

APPENDIX - X

**MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY**  
*(University with Potential for Excellence)*

ANNEXURE

**BRANCH IV (b) BACHELOR OF ARTS - ECONOMICS**  
**(B.A. ECONOMICS)**

This Choice Based Credit System, CBCS syllabus will come into effect from this academic year, June 2008-09.

**1. Eligibility for Admission**

Candidates who passed the Higher Secondary Examinations conducted by the Board of Higher Secondary Examination, Government of Tamil Nadu or any Examinations accepted by the syndicate as equivalent there to are eligible to the course. Preference should be given to the students who have studied Economics.

**2. Duration of the course**

The students who are joining the B.A. Economics course shall undergo the study for a period not less than three academic years (Six Semesters).

**3. Subject of Study**

The study component, teaching hours per week, credit per course and total credit are given in Annexure - I.

**4. Scheme of Examinations**

- (a) Internal Examinations - Maximum 25 Marks
- (b) External Examinations - Maximum 75 Marks - Three Hours

**5. Question Pattern**

  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**Arulmigu Palaniandavar College**  
**of Arts & Culture,**  
**PALANI - 624 601,**

(a) Internal

The pattern of internal valuation may be:

- (1) 2 Tests – 15 Marks each: Average 15 marks.
- (2). Group Discussion/ Seminars / Quiz - 5 Marks.
- (3) 2 Assignments - 5 marks each: Average 5 Marks.
- (4). Third test may be allowed for absentees of any one of the two tests.
- (5). If the college opts quiz, 2 Quiz should be conducted.

ANNEXURE – I. BRANCH IV (b) B.A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER I

Part	Study Component	No. of Course	Credit	Hours
I	Tamil / Other languages	1	3	6
II	English	1	3	6
III	Core Subject	2	8	10
	Allied Subject	1	5	6
IV	Non-Major Elective	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>

SEMESTER II

Part	Study Component	No. of Course	Credit	Hours
I	Tamil / Other languages	1	3	6
II	English	1	3	6
III	Core Subject	2	8	10
	Allied Subject	1	5	6
IV	Non-Major Elective	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>

SEMESTER III

Part	Study Component	No. of Course	Credit	Hours
I	Tamil / Other languages	1	3	6
II	English	1	3	6
III	Core Subject	2	8	10
	Allied Subject	1	5	6
IV	Skill Based Subject	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>

SEMESTER IV

Part	Study Component	No. of Course	Credit	Hours
I	Tamil / Other languages	1	3	6
II	English	1	3	6
III	Core Subject	2	8	10
	Allied Subject	1	5	6
IV	Skill Based Subject	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>

**SEMESTER V**

Part	Study Component	No. of Course	Credit	Hours
III	Core Subject	4	20	20
	Project / Elective	1	5	6
IV	Environmental Studies	1	2	2
	Skill Based Subject	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>

**SEMESTER VI**

Part	Study Component	No. of Course	Credit	Hours
III	Core Subject	2	8	10
	Electives	2	10	12
IV	Value Education	1	2	2
	Skill Based Subjects	3	6	6
V	Extension Activities	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>

**(b) External**

The pattern of question paper will be as follows:

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section - A: (10 X 1 = 10 Marks)**

Answer all Questions (Multiple choices).

- (1) 2 questions from each unit.
- (2) 4 choices in each question.
- (3) No 'none of these' choice.

Question Numbers are 1 to 10.

**Section - B: (5 X 7 = 35 Marks)**

Answer all questions choosing either (a) or (b).

One set of question is from each unit.

Answers are not exceeding two pages.

Question numbers are

11. (a) or (b)
12. (a) or (b)
13. (a) or (b)
14. (a) or (b)
15. (a) or (b)

**Section- C: (3 X 10 = 30 Marks)**

Answer any 3 out of 5 questions.

One question is from each unit.

Answers are not exceeding 4 pages.

Question numbers are 16 to 20.

**6. Eligibility for Degree**

(1) A candidate will be eligible for degree by completing six semesters and passing all the prescribed examinations.

(2) A candidate shall be declared to have passed the course if he / she scored a minimum of 40% aggregate marks in a subject. No passing minimum for Internal. Passing minimum for external is 27 marks (27/75 = 36%).

(3) Grade, Mark and Credit may be printed in the Statement of Marks.

**U.G. ECONOMICS – CBCS – ACADEMIC YEAR 2008-09**

**Syllabus submitted for the following Subjects in each Semester**

**SEMESTER I**

**Part III Core Subjects**

1. Micro Economics I
2. Economic Statistics I

**Part III Allied Subject**

1. Principles of Accountancy I Or History of India I

**Part IV Non-Major Elective**

1. General Economics

**SEMESTER II**

**Part III Core Subjects**

1. Micro Economics II
2. Economic Statistics II

**Part III Allied Subject**

1. Principles of Accountancy II Or History of India II

**Part IV Non-Major Elective**

1. Demography

### SEMESTER III

#### Part III Core Subjects

1. Macro Economics I
2. Mathematical methods I

#### Part III Allied Subject

1. Economics of Insurance

#### Part IV Skill Based Subject

1. Communicative Skills

### SEMESTER IV

#### Part III Core Subjects

1. Macro Economics II
2. Mathematical methods II

#### Part III Allied Subject

1. Entrepreneurship Development

#### Part IV Skill Based Subject

1. Economics of Tourism & Travel Management.

### SEMESTER V

#### Part III Core Subjects

1. Monetary Economics
2. Fiscal Economics
3. Indian Economy
4. Labour Economics

#### Part III Project / Elective

1. Research Methodology

#### Part IV

Environmental Studies (Common)

#### Part IV Skill Based Subject

1. Business Correspondence

### SEMESTER VI

#### Part III Core Subjects

1. Planning & Growth
2. Computer Science Or International Economics

#### Part III Elective

1. Environmental Economics
2. Economics of Marketing

**Part IV**  
Value Education (Common)

**Part IV Skill Based Subject**

1. Personality Development
2. N.G.O. Administration
3. Tax Management

**Part V**

Extension Activities (Common)

**ALLIED ECONOMIC PAPERS FOR I B.COM.**

**SEMESTER I**

1. Managerial Economics

**SEMESTER II**

2. Economic Development of India

**ALLIED ECONOMIC PAPERS FOR II B.A. HISTORY**

**SEMESTER III**

1. General Economics – I

**SEMESTER IV**

2. General Economics – II

**SEMESTER I**

**MICRO ECONOMICS - I**

**Unit I: Introduction**

Definitions - Nature and Scope of Economics - Sub divisions - Economics As Science or Art - Positive or Normative Science - Deductive and Inductive Analysis - Basic concepts: Goods, Utility, Wants, Value, Price, Market and Income.

**Unit II: Consumer Behaviour**

Cardinal Utility Approach: Law of Diminishing Marginal utility - Law of Equi - Marginal Utility - Consumer's Surplus. Ordinal Utility Approach: Indifference Curve Analysis - Consumer's Equilibrium in terms of Indifference curve Analysis - Comparison between cardinal and ordinal utility Approach.

### **Unit III: Demand Analysis**

Meaning - Law of demand – Demand Schedule – Demand Curve – reasons for the downward slope of the demand curve - Types of Demand - Determinants of Demand and Exceptional Demand Curve.

### **Unit IV: Elasticity of Demand**

Meaning - Types of Elasticity of Demand: Income, Price, Cross and Advertisement elasticity of demand. Measurement: Percentage Method, Total outlay Method, Point Elasticity and Arc Elasticity - Factors Determining Elasticity of Demand – Practical Importance.

