of methods and models applied by economists in the analysis of firms and industries. A broader goal is that students who take the course, while working extensively with theoretical models will acquire analytical skills that are transferable to other kinds of intellectual problems.

Upon the completion of this course students should:



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1. Understand basic models of the behavior of firms and industrial organization and realize the ways in which they can be applied to policy issues.
2. Be able to acquaint with these models and be able to solve analytically problems relating to industrial economics.
3. Be able to apply the models to important policy areas while being aware of the limitations of the theory.
4. Be familiar with the history of competition policy and some important American and European competition law.
5. Be familiar with the functioning of different experimental market institutions and the key results of these experiments.

Unit - I:

Education as an instrument for economic growth, Human Capital human Capital Vs Physical Capital, Components of human capital Education as consumption or investment - Demand for Education-private and social demand, Cost of Education - Expenditure on education, Private costs and social costs and wastage and stagnation.

Unit - II:

Benefits of education-Direct and Indirect benefits, Private and social benefits; Problems involved in measuring returns from investment in education. Education and Labour Market - Effects of educational financing on income distribution; Effects of education, Ability and family background on earnings, Poverty and income distribution, Education and employment. Economics of educational planning in developing countries with special emphasis on India-Manpower requirements approach.

Unit - III:

Health dimensions of development; Determinants of health Poverty, Malnutrition and environmental issues; Economic dimensions of health care-Demand and supply of health care; Institutional issues in health care delivery - Health Care Delivery system in India.

Unit - IV:

Financing of health care and resource constraints – Health Status Indicators and measurement Global burden of disease-Inequalities in health class and gender perspectives; Health Policy in India.



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Text Books :

1. Tilak, J.B.G. (1994), Education for Development in Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Baru, R.V. (1998), Private Health Care in India's Health Care Social Characteristics , Sage publications, New Delhi.
3. Sengupta R.P, (2001), Ecology and Economics: An approach to Sustainable Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Suggested readings:

1. J. Bhattachary Timothy Hyde and Peter T.U(2013), Health Economics,,: MacMillan publishers, England.
2. Berman, P. and M.E Khan (1993) Paying for Indian's Health Care, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

**SEMESTER- III
COURSE- IV (ELECTIVE): INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS**


| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

Its aim is to familiarize students with a broad range of methods and models applied by economists in the analysis of firms and industries. A broader goal is that students who take up the course, by working extensively with theoretical models will acquire analytical skills that are transferable to other kinds of intellectual problems.

Upon completion of the course students should:

1. Understand basic models of the behavior of firms and industrial organization and Realize the ways in which they can be applied to policy issues.
2. Be able to use these models to solve analytically problems relating to industrial economics.
3. Be able to apply the models to important policy areas while being aware of the limitations of the theory.


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4. Be familiar with the history of competition policy and some important American and European competition law.
5. Be familiar with the functioning of different experimental market institutions and the key results of these experiments.

Unit - I: Framework and Problems of Industrial Economics:

Concept and Organisation of Firm-Optimum Firm-Factors Influencing Optimum Firm. Ownership, Control and Objectives of the Firm-Passive and Active Behaviour of the Firm.

Unit - II: Market Structure:

Sellers Concentration-Product Differentiation-Entry Conditions-Economics of Scale. Theories of Industrial Location-Weber and Sargent Florence-Factors Affecting Location.

Unit - III: Market Conduct & Market Performance:

Product Pricing –Theories and Evidence-Marginal Cost Vs Full Cost Pricing - 'U' shaped and 'L' shaped cost curves. Growth of the Firm Size and Growth of a Firm-Growth and Profitability of the firm. Constraints on Growth Productivity, Efficiency (Capacity Utilization).

Unit - IV: Industrial Concentration:


Concept Reasons for Concentration-Measures of Monopoly and Concentration-Remedial Measures.

Text Books:

1. Ahluwalia I.J.(1985) : Industrial Growth in India, Oxford University Press , New Delhi.
2. Barthwal, R.R. (1985): Industrial Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Desai, B. (1999), Industrial economy in India (3rd Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Suggested reading:

1. Kuchhal, S.C. (1980): Industrial Economy of India (5th Edition),Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.