### **Unit V: Production Analysis**

Meaning of Production - Four factors of Production: Land, Labour, Capital and organizations and their features - Division of Labour – efficiency of labour. Functions of an Entrepreneur - Localization of Industry - Law of Variable proportions - Laws of Return to scale - Economics of Scale - Iso-Quants and Iso-Cost.

### **Texts Books**

1. Micro Economic Theory and Policy-Cauvery, Sudha Nayak , Girija (S. Chand & Co.).
2. Principles of Economics - S. Loganathan (S. Chand & Co.).
3. Micro Economics - M. John Kennedy (Himalaya Publishing House).
4. An Introduction to Micro Economics - D.Bose, A. Marimuthu (Himalaya Publishing House).

### **References:**

- 1 Modern Economic Theory - K.K. Dewett (S. Chand & Co.).
- 2 Micro Economic Theory - M.L. Jinghan (Vikas Publishing House).
- 3 Advanced Economic Theory - M.N. Misra & Puri (Himalaya Publishing House).
- 4 The Business Economics - Rajagopalachari (Atlantic Publishers).

## ECONOMIC STATISTICS – I

### Unit I: Introduction

Statistics – Meaning – Definition – Characteristics – Functions – Importance – Relation of Statistics with other subjects – Limitations.

### Unit II: Statistical Survey and Sampling

- A. Statistical Survey: Meaning – Stages – Planning the Statistical Survey – Executing the Plan of the Survey.
- B. Sampling: Meaning – Essentials – objectives – Theory of Sampling – Methods of Sampling – Merits and Demerits of Sampling – Sampling errors – Census Vs Sampling Method.

### Unit III: Collection of Data

Primary Vs Secondary Data – Methods of Collecting Primary data – Sources of Secondary Data – Precautionary steps in using Secondary Data – Schedule Vs Questionnaire – Qualities of a good questionnaire.

### Unit IV: Classification of Data

- A. Classification: Meaning – Objectives – Rules – Types – Methods of Classification.
- B. Tabulation of Data: Meaning – Objectives – Parts of a Table – Types – Rules of Tabulation.
- C. Diagram: Meaning – Advantages – Disadvantages – Rules of Making a Diagram – Types of Diagrams.
- D. Graph: Meaning – Advantages – Disadvantages – Rules of Making a Graph – Diagram Vs Graph.

### Unit V : Measures of Central Tendency, Dispersion, Skew ness and Kurtosis

- A. Measures of Central Tendency or Averages : Arithmetic Mean – Median – Mode – Geometric Mean – Harmonic Mean – Ogive - Histogram, Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles.



B. Measures of Dispersion : Range – Quartile Deviation – Mean Deviation Standard Deviation – Variance – Lorenz Curve.

C. Measures of Skewness and Kurtosis : Meaning of Skewness – Measurement – Coefficient of Skewness: Karl Pearson's Method, Bowley's Method and Kelly's Method, Kurtosis : Meaning – Measurement of Kurtosis (Formula Only).

**Text Book**

1. Pillai, R.S.N., and Bhagavathi, V., 2007, Statistics S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.

**Reference Books**

1. Asthana, B.N., 1968, Elements of Statistics, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
2. Elhance, D.N., 1988, Fundamentals of Statistics, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
3. Gupta, S.C., 2005, Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Gupta, S.P., 2005, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
5. Sancheti, D.C., and Kapoor, V.K., 2004, Statistical Methods and Applications, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.

**PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTANCY - I**

**Unit I:**

Principle of book keeping subsidiary books - journal day book - cash book - Types - petty cash book - Analytical petty cash book ledger.

**Unit II:**

Bank reconciliation statement.

**Unit III:**

Errors and rectification of errors - Kinds - rectification entries - suspense account.

**Unit IV:**

Trial Balance - final accounts and Balance sheet of sole trading concerns - common adjusting entries.

**Unit V:**

Bills of Exchange - Bill books accounts entries.

**Unit VI:**

Average due date.

**Unit VII:**

Capital and revenue expenditure and Income - Meaning - Kinds.

**Book Recommended**

1. Advanced Accountancy - M.C.Shukla.
2. Advanced Accountancy - R.L.Gupta.
3. Practical Accountance - R.S.N. Pillai.
4. Advanced Accountancy - Jain and warang.
5. Advanced Accountancy - J.K.Battiboi.

**Books for reference:**

1. Principles of Accounting - Standby W.Rowland.
2. Accounting - William pegal.
3. Book keeping and Accounts - Spicer and Peglar.

## HISTORY OF INDIA – I

### Unit I: Geography a civilization

Geographical feature – Impact of Geography on Indian history race – Languages – Unity and Diversity – Sources of ancient Indian history.

Early civilization – Indus valley civilization – Vedic and later Vedic civilization.

### Unit II: Jainism Buddhism and the raise of Mauryas

Rise of Jainism and – the doctrine

Asoka – the most eminent ruler of dynasty – the Mauriyan Administration – Social and Economic condition – Art – Religion – decline of the Empire.

### Unit III: The Guptas

Chandra Gupta – Samudra Gupta – His conquest and achievement – Chandra Gupta II – The administration under the Guptas – Social and Economic condition – Art and literature – The golden age – The Decline.

Early – career – Marital achievements – Social and economic condition – Under his rule – religion – administration – estimate.

### Unit IV: South India

The Sangam age – Sources - Social and Economic condition of the people – Religion in the age of Sangam – the Kalabhres – the Pallavas – origin – Important contribution to art literature and architecture – the early Cholas and the Pandiyas. Vijayanagaram.

The Arab invasion – Ghaznivad invasions – Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate – Some important rulers of the Sultanate – Qutbuddin Aibak – Allaudin Khilji – Mohammed bin Tuglug – Ibrahim Lodi.

Delhi Sultanate, Administration – Art and Architecture – Socio – Economic Condition – Bhakthi movement – Fall of the sultanate.

### Unit V: South India

Origin – Krishnadeva Raya, the most celebrated – ruler – the battle of Talaikota – Administration under the Empire – Art and Architecture – Social and Economic condition – Accounts of Foreigners.

## Maps

1. Sites of the Indus valley Civilization.
1. Asoka's Empire.
2. The Gupta Empire.
3. India under Allauddin Khilji.

## Books Recommended

1. B.Sathianatha Iyer – Political and Cultural history of India.
2. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri – History of South India.
3. Ishwari Prasad – A Short History of Muslim Rule in India.
4. S.C.Roy Chowdry - A Short History of Muslim Rule in India.
5. Bhattacharya – History of Ancient India.
6. R.C.Maundar - Advanced History of India.

## GENERAL ECONOMICS

### Unit I: Introduction

Definition of Economics – Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall and Lionel Robbins.  
Basic concepts – Goods, utility, wants, value and price, market and income.

### Unit II: Consumption and Production

Law of Diminishing marginal utility – Law of Equi-marginal utility – Law of Demand and Law of Supply. Meaning and characteristics of factors of production – Land, Labour, Capital and Organization – Laws of Returns.

### Unit III: Theory of Distribution

Rent – meaning – theories of rent – wages – real wage and money wage – theories of wages – interest- gross and net interest – theories of interest – liquidity trap – profit – theories of profit.

### Unit IV: Inflation

Meaning and kinds of inflation – deflation – causes for inflation – economic and social factors – measures to control inflation – trade cycle – components.

## Unit V: Taxation

Sources of public revenue – suggestion to for increasing public revenue – causes for the growth of public expenditure in India – features and preparation of budget – public debt and methods of redemption.

### References

- 1 Micro Economic theory, M.L.Jinghan, Virinda Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
- 2 Economic Analysis, K.P.M. Sunaram & E.N. Sundaram, S.chand & Co., Delhi..
- 3 Macro Economic theory, M.L.Jinghan, Virinda Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
- 4 Macro Economics, Dr.S.Sankaran, Margham publications, Chennai.
- 5 Money, Banking and International Trade, k.P.M. Sundaram, Sultan Chand & Sons, Delhi.