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2. Sai Singh, A. and A.N.Sadhu (1988) : Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. Sengupta R.P, (2001), Ecology and Economics: An approach to Sustainable Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- III
COURSE- V (ELECTIVE): LABOUR ECONOMICS

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

The course aims to provide the students with a solid introduction to labor economics, with respect to the employment relationship and investment in human capital. The objectives are to obtain an appreciation of the theory and reach of labour economics; to understand how labour markets can be analyzed from different economic perspectives; to obtain an understanding of how the experimental method of inquiry can be applied to analyze issues in labour and employment relations. After completion of the course students will be able to understand the Labour markets and employment, wage determination, industrial relations and international labour organization.

Unit - I: Labour Markets & Employment:

Nature and characteristics of Labour Markets in developing countries like India, Demand for labour in relation to size and pattern of investment, Supply of Labour in relation to growth of Labour Force. Employment and development relationship; Unemployment-Concept, Types and Measurement, particularly in India, Impact of rationalization, public sector and employment in agricultural sector.

Unit - II: Wage Determination:

Classical, Neo-classical and bargaining Theories of Wage Determination, Concepts of Minimum Wage, Living Wage and Fair Wage in theory and practice Discrimination in Labour Markets; Wage Determination in various sectors-Rural, Urban, Productivity and wage



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relationship; National Wage Policy; Wages and Wage Boards in India; Bonus System and Profit Sharing.

Unit - III: Industrial Relations:

Growth, Pattern and Structure of Labour Unions in India, Achievement so Labour Unions; Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism. Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Labour Legislation in India.

Unit - IV: State and Labour:

State and Social Security of Labour –Concept of Social Security and its evolution; Social Assistance and Social Insurance- Labour Welfare in India; Special Problems of Labour; Child Labour; Female Labour; Second National Commission on Labour, ILO, Establishment of ILO, Aims and objectives of ILO, Impact of ILO on India.

Text Books:

1. Datt, G. (1996), Bargaining Power Wages and Employment: An Analysis of Agricultural Labour Markets in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Hajela, P.D. (1998), Labour Restructuring in India: A Critique of the New Economic Policies, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Lester, R.A. (1964), Economics of Labour 92nd Edition, Macmikllan, New York.

Suggested reading:

1. Venkata Ratnam C.S. (2001), Globalisation and Labour Management Relations; Dynamics of Change, Sage Publications, Response Books, New Delhi.
2. C.B.Mamoria, Satish Mamoria, P.Subba Rao. (2012), Dynamics of Industrial relations, Himalaya publishing House, New Delhi.


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SEMESTER- III
COURSE- IV (ELECTIVE): AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
ECONOMICS AND FARM MANAGEMENT

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

This course aims to bring together the various streams of thought on the subject and also make you understand the Agricultural aspects. It is designed to provide necessary tools and conceptual framework to understand about the Agriculture and Economic Development, Agricultural Production and Productivity, Agricultural Growth in India & Land Reforms and Land Policy, Agriculture and External Sector

Unit - I: Agricultural and Economic Development:

Nature and scope of agricultural economics 'Traditional Agriculture and its modernization, Role of agriculture in economic development, Interdependence between agriculture and industry-Some empirical evidence; models of interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy-, agricultural development, poverty and environment.

Unit - II: Agricultural Production and Productivity:

Agricultural production - Resource use and efficiency; production function analysis in agriculture, Factor combination and resource substitution; cost and Supply curve-, size of farm and laws of returns- Theoretical and empirical findings: Farm budgeting and cost concepts; Resource Use efficiency in traditional agricultural. Technical change, labour absorption and gender issues in agricultural services.

Unit - III: Agricultural Growth in India&Land Reforms and Land Policy:

Recent trends in agricultural growth in India; Inter regional variations in growth of output and productivity; cropping pattern shifts; supply of inputs Pricing of inputs ; Distribution of gains from technological change, sustainable agriculture – indigenous practices. Principles of land utilization, land distribution-structure and trends, land values and rent, land tenures and farming systems-Peasant, Capitalist, Collective and State Farming; Tenancy and Crop sharing-forms, incidence and effects; Land Reforms measures and Performance.