## SEMESTER II

### MICRO ECONOMICS - II

#### Unit I: Supply Analysis

Meaning - Law of supply – Supply Schedule - Supply Curve – Elasticity of Supply - Determinants of Supply.

#### Unit II: Cost Analysis

Meaning of cost – Cost Concepts: AC, MC, TC - Fixed cost and variable cost – Short- run and Long -run cost curves - Relationships between Total cost, Average cost and Marginal cost.

#### Unit III: Revenue Analysis

Meaning of Revenue - Total revenue, Average revenue and Marginal Revenue - Relationship between price and revenue under perfect competition and monopoly - Firm demand and industry demand

#### **Unit IV: Equilibrium, Price and Output under Different Market Conditions**

(A) Perfect Competition: Meaning - Features of Perfect competition - Price and output determination under perfect competition.

(B) Meaning - Features - Price determination under monopoly - Price discrimination.

(C) Monopolistic Competition: Meaning - Features - Price and Output determination under monopolistic competition - Product differentiation.

(D) Oligopoly: Meaning - Features of oligopoly - kinked demand curve.

#### **Unit V: Distribution**

Meaning - Functional and Personal Distribution - General Theory of Distribution - Ricardo's Theory of Rent - Modern Theory of Rent - Quasi Rent - Wage Fund Theory - Subsistence Theory - Trade Union and Wages - Loanable Fund Theory - Liquidity Preference Theory. Theories of profit: Risk, Uncertainty, dynamic and Innovation.

#### **Text Books:**

1. Micro Economic Theory and Policy - Cauvery, Sudhanayak, Girija ( S.Chand & Co.).
2. Principles of Economics - S.Loganathan ( S.Chand & Co).
3. Micro Economics - Maria John Kennedy (Himalaya Publications).
4. An Introduction to Micro Economics - D.Bose, A.Marimuthu (Himalaya Publishing House).

#### **References:**

1. Modern Economic Theory - Dewett, KK. (S.Chand & Co).
2. Micro Economic Theory - Jinghan, M.L. (Vikas Publishing House).
3. Advanced Economic Theory - H.L Ahuja (S.Chand & Co).
4. Introduction to Micro Economics - Ray (Macmillan India Limited).

## ECONOMIC STATISTICS – II

### UNIT I : Correlation Analysis

Correlation : Meaning – Uses – Types – Coefficient of correlation – Properties – Methods of measuring correlation: Scattered diagram – Graphical method – Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation (Algebraic Method) – Spearman's Rank method – Concurrent deviation method – Probable error – Standard Error – Coefficient of determination – Correlation ratio.

### UNIT II : Regression Analysis

Regression : Meaning – Uses – Regression lines – Regression Equations – Regression Coefficient – Standard error of estimate – Ratio of variation – Galton graph.

### UNIT III : Index Numbers

Meaning – Uses – Problems in the construction of index numbers – Methods of constructing index numbers – Tests for index numbers – Time Reversal Vs Factor Reversal Test – Fixed base Vs Chain base index number – Limitations of index numbers.

Cost of living index number: Meaning – Uses – Steps of its construction – Methods of its construction.

### UNIT IV : Time Series Analysis

- A. Time Series: Meaning – Uses – Components – Methods of measuring secular trend – Merits and demerits of Trend.
- B. Theoretical distributions - Binominal, Poisson and normal distributions and their properties.

### UNIT V : Probability and Association of Attributes

#### A. Probability Theory

Probability: Meaning – Importance – Methods of calculating probability – Probability related events – Theorems of probability: Addition and Multiplication Theorem of Probability.

## B. Association of Attributes

Variable Vs Attribute – Association Vs Disassociation – Meaning – types  
of Association – contingency Table – Co-efficient of Association: Yule's  
Co-efficient of Association – Co-efficient of contingency method.

### Text Books

1. Pillai, R.S.N and Bhagavathi, V., 2005, Statistics, S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.

### Reference Books

1. Asthana B.N., 1968, Elements of Statistics, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
2. Elhance, D.N., 1988, Fundamentals of Statistics, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
3. Gupta, S.C., 2005, Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Gupta, S.P., 2005, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
5. Sanchati, D.C., and Kapoor, V.K., 2004, Statistics, Methods and Applications, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.

## PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTANCY - II

**Unit I:** Self balancing ledger.

**Unit II:** Consignments Accounts .

**Unit III:**  
Single Entry system - preparation of final accounts from incomplete records  
Conversion of single entry into double entry ( Single problems only ).

**Unit IV:**  
Income and expenditure accounts from incomplete record - conversion of  
single entry into double entry (Simple problems only ).

**Unit V:** Income and Expenditure account receipts and payment accounts.

**Unit VI:** Accounting for Insurance claims for stock destroyed.



### **Books recommended**

1. Advanced Accountancy - M.C.Shukla.
2. Advanced Accountancy - R.L.Gupta.
3. Advanced Accountancy - R.S.N.Pillai.
4. Advanced Accountancy - Jain and Narang.
5. Advanced Accountancy - J.K.Batliboi.

### **Books for reference**

1. Principles of Accounting - Stanely W.Rowland.
2. Accountancy - William Pegal.
3. Book keeping and accounts - Spicer and peglar.

## **HISTORY OF INDIA – II**

### **Unit I: The Mughals**

Establishment of Mughal rule – some important rulers – Babur – Akbar- Shah Jahan –Aurangazeb.

### **Some aspects of Mughal Rule**

Administration under the Mughals – Religion condition – Din-I-Ilahi, - Art and literature – Social and Economic condition – Shiraji Decline of the Mughals.

### **The Advent of the Europeans & British East India Company**

The Portuguese – The Dutch – The French – The English – The Anglo – French rivalry in the Carnatic – The ascendance of the British – Warren Hastings, Wellesley, Bentink and Dalhousie.

### **Unit III: The Revolt of 1857**

The causes – course – consequences – nature of the struggle some leading personalities of the struggle.

### **Early phase of Freedom struggle**

The genesis and growth of Indian national congress – The Moderates – The rise of extremists – The partition of Bengal – The Home Rule Movement – some personalities of the movement – Ghokale, Tilak Lajapati, Annie Beasant, V.O.Chidambaram – The movement of the 1st world war.

### **Unit IV: Gandhian Era**

Jallianwalabagh Tragedy – Non-co-operation – The swarajists – The Second world war and the congress – The Quit India movement – The partition and Independence – Some personalities – Motilal Nehru, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru – Rajaji – The British legacy.

### **Some Aspects of the British Rule**

Social Reforms under the British – Economic conditions of the people – Religious and Social development – Growth of local self Government – Development of Education.

### **Unit V: Independent India**

Salient features of the Indian constitution – Elections in India – Planned Economic development – States Reorganization in 1956 – Important achievement under the administration of Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahdur Sastri.

The clash with Pakistan over Kashmir – The Chinese aggression – The policy on non Alignment – The Indo – American Relations – The Indo Soviet Friendship – Relation with UNO.

### **Maps**

1. Mughal empire under Akbar.
2. Early European Settlement.
3. Centres of 1857 revolt.
4. India after reorganization of states.

## DEMOGRAPHY

### Unit I: Demography

Meaning and definition – Scope of the study – Nature of the study – Advantages of population study - Theories of population: Malthus and Optimum.

### Unit II: Birth Rate

Meaning of fertility, Birth rate, Fecundity and sterility – Determinants of fertility - Measurement of fertility – Crude Birth Rate, Corrected Birth Rate and General fertility Rate.