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Unit - IV: Agriculture and External Sector:

International trade in Agricultural commodities; Commodity Agreements-Role of World Trade Organization-Issues in liberalization of domestic and international trade in agriculture-Nature and features of agri-business; Role of MNCs; Globalization of Indian Economy and problems and prospects of Indian, Agriculture: Impact of World Trade Organisation on Indian Agriculture.

Text Books:

1. Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996), Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Amarjith Singh, Jasbir Singh, A. N. Sadhu (2016), Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Saint, G.R. (1979), Farm Size, Resources Use Efficiency and Income Distribution, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

Suggested Books:

1. Hanumantha Rao, C.H. (1975), Agricultural Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Gulati, A. and Kelly, J. (1999), Trade Liberalization and Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Rudra A. (1982), Indian Agricultural Economics, Myths and Reality, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- III

COURSE- V (ELECTIVE): AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND FINANCE

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

This course aims to bring together the various streams of thought on the subject and also make you understand the Agricultural aspects. It is designed to provide necessary tools and conceptual framework to understand the Agricultural: Marketing in India, Marketing Institutions



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and Services, Prices and Price Policy, Credit Needs of the Farmers, Demand for Credit and Finance.

Unit - I: Agricultural Marketing in India Agricultural Marketing Institutions and Services:

Marketable and Marketed surplus of Agricultural commodities - Role and significance of marketing -Marketing and State Policy-Types of Agricultural Markets -Structure of Agricultural Marketing in India-Marketing Efficiency.Cooperative Marketing: The concept, need for the development and the structure-The Activities of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) - Growth and Development of Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives in India

Unit - II: Agricultural Prices and Price Policy:

Important terms and concepts of Agricultural Prices - Behavior of Agricultural Prices; Measurement and Analysis of Inter temporal Behavior Fluctuations and Instability-Agricultural supply-price Relationships-Terms of Trade between Agricultural and Non-agricultural Prices-Need for State Intervention-Agricultural price policy in India-Minimum Support Prices and Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices – A Review.

Unit - III: Credit Needs of the Farmers and Demand for Credit:

Credit needs of the Farmer: Working Capital needs and Fixed Capital needs; Technical Change and Credit needs-Credit absorption capacity of the Farmers- Factors affecting the demand for Credit-Pricing of Rural Credit; Institutional and Non-Institutional Interest rates in rural Money Market : Problems and Regulation-Subsidized Interest - Rates : Arguments for and against.

Unit - IV: Agricultural Finance:

Role of Capital and Rural Credit in Agriculture-organized and unorganized capital markets-Characteristics and sources of Agricultural credit; Non-Institutional and institutional, Cooperatives, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Self Help Groups- Role of NABARD.

Text Books:

1. Gulab Nath Singh, Dal Singer Singh and Ram Iqbal Singh (1987), Agricultural Marketing in India (Analysis, Planning and Development), chugh publications, Allahabad.

2. Acharya S.S. and Agarwal N.L. (1994), Agricultural Prices-Analysis and Policy, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Kaur, R.(1975), Agricultural Price Policy in Economic Development with stability, National Publishing House, Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Kahlan A.S., Tyagi D.S.(1983) , “Agricultural Price Policy in India, Allied Publishers, Bombay.
2. M.V.Nadkarni (1973): Agricultural Price Policy in Economic Development Kalyan Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Government of India (2018), Commission for agricultural costs and prices report.

SEMESTER- IV
COURSE- I: ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

It aims to bring together various streams of thought on the subject and also provides an understanding of the Growth and Development. It is designed to provide necessary tools and conceptual framework to understand the Economics of Growth and development of the world as well as India. This course is mainly focused on the Meaning,the Measurement and the Factors affecting Growth and Development, Capital, Labour and Technology,Economic Inequality and Growth, Growth models, Approaches to Development, Development Strategies and Policies.

Unit - I: Economic Growth and Economic Development:

Meaning and Measurement of Growth and Development - Per capita Income, Physical Quality Of Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) – Factors affecting Growth and Development-Capital, Labour and Technology; Economic Inequality and Economic Growth



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Unit -2: Growth Models:

Classical theory- Marxian Approach, Schumpeter and Capitalist Development; Harrod-Domar model and instability in the Growth Process - Neo-Classical Growth Models-Solow and Meade-New (Endogenous) Growth Models-Human Capital and Economic Growth.

Unit -3: Approaches to Development:

Production Function Approach to Growth-Kaldor's model; Linear stages approach – Roastow; Structuralist approach-Lewis model of Dualism; Neo-colonial dependence approach; Neo-classical counter-revolution-Sen's capability approach.

Unit - 4: Development Strategies & Development Policy:

Agriculture Vs Industry: Inward Looking Vs Outward Looking; Big –Push Strategy - Balanced Growth Vs Unbalanced Growth; Low level Equilibrium trap and critical minimum effort theory; Investment criteria and choice of technology; Strategy of Liberalisation, Privatization and. Globalization


Financing Development-Prerior savings Vs Foreign Capital - FDI Vs Foreign trade; Shadow prices-the issue of good governance.

Text Books:

1. Michael P.Todaro Stephen C. Smith (2015), Economics Development, Pearson publication, U. K.
2. Deb Raj Ray (1998), Development Economics , Princeton University press, Princeton
3. V.K.Puri,,S.K.Misra (2017) Economics of Development and Planning-Theory and Practice, Himalaya publishing House, New Delhi.
4. A.P.Thirwall (2014) Growth and Development, Pan MacMillan, New Delhi

Suggested reading:

1. Suman, K. Mukherjee (1994), Text Book of Economic Development, Orient Longman, Kolkata.
2. M. L. Jhingan (2016), Economics of Development and Planning, Vrinda Publication, New Delhi.
3. Meier, G.M. (1995), leading issues in economic Development (6th Edition), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.


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SEMESTER- IV
COURSE- II: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome:

It aims to prepare students to become excellent policy-makers and key strategists on Finance issues in the corporate sector, involved directly or indirectly in international trade and financial transactions. It enables the students to demonstrate the importance of maintaining equilibrium in the balance of payments and also suggests suitable measures to correct disequilibrium. At the end of this course students will be aware of the changes in the composition as well as direction of foreign trade after international trade and know the causes and effects of deficits in the balance of payments, measures adopted to correct the deficits and identify the need of having trade reforms.

After completion of this course, the student will get opporunities in the field of stock markets, corporate sector as a Bussiness Analyst, wealth Managers investment managers,

Unit -1: Balance of Payments &Equilibrium and Disequilibrium:


Meaning and Components of balance of payments; Measurement of Balance of Payments - Surpluses and Deficits; General Theory of Balance of Payments-the Classical Theory- Keynesian Theory.Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments: Types and causes for disequilibrium.

Unit - II: Foreign Exchange Market:

Theories of exchange rate determination - Purchasing Power Parity theory, Monetary and Portfolio balance approaches; Equilibrium exchange rates; The process of adjustment under Gold Standard, Fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates devaluation; Marshal Lerner conditions; Expenditure-reducing and Expenditure-switching policies and direct control for adjustment.

Unit - III: International Capital Movements:

International Capital movements; The transfer problem-The Euro currency market- International Development Agencies; Theory of Short term capital movements and East Asian crisis and lessons for developing countries.


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Unit - IV: International Monetary System:

Rise and fall of gold standard and Bretton-Woods system; Need, adequacy and determinants of International reserves; Conditionality clause of IMF; Role of International Finance agencies (IMF, IBRD and ADB) in solving International liquidity problem.