### Unit III: Death Rate

Meaning and measurement: Crude Death rate and Average expectation of life at birth – sex pattern of mortality – causes of death – levels and trends in mortality in India.

### Unit IV: Migration

Meaning of migration - Motives of migration – measurement of migration Trends in migration – Determinants of migration – Internal migration – International migration – factors affecting migration – effects of migration.

### Unit V: Composition of Indian population

Size, growth, Birth rate, Death rate, Age composition, sex composition, Expectation of life, density population and literacy – causes and effects of population growth.

### References

1. India's Population Problem, Agarwala, S.N., Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
2. India Economy, Rudder Dutt and Sundharam K.P.M., S.Chand and Co.Ltd., New Delhi.
3. A Text Book of Demography, Srivasta, O.S., Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

### SEMESTER III

#### MACRO ECONOMICS – I

##### Unit I: Nature and Definition

Macro Economics: Meaning – definition – Differences between micro Economics and macro Economics- Importance and Limitations – Circular flow of economic activities

##### Unit II: National Income

Meaning of National Income – Definitions – concepts: GNP, GDP, NNP, Percapita Income, Real income, Personal Income and Disposable income – Methods of Measuring National Income - difficulties in the computation of National income – Importance of National Income – National Income and Social welfare.

##### Unit III: Theory of Employment

Meaning of full employment and unemployment – kinds of Unemployment – the classical Theory of Employment – Say's Law of market- Pigou's view of Unemployment – Keynesian Theory of Employment - Effective demand – Determinants of effective demand - Determination of equilibrium level of employment.

##### Unit IV: Consumption Function

Meaning of consumption function – consumption Function schedule – Keynes's psychological law of consumption – APC and MPC, APS and MPS – Determinants of propensity to consume: External factors and internal factors – Importance of consumption Function - Limitations.

##### Unit V: Appraisal of Keynesian Economics

Salient features of Keynesian Economics- underemployment equilibrium – meaning – causes – diagrammatic explanation – superiority over the classical theory of employment – contribution of Keynes to economics- Defects of the Keynesian theory.

### Text Books

1. Macro – Economics, Sankaran S, Margham Publication, Chennai.
2. Macro , Economics, Cauvery, Sudhanayak & Girija (S.Chand & Co).

### References

1. Macro Economic Theory – M.C.Vaish, wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Macro Economic Theory-M.L.Jinghan(vikas publishing House).
3. Gupta, R.D., and Chopra , P.N., 1968, Keynesian Economics, S.Nagin & Co.,
4. Gupta,K.R., 1979, Macro Economics ,Atma Ram and sons , New Delhi.
5. J.M.Keynes , 1936, General Theory of Employment, Interest and money, Macmillan and co., ltd., London.
6. M.L.Seth.,1999 , Macro Economic Theory Lakshmi Naraian Aagarwal , Agra.

## MATHEMATICAL METHODS - I

### UNIT I: Introduction

Basic Rules of Arithmetic operations – Fraction (Common and Decimal) – Algebraic symbolism (Brackets and summation) – Exponents and Radicals.

### UNIT II: Functions and Logarithm

Simple functions and graphs of the type:  
 $ax + by + c = 0$   
 $y = ax^2$   
 $y = e^x$   
 $y = \log x$

Logarithm – Definition – Formulae (product, quotient, exponent) – calculations using tables.

### UNIT III: Equations

**Solving Equations:** Linear and Quadratic Equations in one variable – Simultaneous Linear Equations in two and three variables.

#### **UNIT IV: Trigonometry, Permutation and Combination**

- a) Trigonometric Ratios and Functions (Simple Cases)
- b) Permutation and Combination (Simple Problems)

#### **UNIT V: Set Theory**

Definition of a set – Types – Equality of sets – Universal set – Operations of sets: Union and intersection of sets – Difference of sets – Complement of a set – De-Morgan law – Venn diagram.

#### **Text Book**

Bose, D., 2006, An Introduction to Mathematical Methods, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

#### **Reference Books**

1. Chiang, A.C., 1974, Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Mc. Graw Hill, London.
2. Allen R.G.D., 1986, Mathematical Analysis for Economics, Macmillan, London.
3. Mehta, B.C. and Madnani, G.M.K., 2003, Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
4. Taro Yamane, 1995, Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

### **ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE**

#### **UNIT I: Introduction**

Meaning - Features - characters of insurance - importance of insurance- Principles and Functions of Insurance.

#### **UNIT II: Insurance Organisations**

Kinds of Insurance - Types of Insurance Organisations – Insurance Organisation in India – Case Study. IRDA certification.

### **UNIT III: Life Insurance**

Life Insurance Policy – Kinds of Life Insurance Policies – Advantages of Life Insurance Policies – Difference between life and non-life insurance policy – Private Companies.

### **UNIT IV: Other Insurances**

Health Insurance -Fire Insurance –Property Insurance - Marine Insurance - Personal Accident Insurance – Fidelity Insurance – Workmen’s Compensation Insurance – Automobile Insurance.

### **UNIT V: Insurance Salesmanship**

Insurance agent – Meaning – Characteristics – Qualities of a Development Officer and Insurance agent.-Information Technology-KISOSKS

#### **Books for Reference**

1. M.N. Mishra, “Insurance - Principles and Practice”, .S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2004
2. Indrjith Singh, Rakesh Katyal Sanjay Arora, “Insurance Principle and Practice”, Kalyani Publications, Kolkata, 2005.
3. Dr.P. Periyasamy, “Principles and Practice of Insurance”, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2005.

#### **COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS**

**Unit-1:** Understanding communication skills.

**Unit-2:** Telephonic conversations. Effective conversation through Telephones.

**Unit-3:** Remedial Grammar.

**Unit-4:** Vocabulary. Methods to develop vocabulary skills.

**Unit-5:** Art of presentation skills. Oral and written.

#### **References**

1. Allar Barker- "Improve your communication skills" 'study times' Creating success-Kogan page India Pvt., Ltd., 4737/23' Asian Road, New Delhi -111 002.
2. P. Kiranmai Duttand Geetha Rajivan-"Basic communication skills"
3. G. Radha Krishnan Pillai, Usha saikumar.R. Jeyalakshmi. "Language skill for under graduates" Emerald publishers - chennai.

## SEMESTER IV

### MACRO ECONOMICS - II

#### Unit I: Investment Function

Meaning - Kinds - Autonomous and Induced Investments - Factors determining investment - a) Marginal Efficiency of Capital: Meaning - calculation - MEC schedule - Factors determining Marginal Efficiency of Capital: Long - run factors and short - run factors. b) Rate of interest.

#### Unit II: Multiplier and Acceleration Principles

- A) Multiplier: Meaning - Calculation - size, working of multiplier - Diagrammatic explanation - leakages - Importance - Limitations.
- B) Acceleration: Meaning - Illustrations - Calculation - Assumptions - Diagrammatic explanation - Importance - Limitations - Interaction between multiplier and Accelerator - Super Multiplier or Leverage Effect.

#### Unit III: Theories of distribution

Ricardian theory of Income distribution - Marxian Theory of Income distribution - Kaldor's Theory of Macro - distribution.

#### Unit IV: Inflation and deflation

Meaning - Types-causes- phases of inflation - Anti - inflationary measures - Effects of inflation - Inflationary Gap: Meaning - illustration - diagrammatic explanation - Phillip's curve - Deflation : Meaning - Deflationary Gap.

#### Unit V: Macro Economic policy

Meaning - Objectives of macro Economic Policy - monetary policy: Meaning and objectives of monetary policy - Instruments of Monetary Policy - Fiscal policy - Objectives - Fiscal policy during inflation and deflation - Role of fiscal policy in a developing economy.



### Text Books

4. Sankaran S, 2000 Macro – Economics, Margham Publication, Chennai.
2. Macro Economics- Cauvery, Sudhanayak & Girija (S.Chand and Co).

### Reference

1. Macro Economic Theory – M.L.Jinghan, (Vikas Publishing House).
2. Macro Economic Theory – M.C.Vaish, Wiley, Eastern Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Gupta, R.D., and Chopra, P.N., 1968., Keynesian Economics, S. Nagin & co.,
4. Gupta, K.R., 1979, Macro Economics, Atma Ram & sons, New Delhi.
5. J.M.Keynes, 1936, General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, Macmillians and Co., Ltd., London.
6. M.L.Seth., 1999, Macro Economic theory, Lakshmi Naraiian Agarwal, Agra.

## MATHEMATICAL METHODS - II

### UNIT I : Matrices and Determinants

Matrix – Meaning – Types – Operations (Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication of Matrices) – Determinants – Definition – Properties – Transpose of a Matrix – Inverse of a Matrix – Solving simultaneous linear equations by Inverse Matrix method and Cramer's Rule Method.

### UNIT II : Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions

A) Straight Line: Distance between two points – Equations of a straight line: Two point form, point – Slope form, Slope – Intercept form and Intercepts form. Point of intersection of two lines – Concurrent lines – Parallel lines – Perpendicular lines.

B) Circle : Definition – Equation of a circle

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = a^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

### **UNIT III : Differential Calculus**

A. Basic rules of differentiation – First and second order derivatives

Calculations using addition, subtraction, product, quotient and function of function rule – Finding out MR and MC from TR and TC.

B. Maxima and minima of functions of one variable and two variables only.

### **UNIT IV : Partial Differentiation and Total Differentiation:**

First and second order partial derivatives – Total Differentiation (Simple problems)

– Euler's Theorem.

### **UNIT V : Integral Calculus:**

Meaning / Definition – Basic rules of integration – Calculation (Simple problems)

– Definite Integral – Estimation of TR and TC from MR and MC – Calculation of Consumer's Surplus and Producer's Surplus.

### **Text Book**

Bose, D., 2006, An Introduction to Mathematical Methods, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

### **Reference Books**

1. Chiang, A.C., 1974, Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Mc. Graw Hill, London.
2. Allen R.G.D., 1986, Mathematical Analysis for Economics, Macmillan, London.
3. Mehta, B.C. and Madnani, G.M.K., 2003, Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
4. Taro Yamane, 1995, Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India. Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

### Unit I

Entrepreneur – characteristics of an entrepreneur- entrepreneur and manager – types of entrepreneurs – entrepreneurship – concept – role of entrepreneurship in economic development.

### Unit II

Women entrepreneurs – concept – function- problems – rural entrepreneurship – need – problems- factors affecting entrepreneurial growth.

### Unit III

Entrepreneurial motivation – motivation theories- motivating factors – entrepreneurial mobility – factors influencing mobility – need for entrepreneurship development programmes - objectives of EDP's.

### Unit IV

Small enterprises – types of small scale industries – characteristics – role of small enterprises in economics development – Problems of small scale industries – Project identification and selection – Project report – contents of a project report – formulation of a project report.

### Unit V

Institutional finance to entrepreneurs – commercial banks – IDBI – IFCI – ICICI – IRBI – LIC – UTI – SFC's – SIDC'S – SIDBI – EXIM BANK – TIIC – NSIC – DIC – Industrial estates.

### Test Book

Khanha S.S., Entrepreneurial Development, S.Chand & company Ltd., New Delhi.

### Reference

Gupta C.B. & Srinivasan N.P., Entrepreneurial Development, Sultan chand & sons, New Delhi.

# ECONOMICS OF TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

SEMESTER V

## MONETARY ECONOMICS

### Unit.1:

Economic Importance of Tourism-Contribution to National Income-Tourism and Employment-Tourism and Foreign Gains.

### Unit.2:

Factors Influencing the growth of Tourism-Need for Rest and Relaxation-Travel Motivation-Participation in sports-Business activities.

### Unit 3:

Travel Agents and Tour operators. Role of Tourism Development corporation in India.

### Unit 4:

Tourism Planning Need and Importance.

### Unit 5:

Role of the State in Tourism. Tourism in the Era of Globalisation.

### References

1. 'Dynamics of Tourism-R.N. Kaul,"sterling Publishers Private Ltd..New Delhi.
2. Dynamics of Tourism, "RatanDeep Singh", Kanishka Publishers, Distributers-New Delhi.

### References:

1. Mishra,D.M., Monetary Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Sethi, T., Monetary Economics, S Chand and company, New Delhi.
3. Singh,M.L., Monetary Theory, Vistara Publications(P) Ltd, Delhi.
4. Varsh,M.C., Monetary Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.

## SEMESTER V

### MONETARY ECONOMICS

#### UNIT I: EVOLUTION OF MONEY

Barter Economy – Defects - Evolution of Money - Definition of Money - Kinds of Money - Near Money - Functions of Money - primary and secondary - static and dynamic - Significance of Money - Role of money in Capitalist and Socialist Economy.

#### UNIT II: VALUE OF MONEY

Meaning - Changes in the value of money - Measuring the value of Money - Quantity theory of money - Fisher's Equation of Exchange - Cambridge version of Quantity Theory of Money - Superiority of Cambridge version over Fisher's - Milton Friedman's Quantity theory of Money.

#### UNIT III: INFLATION

Meaning – Definition - Types of Inflation – Causes - Effects- Measures to control inflation - Deflation and disinflation – Deflation – Stagflation - Trade Cycle-concept and phases.

#### UNIT IV : COMMERCIAL BANKING

Definition - Functions - Credit creation - Investment policy of commercial banks - Nationalisation of commercial banks - Progress and performance after Nationalisation- Recent developments in the banking system - Role of commercial banks in a developing economy.

#### UNIT V: CENTRAL BANKING

Definition - Functions of Central Bank - Methods of credit control - quantitative and qualitative - Role of Central Bank in a developing economy - Monetary policy – meaning – objectives – limitations - Monetary policy of R.B.I. in India.

#### References:

1. Mithani,D.M., Monetary Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Seth,T.T., Monetary Economics, S.Chand and company, New Delhi.
3. Jinghan,M.L., Monetary Theory, Virinda Publications(P) Ltd, Delhi.
4. Vaish,M.C., Monetary Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.

## FISCAL ECONOMICS

### Unit I

Meaning and Scope of public finance – functions of a modern state – objectives of fiscal operations - comparison of public and private finance - the principle of maximum social advantage.

### Unit II

Public expenditure – public and private expenditure – reason for the growth of public expenditure-objectives of public expenditure - canons of public expenditure – classification of public expenditure – effects of public expenditure

### Unit III

Public revenue – sources of public revenue - classification of public revenue – canon of taxation – taxable capacity – factors determining taxable capacity - Direct and indirect taxes – Progressive and Proportional taxation – Value Added Tax(VAT) – Shifting and Incidence of Taxes.

### Unit IV

Public Debt - meaning – causes – public and private debt - objects of public debt - classification of public debt - effects of public debt - redemption.

### Unit V

Federal finance – Problems of federal finance - principles of federal finance – finance commission - functions of finance commission – Budget - preparation and presentation.

### Textbook

Tyagi B.P., Public Finance, JaiPrakash Nath & Co., Meerut.

### Reference

Cauvery & Sudha Nayak , Public finance , S.Chand & co., New Delhi

## **INDIAN ECONOMY**

### **UNIT I: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

Framework - mixed economy - Features-predominance of agriculture sector - low per capita income - inequalities-inadequate capital formation - infrastructure - technological backwardness-demographic pressures - unemployment and under employment - low quality human capital - social and value systems. India as developing economy - sustained growth - self-reliance - changes in agriculture - industry-foreign trade - science and technology.