Text Books:

1. Kindleberger, C.P. (1973), International economics, R.D.Irwin, Homewoor.
2. Salvalore, D. (1997), International Economics, prentice hall, Upper Saddle River, N.J. New York.
3. Soderston B.O. (1991), International Economics, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

Suggested reading:

1. Bhagwati, J. (Ed) (1998), International Trade, Selected Readings Cambridge, University Presses Massachusetts, USA.
2. Chachliadas, M. (1990), International Trade: Theory and Policy, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Japan.
3. Francis Cherunilam (2008) International Economics, Mc Graw Hill Publishers, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- IV COURSE- III: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

This course exposes students to the application of economic analysis to the management of environmental and natural resources. It provides the student an opportunity to consider the role of economic theory in understanding and solving environmental and resource problems and discuss the empirical examinations of the theory. Policy implications will be addressed with particular attention to the analysis of practical applications of the theories in different social, economic and political environments. A key assessment component will involve students in undertaking a practical analysis of a resource or environmental policy of relevant to themselves or their country of origin.



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Unit - I: Environmental Ecology and Economy:

Environment and Economy - Elements of Ecology-Energy Flow; Pollution and Externalities-Market Inefficiency and Externalities - Property Rights and Externalities - Common Property Rights.

Concept of Total Economic Value - Objective standard based valuation-Selective Preference based valuation- Indirect Methods of Environmental Valuation; travel Cost Method, - Direct Methods of Environmental Valuation; Contingent Valuation Methods.

Unit - II: The theory of Environmental policy:

Environmental externalities-Pigouvian taxes and subsidies, marketable pollution permits and mixed instruments (the charges and standards approach), Coase's bargaining solution and collective action, Environmental institutions and grass root movements, Global environmental externalities and climatic change.

Unit-III:

Economics of Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Development:


Theories of optimal use of exhaustible and renewable resources; Environment and development trade off and the concept of Sustainable. Development; Rules of Sustainable Development- Indicators of sustainable development.

Unit - IV: Environmental and Natural resource Problems in India:

Mechanism for environment regulation in India; Environmental laws and their implementation-Policy instruments for controlling water and air pollution-Forestry policy; People's participation in the management of common and forest lands- The institutions of joint forest management and the joint protected area management.

Text Books:

1. Bhattacharya, R. N, (2001): Environmental Economics –an indian perspective, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Sanker.U. (Ed),(2001): Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Karpagam.M (2007): Environmental Economics, Sterling publishers Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.


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Suggested reading:

1. Ashwani Mahajan (2000): Environmental Economics, publisher: Centrum press, Bloomberg.
2. Dr. K.V. Pavithran (2008): Environmental Economics, publisher: New Age International (p) ltd, New Delhi.
3. M. L. Jhingan, Chandar K Sharma (2009): Environmental Economics, Vrinda publications, New Delhi.

SEMESTER- IV COURSE- IV (ELECTIVE): DEMOGRAPHY

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |


Course Outcome

This course provides students with knowledge and skills to analyze the demographic composition of population as well as the causes and consequences of population change. The emphasis is placed on conducting trend analysis and examining the relationships between social, economic, and demographic trends, by utilization of Statistics India information and Indian Census Statistics. The demographic applications used in research studies for descriptive and analytical purposes are explored.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon the completion of this course, the student will have the ability:

1. To identify, access and interpret socio-demographic and economic data.
2. To analyze the demographic characteristics of a given population.
3. To present the socio-demographic trends and current composition of the Indian population.
4. To explain the causes and consequences of changing demographic structure of the world and its impact on India.
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Unit - I: Population and Development:

Meaning and Scope of Demography-Source of Population data in India and world-Theories of Population-Malthus, Optimum Theory of Population. Theory of Demographic Transition-Population and Development-views of Meadows, Enke and Simon.

Unit - II: Structure of Populations:

Population trends in India and world-population growth rates and distribution-pattern of Age and Sex structure in more developed and Less Developed Countries-Demographic effects of sex and age structure economic and social implications-Age Pyramids-Population aging.

Unit - III: Fertility, Nuptiality and Mortality:

Importance of Study of Fertility-Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)-Levels and Trends of Fertility in more and Less Developed Countries-Factors affecting Fertility. Nuptiality- Concept and analysis of marital status, Single mean age at marriage.