### **UNIT II: BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Regional disparities-Indicators - Causes for economic backwardness and regional imbalances - Five year plans and industrial backwardness - Policy measures to remove regional disparities.

### **UNIT III PUBLIC SECTOR AND ISSUES OF PRIVATISATION**

Role of public sector in Indian economy - growth-performance-shortcomings - measures to improve the performance-Privatisation - meaning - scope - disinvestment -A critique on privatization in India.

### **UNIT IV: FOREIGN CAPITAL**

Categories and composition - significance of foreign capital - Government policy towards foreign capital - Flow of foreign investment in the post - reform period - A critical appraisal.

### **UNIT V: PARALLEL ECONOMY**

Meaning- causes - magnitude-Effects of black income on the economic and social systems - Measures to unearth black money - Corruption and development in India.

#### **References:**

1. Agarwal,A.N. Indian Economy, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Ruddar Datt and K.P.M.Sundaram, Indian Economy, S.Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Misra, S.K. and V.K.Puri, Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. I. C. Dhingra, Indian Economy, Sultan Chand & Sons Ltd.

## LABOUR ECONOMICS

### Unit I

Labour – meaning - characteristics of labour - migratory character - causes for migration - absenteeism - causes for absenteeism - measures to reduce absenteeism - labour turnover - measurement - difficulties in measurement-causes for labour turnover - measures to reduce labour turnover.

### Unit II

Industrial disputes - forms of industrial disputes- causes for industrial disputes - effects of industrial disputes - prevention of industrial disputes - methods for the settlement of industrial disputes.

### Unit III

Wages - real wages and nominal wages - factors affecting real wages - causes for wage differences - methods of wage payments - living wage - minimum wage and fair wage.

### Unit IV

Social Security - Benefits provided under social security - Social security measures in India - working conditions - hours of work - Occupational hazards-housing conditions - workers education.

### Unit V

Trade union - meaning - objective - structure of trade union in India - functions of trade unions - factors affecting the growth of trade unions - growth of trade unions in India - ILO - aim - functions.

### Text Book

Tyagi B.P., Labour Economics and Social welfare Jain Prakash Nath & co. Meerut.

### Reference

Tyagi B.P., Labour Problems in India, S.Chand & Co., New Delhi.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### UNIT I: Nature of Research

Meaning of Research- Objectives of Research- Motivation in Research- Types of Research- Research approaches - Significance of Research and Scientific Method Research Process - Criteria of Good Research -Problems Encountered by Researchers in India.



## **UNIT II: Research problem and Research Design**

Research Problem : Identification of the Problem – Formulation of the Problem-  
Criteria of a Good Research Problem.

Research Design : Meaning – Characteristics of a Good Research Design –  
Components of a Research Design – Types of Research Design.

## **UNIT III: Methods of Data Collection**

Primary Data : Mailed Questionnaire, Schedules, Interview Method, Observation  
and Case Study. Merits and Demerits of Primary Sources.

Census and Sample Survey – Criteria for Selecting a Sample Procedure – Different  
Types of Sampling.

Secondary Data : Sources of Secondary Data – Precautions in the use of  
Secondary Data – Merits & Demerits.

## **UNIT IV: Formulation and Testing of Hypothesis**

Definition of Hypothesis. Role of Hypothesis – Types of Hypothesis – Criteria for  
useful Hypothesis – its Formulation. Procedure for Testing Hypothesis.

## **UNIT V: Processing of Data Report**

Data Processing – Tabulation – Editing – Coding – Analysis and Interpretation of  
Data – Precautions Interpretation – Steps in Report Writing – Format for Research Report  
– Preliminary, Text, Reference Material – Foot Note, Index, Bibliography.

## **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Donald .H. Mc Burney, “Research Methods”, Thomson-Wordsworth, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2003.
2. Ghosh B.N., “Scientific Method & Social Research”, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 1987.
3. Goode and Hatt, “Methods and Social Research”, McGraw Hill International Book Company, 23<sup>rd</sup> Printing, 1983.

4. Gopal Lal Jain, "Research Methodology – Methods tools and Techniques", Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur 1998.
5. Kothari C.R., "Research Methodology", New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 3<sup>rd</sup> reprint Edition, 2004.
6. Sadhu & Singh, "Research Methodology in Social Sciences", Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1983.
7. Santosh Gupta, "Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques", Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2001.
8. Sonachalam K.S., "Research Methodology of Social Science", Emerald Publishers, Madras, 1988.
9. Yogesh Kumar Singh and Ruchikanath, "Research Methodology", A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2005.
10. O.R. Krishnaswamy and M. Ranganathan, "Methodology of Research in Social Sciences", Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2006.

## BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

### Unit.1:

Need for Business Correspondence-Qualities of a Good Business Letter.

### Unit.2:

Types of Business letters: circular Letters - Sales Letters - Collection Letters -

Banking Letters.

### Unit.3:

Trade Enquiries - Offers and Quotations- Trade Offer- Status Enquiry.

### Unit.4:

Agency Correspondence -Types of Agents-Establishing Agency.

Unit 5: Import and Export Trade Correspondence.

Reference Book

B.N. Tandon, "Manual Office Management and Correspondence" Sultan chand and sons- New Delhi.

**SEMETER VI**

**PLANNING AND GROWTH**

**UNIT I**

Planning-meaning - definition-features-objectives - Role of planning in underdeveloped economies - Types of planning-physical and financial - short-term, medium-term and perspective planning - Planning in capitalist, socialist and mixed economies.

**UNIT II**

Planning process - planning machinery - plan implementation in India - India's five year plans - objectives-strategies - resource mobilization - internal - external - financial - Progress of planning in India.

**UNIT III**

A review of the performance - Achievements and failures of five year plans in India - Agricultural development under planning - Industrial progress during plan period - Structural transformation.

**UNIT IV**

Growth - meaning - definition - characteristics - measurement - Economic development - meaning - Difference between economic growth and development- Obstacles to economic development-Economic and non-economic factors-Sustainable development.

## UNIT V

Theories of economic growth - Rostow's stages of economic growth - Balanced growth and unbalanced growth - Big-push theory- Thesis of critical minimum effort- Mahalanobis model of growth.

### References

1. Agarwal, R.C. Economics of Development and Planning, Lakshmi Agarwal Narain, Agra.
2. Shrivastava, O.S. Economics of Growth, Development and Planning, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Mamatha Patankar, Economic Planning, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

### UNIT I: Computers and Operating Systems

Types of Computer – Block Diagram of Computer (CPU, I/O, ALU, Memory Units) Generation and Classification of Computer Systems – Application of Computers – Operating System – MS Dos – Single User / Multi Users Operating Systems, Windows Application – DOS : Features, Advantages – Internal Commands; Files, Directory, Drive, Setting Paths – External Commands; Format, Disk Copy, Exec and Com files.

### UNIT II: Application in Windows 98

Introduction and Features – Basic Components – Customizing Windows – Accessories; Notepad, Paintbrush – Control Panel – Windows Explorer – Internal Explore.

### UNIT III: Tools and Tables in MS-Word

System Requirements – Introduction to Word Processing – Starting MS-Word- Customizing the Work Place – Types of Views and Styles – File Management Tools – Columns – Tables – Mail Merge.

#### **UNIT IV : Introduction to MS-Excel**

Introduction to Spread Sheets – Basic Skills for Working with Spread Sheets – Shortcut Menus – Entering, Editing, Protecting Spread Sheets – Moving, Deleting, Copying Cells and Ranges – Creating and Working with Formulae – Database in Excel – Graphs and Charts.

#### **UNIT V: Introduction to MS-Power Point**

What is a Presentation – Creating and Manipulating Presentation – Enhance Presentations – Inserting Objects – Templates – Integrating with other Softwares.

#### **Reference**

1. Teach Yourself MS – ACCESS.

### **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

#### **UNIT I: INTRODUCTION**

• Inter-regional trade and international trade-Differences-Characteristic features of international trade- Need for a separate theory- Classical theory of international trade- Adam Smith and Ricardo- Absolute and Comparative Cost doctrines-Modern theory- Hecksher-Ohlin Theorem of international trade.

#### **UNIT II: GAINS FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Meaning- Factors determining the gains from international trade- Terms of Trade- concept and meaning- Factors affecting terms of trade-Terms of Trade of developing countries.

#### **UNIT III: TRADE POLICY**

Free trade versus Protection – Methods of protection-Tariffs and Quotas- meaning and types- effects of tariffs and quotas- Exchange control- meaning- objectives of exchange control- methods of exchange control-its merits and demerits.

#### **UNIT IV: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

Meaning and structure- Balance of trade and Balance of payments-Current account and Capital account- Disequilibrium in the balance of payments- Causes-Corrective measures- Foreign exchange rate-meaning-Fixed and Flexible exchange rates- Exchange rate determination-The Mint Parity Theory and Purchasing Power Parity Theory.

#### **UNITY: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION**

I.M.F. - I.B.R.D. - UNCTAD - W.T.O. - A.D.B. - International Development Association(I.D.A.)-International Financial Corporation(I.F.C.)-S.A.A.R.C.- Euro-Dollar Market.

#### **References:**

1. Mithani,D.M. Monetary Theory, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Seth,T.T., Monetary Economics, S.Chand and Company, New Delhi.
3. Jinghan,M.L. Monetary Theory, Virinda Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi.
4. Vaish,M.C. Monetary Economics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

##### **Unit I: Introduction**

Meaning of Environment – Economics and Environment – Transformation Curve – Scope and Significance of Environmental Economics – Tragedy of commons-an analysis: Taj Mahal, River Ganges, Marina Beach and Public Parks.

##### **Unit II : Basic Theories of Environmental Economics**

Market failure and Externality – Types of Externality – Perfect Competition and Externality – Imperfect Competition and Externality.

### **Unit III: Environmental Problems and Protection**

Types of Pollution – Air, Water and Noise Pollution – Pollution Control and Environmental Protection – Solid waste management by Madurai Corporation.

### **Unit IV: Environmental Education & Law**

Environmental awareness – Education through Environmental Movements – Silent valley Movement – Narmada Movement. Fundamental Right – Legal Policy and Environmental Protection – Issues relating to Science & Technology – The Water (Prevention & control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 – The Forest conservation Act.

### **Unit V: Current Environmental Issues**

Global Warming – Green house effect – Ozone depletion – Acid Rain – Deforestation – Wild life Conservation.

### **Reference Books & Sites:**

1. S. Sankaran., "Environmental Economics", Margham Publications, Madras.
2. Karpagam , "Environmental Economics", Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Rajalakshmi. N & Dhulasi Birundha , "Environomics", Allied Publishers Limited, New Delhi, First Edition, 1994.
4. Vandhana Asthana, "The Politics of Environment", Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, Edition, 1992.
5. Peter A Victor, "Economics of Pollution", The Macmillian Press Ltd., London.
6. Yogendran N. Srivatsava, "Environmental Pollution", Ashish Publishing House.
7. [www.wrmin.nic.in](http://www.wrmin.nic.in)
8. [www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in)
9. [www.petroleum.nic.in](http://www.petroleum.nic.in)

## ECONOMICS OF MARKETING

### Unit I

Market – Evolution of market – Meaning of market – Classification of Markets- marketing- object of marketing – Importance of marketing- selling and marketing-Is marketing a science or Art- Approaches to the study of marketing-modern marketing-role of marketing in economic development.

### Unit II

Marketing functions – functions of exchange – functions of physical supply- facilitating functions – buying , assembling and selling.

### Unit III

Transportation – function of transport - classification of transport – choice of mode of transportation-storage and warehouses - standardisation and grading.

### Unit IV

Branding and Packaging – sales promotions- objectives of sales promotion-kinds of sales promotion – advertising – objectives of advertising – functions of advertising – advantages of advertising – advertising copy – advertising media.

### Unit V

Channels of distribution- importance – types – middlemen – functions of middlemen - kinds of middlemen-retailer – types of retailer –chain store

### Text Book

Pillai R.S.N. & Bhagavathi V., Modern marketing, Principles and practices, S., chand Company ltd, New Delhi.

### Reference

Rajan Nair N. & Sanjith R.Nair , marketing. Sultan chand & sons, New Delhi.



## PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

### Unit 1:

Personality – Determinants – Biological – Heredity – Brain - Bio-Feed back - Physical Characteristics.

### Unit 2:

Personality and cultural factors - Family Factors - Social and situational Factors.

### Unit 3:

Personality Traits - Kind of Personality Traits - Personality Theories.

### Unit 4:

Leadership Characters – Functions - Types of Leadership – Perception – Values – Beliefs - Attitudes.

### Unit 5:

Goal Setting - Time and Crisis Management - Participation in Group Discussion - Facing Interviews - Emotional Intelligence.

### References

1. L.M. Prasad, "Business management"-Sultan chand and sons- New Delhi.
2. Stephen P. Robbins, " Organisational Behaviour" Prentice Hall of India. New Delhi.

## N.G.O. ADMINISTRATION

### Unit 1:

NGO Meeting - NGO and self help groups - Status of self help groups in India.

### Unit 2:

Formation of NGO.-NGOs and women empowerment.

**Unit 3:**

NGO Administration. Planning the programme- deciding objectives- Selection and Recruitment and Training of NGO Administrators.

**Unit 4:**

Management of the programmers and Evaluation of the project.

**Unit 5:**

Principles of Fund raising - Methods of Fund raising - Ethics Related to Fund Raising.

**References**

1. Drucker, Peter, "Managing the Non- Profit Organisation - Practices and Principles. Mac Millian India Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Vinayagam, N. Mani, P.L. Nagarajan K.L., "Principles of Accountancy' Sultan chand and sons, New Delhi.

**TAX MANAGEMENT**

**Unit 1:**

Basic principles of Taxation-Progressive Tax. Proportional Tax, Direct Tax and Indirect Tax.

**Unit 2:**

Meaning of Assessee - previous year-Assessment year - Types of Expenditure only-Revenue and Capital-Revenues and excepted expenditure.

**Unit 3:**

Income Heads-Salary, House property-Capital Gains-other sources.

**Unit 4:**

Deductions from Total Income-Calculation of total Income.

**Unit 5:**

Definition of Sales Tax-Central Excise Duty-Customs Duty.Wealth Tax- Tax Management for an Individual.

**References**

1. Bhagawati Prasad."Outline of Income Tax".Sultan Chand and sons. New Delhi.
2. Malhotra. C., "Income Tax Law and Practice" Sultan and chand sons. New Delhi.

**ALLIED ECONOMIC PAPERS FOR I B.COM.**

**SEMESTER I**

**MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS**

**UNIT I : Introduction**

Definition – Nature and scope of managerial Economics – Economics and Managerial Economics –Fundamental Concepts - Role and responsibilities of a Managerial Economist – Objectives of a modern business firm.

**UNIT II : Demand Analysis**

Law of Demand – Demand determinants – Demand distinctions – Elasticity of Demand – types of Elasticity of Demand – Measurement of Price Elasticity of Demand –Factors determining Elasticity of Demand – Uses of Elasticity of Demand.

### **UNIT III : Demand Forecasting**

Meaning – objectives - Factors involved in forecasting – Importance – Methods of forecasting – for and established product and a new product – Features of a good forecasting method.