Mortality-Death Rates- Crude and Age-specific-Mortality at Birth and Infant Mortality Rate levels and trends of mortality in more and Less Developed Countries-Sex and Age pattern of mortality factors affecting mortality recent past. Life Table-Methods of Population Projection.

Unit - IV: Indian Demography:

Population, Economy and Environmental linkages-Growth and Structure of India's Population-Evolution of Population Policy in India-The shift in policy from Population control to Family Welfare to Women Empowerment-Family Planning Strategies and their outcomes-Reproductive Health, Maternal Nutrition and child health policies-The New Population Policy-Recent Population Census results-Migration and Urbanization in India.

Textbooks:

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

Suggested reading:

1. Chenery, H. and T.N.Srinivasan (Eds) (1989): Hand Book of Development Economics, Vol.1 and 2 Elsevier, Amsterdam.
2. Coale, A.J. and E.M. Hoover (1958): Population growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries; A case study of India's Prospects, Princeton University press, Princeton.
3. Gulati S.C. (1988): Fertility in India; An Econometric Study of a Metropolis, Sage New Delhi.



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4. United Nations (1973): The Determinants and Consequences of Populations Trends, Vol.I, UNO Publications, New York.

SEMESTER- IV
COURSE- V (ELECTIVE): REGIONAL ECONOMICS

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

This course aims to bring together the various streams of thought on the subject and also make the students understand the Regional Economics. It is designed to provide necessary tools and conceptual framework to understand the Scope and Definition of regional Economics, Regional Income and Social Accounting Identification of Backward regions, Determinants of Regional Development, Natural Endowments Human Resources, Convergence, National and regional Planning goals and objectives.

Unit – 1: Scope and Definition of regional Economic:

Area-region Space; Taxonomy of Regions; Spatial Organization and Analysis Location Theories-Thunen-Weber-Palander-Christalien Losch- Theory of Location and interdependence. Techniques of Regional Analysis: Input-Output. Analysis-Linear Programming- -Cost Benefit Analysis, Production Function Analysis-Location Quotient-Shift and Share Analysis.

Unit – 2: Regional Income and Social Accounting:

Equity Vs Efficiency; Regional Growth, Conceptual and Theoretical Foundations; Application of theories; Status of Development in relation to Regional economic development; Export Base Theory –Sectoral Theory Vs Regional Theory of Development; Growth Pole theory-Central place theory – Diffusion Theory-integration: Development Differentials.

Unit – 3: Identification of Backward regions: Determinants of Regional Development: Natural Endowments Human Resources-Capital-Technology-Economic and Social infrastructure; Factor and commodity mobility and Regional development; Convergence Theory.



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Unit – 4: National and regional Planning goals and objectives:

Historical perspectives of Indian development: Regional Development Models: Metropolitan Model-Bombay, Delhi. Calcutta. Command Area Development-Tribal Development-Drought Prone Area-Mineral Based Regions. Developed market economies, UK. Japan, Developing Economies, Latin, America; Practice of Regional Planning in India.

Text Books:

1. Harry N Richardson (1979), Regional Economics, Palgrave Macmillon, New Delhi.
2. Hugy O. Nourse (1968) Regional Economics, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Mahesh Chand and V. K. Puri (2013) Regional planning in India, allied publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Jai Sri Ray Chowdary (2001), An Introduction to Development and Regional Planning with special reference to India, Orient Longman, Kolkata.

Suggested reading:

1. Ministry of Finance (2019, Economic Survey 2018-19, Government of India.
2. Paul C. Cheshire (1991), Urban and Regional Economics, University of Baikinghome, UK.

SEMESTER- IV

COURSE- IV (ELECTIVE): POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course outcome:

This course aims to bring together the various streams of thought on the subject and also make the students understand the Regional Poverty and Income Distribution. It is designed to provide necessary tools and conceptual framework to understand the Development, meaning; dimensions and paths, ideologies of poverty and income distribution, Development and inequalities in income distribution, Human capital formation, Social service Conceptual frame, poverty and income distribution and Measurement of poverty and inequality



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Unit -I: Development, meaning; dimensions and paths; ideologies of poverty and income distribution, Development and inequality-income distribution and development-Kuznets curve. Poverty and income distribution in the Indian context historical perspective-Colonialism, Drain Theory-Trends in Poverty and income Distributions-Temporal and Spatial-during the era of Planning.

Unit - II: Income distribution and poverty alleviation policies macro and micro instruments. Employment generation and wages; Human capital formation, Social service, Asset distribution, Taxation subsidies - Target growth approach-Basic needs approach.

Unit - III: Conceptual frame, poverty and income distribution, Poverty and deprivation; Kinds of poverty indicators, Culture of poverty and perspectives. Concepts of inequality-social, Political and others-inter and intra generational aspects of income distribution.


Unit - IV: Measurement of poverty and inequality – Poverty line, its composition and construction – indices of poverty, head count ratio. Poverty gap Squared Poverty Gap-Sen's index, Human Development index, Human poverty income, Limitations-Trends in Rural and Urban, Poverty in India-Criteria for inequality Measurement – Complete Measures of inequality.

Text Books:

1. Michael P.Todaro Stephen C. Smith (2015), Economics Development,Pearson publication, New Delhi.
2. Deb Raj Ray (1998), Development Economics, Princeton University press, Princeton
3. V.K.Puri,,S.K.Misra (2017) Economics of Development and Planning-Theory and Practice, Himalaya publishing House, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. A.P.Thirwall (2014) Growth and Development, Pan MacMillan, New Delhi
2. Planning Commission (2012) – Report, Government of India
3. Edward C. Budd: W.W.Norton,(1967), Inequality and Poverty, W. W. Norton & Co, New York


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SEMESTER- IV
COURSE- V (ELECTIVE): ANDHRA PRADESH ECONOMY

| Teaching hours per week | Credits | Internal marks | SEM End/ External Marks | Max. Marks |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Course Outcome


The course intends to provide an understanding about growth process in Andhra Pradesh economy, sectoral aspects of the economy by focusing on agriculture, industry and service sectors. While studying the AP Economy the student will be able to understand the importance, causes and impact of population growth on economy and its distribution and relate them with economic development of Andhra Pradesh. It is also designed to provide conceptual framework to understand about poverty, unemployment, AP GSDP, HDI before and after bifurcation.

Unit - I: Concept of GSDP- Per capita GSDP and HDI (Human Development Index) as indicator of economic development – trends and growth of A. P GSDP before and after bifurcation- comparison with neighboring states and Nation GDP.

Unit - II: Demographic Features and social Backwardness, poverty and unemployment – women Empowerment. Need for and aims of land reforms in A.P – Structure of land holdings in A.P. Forest, sown and irrigated area in A.P. Cropping Pattern. Source of Agricultural Finance in A.P – Agricultural subsidies-pricing policy.

Unit - III: Growth and structure of industries in Andhra Pradesh, factories, small and tiny sectors, their comparison, growth, weaknesses and problems – Institutional and non – institutional –source of rural credit – growth and structure of cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh – Share of cooperatives in total credits – adequacy and problems

Unit - IV: Growth of Service sector in A.P – importance and role of service sector in A.P Economy – composition and growth of service sector with special reference to transport and communication, tourism, information technology, health and education in comparison with Indian economy.



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Text Books:

1. Laxmana Rao, V. (1998), Economic Growth of A.P., Chugh Publications, Allahabad.
2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics (2006-07) - An outline of Agricultural situation in A.P, 2006-07, Hyderabad.
3. S. Mahendra Dev. (2007): Inclusive Growth of Andhra Pradesh, Centre For Economic And Social Studies, Begumpet, Hyderabad.

Suggested reading:

1. Selected Socio Economic Indicators – 2007. Directorate of Economics and Statistics Government of A.P. Hyderabad.
2. Government of Andhra Pradesh (2018-19) Socio Economic Survey, Andhra Pradesh.


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