### **UNIT IV : Price Analysis**

Features of Perfect competition, Monopoly, Duopoly, Oligopoly and Monopolistic competition – Pricing methods : Full Cost Pricing, Marginal Cost Pricing, Going Rate Pricing, Customary Pricing, Peak Load Pricing, Skimming Pricing, Penetration Pricing and Differential Pricing

### **UNIT V : Profit Analysis**

Nature of profit – Profit planning – Break even analysis – Concepts, Uses and limitations – Profit forecasting.

### **Text Books**

1. Varshney, R.L., and Maheswari, K.L., 2003, Managerial Economics, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
2. Sankaran, S., 2005, Managerial Economics, Margham Publications, Chennai.
3. Cauvery, Sudhanayak, Girija and Meenabhai, 2005, Managerial Economics, S.Chand & Co., New Delhi.
4. Narayanan Nadar, E., 2005, Managerial Economics, Thangam Publishers, Virudhunagar.

## **SEMESTER II**

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.**

#### **Unit I**

Features of Indian economy – causes for under development – Factors affecting economic development – mixed economy – India as a developing economy.

## Unit II

Poverty in India – extent of poverty in India - Nature and causes of Poverty - Measures to reduce poverty – Poverty alleviation programmes.

## Unit III

Human Resources – theory of demographic transition – demographic profile of India- causes for growth of population – Effect of population in economic development - Population policy

## Unit IV

Role of agriculture in Indian economy – Causes for low agricultural productivity – remedial measures – green revolution – nature – effects .

## Unit V

Industrial Policy – industrial policy, 1991 – recent trends - role of small scale industries in Indian Economy – problems – Government measures.

## Text Book

Ruddar Dutt and Sundaram K.P.M., Indian economy , S.Chand & co., New Delhi.

## Reference

Dhingra I.C., the Indian Economy, Sultan Chand & sons, New Delhi.

## ALLIED ECONOMIC PAPERS FOR II B.A. HISTORY

### SEMESTER - III

### GENERAL ECONOMICS I

#### Unit I: Introduction

Definition of Economics – Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall and Lionel Robbins – Scope of Economics – Main – Subdivisions – Science or Art – Positive or Normative – Methods – Deductive method and Inductive method – Economic laws – Nature and comparison with the laws of other sciences – Basic concepts – Goods, utility, wants, value and price, market and income.

## Unit II: Consumption

Law of Diminishing marginal utility – Law of Equi-marginal utility – Law of Demand and Law of Supply – Elasticity of Demand – Methods of Measurement of Elasticity of Demand – Kinds of Elasticity – Perfectly elastic, perfectly inelastic, relatively elastic, relatively inelastic and Unitary Elasticity – Consumer's surplus.

## Unit III: Production

Meaning and characteristics of factors of production – Land, Labour, Capital and Organization – Laws of Returns – Division of labour - Localization of industry – theories of population – Malthusian and Optimum – Population and Economic Development – Labour Productivity.

## Unit IV: Economic Organization

Capital formation – Physical Capital and Human Capital – Capital formation and Economic Development – Meaning and functions of Entrepreneurships.

## Unit V: Market Organisation

Analysis of Supply and Demand – Cost and Revenue Price determination under different markets – Perfect competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition – Price Discrimination Market Value and Normal Value – Absolute Value and Relative Value – Joint Demand and Joint supply.

## Reference

1. Advanced Economic Theory - H.L.Ahuja, S. Chand & co. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Micro Economic theory, M.L.Jinghan, Virinda Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Economic Analysis, K.P.M. Sundaram & E.N. Sundaram, S.chand & Co., Delhi.

## SEMESTER -IV

### GENERAL ECONOMICS II

#### Unit I: Theory of Distribution

Meaning and methods of computation of national income – difficulties – uses – Rent – meaning – theories of rent – wages – real wage and money wage – theories of wages – interest- gross and net interest – theories of interest – liquidity trap – profit – theories of profit.

#### Unit II: Money and Banking

Definition and function of money – quantity theory of money – transaction approach – Cambridge version – role of money in capitalist and socialist economics – commercial banks – functions – role of commercial banks in economic development – central bank – function – role in economic development.

#### Unit III: International Trade

Difference between internal and international trade – Theories of international trade – Absolute cost – Comparative cost – balance of payment – disequilibrium – measures for correcting disequilibrium in the balance of payment – difference between free trade and protection – purchasing power parity theory.

#### Unit IV: Inflation

Meaning and kinds of inflation – deflation – causes for inflation – economic and social factors – measures to control inflation – trade cycle – components.

#### Unit V: Taxation

Canons of taxation – direct and indirect tax – sources of public revenue – suggestion to for increasing public revenue – causes for the growth of public expenditure in India – features and preparation of budget – public debt and methods of redemption.

#### References

1. Advanced Economic Theory - H.L.Ahuja, S. Chand & co. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Public Finance & International Economics. D.M.Mithani, Himalaya, N new Delhi.
3. Macro Economic theory, M.L.Jinghan, Virinda Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Macro Economics, Dr.S.Sankaran, Margham publications, Chennai.
5. Money, Banking and International Trade, k.P.M. Sundaram, Sultan Chand & Sons, Delhi.

7  
1000

**SEMESTER I**  
**MICRO ECONOMICS I**

**Model question paper**

**3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 75**

**Section A**

**Answer All Questions**

**10 X 1 = 10 MARKS**

1. "Economics as the science of material welfare"
  - a. Adam Smith
  - b. Lionel Robbins
  - c. P.A. Samuelson
  - d. Alfred Marshall
2. To Whom do you attribute the scarcity definition to economics?
  - a. A.C.Pigou
  - b. Adam Smith
  - c. Lionel Robbins
  - d. Milton Fried man
3. To whom do you advocate the early exposition of the law of diminishing marginal utility
  - a. J.S. Mill
  - b. James Mill
  - c. David Ricardo
  - d. H.H.Gossen
4. Consumer surplus is the difference between the potential price and actual price
  - a. Dupuit
  - b. K.E. Boulding
  - c. Prof. Taussig
  - d. J.R.Hicks
5. Who was the first economist to have evolved the technique of indifference curve analysis?
  - a. David Ricardo
  - b. Bohm Bawerk
  - c. F.Y. Edge worth
  - d. Leon walras.

(OR)
6. Demand slopes
  - a. Upward
  - b. Downward
  - c. Vertical
  - d. Horizontal

(OR)

b. Explain exceptional demand curve.



7.  $\frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P}$  is

- a. Income Elasticity
- b. Price elasticity
- c. Cross Elasticity
- d. Advertisement elasticity.

8. Produced means of production is called

- a. Land
- b. Labour
- c. Capital
- d. Organisation

9. Creation of utility is

- a. Consumption
- b. Production
- c. Exchange
- d. Distribution.

10. Those costs which vary with varying firms output

- a. Fixed cost
- b. Variable cost
- c. Marginal cost
- d. Average cost.

**Section –B**

Answer all Questions either a or b, not exceeding 2 pages.

5 X 7 = 35 Marks

11. a. Briefly examine the welfare definition of economics.

b. What is human want? Explain the features of human want.

12. a. State and examine the concept of consumer's surplus.

b. What are the properties of Indifference curve?

13. a. Why does the demand curve slope downwards?

b. Explain exceptional demand curve.

14 a. What is income elasticity of demand? Bring out its practical uses.

(OR)

b. What are the factors determining the elasticity of demand?

15. a. What are the features of labourer?

(OR)

b. Who is an entrepreneur? Describe the functions of a dynamic entrepreneur.

### Section – C

Answer any Three Questions, not exceeding 4 pages

3 X 10 = 30 Marks

16. Critically explain the wealth definition.

17. Critically evaluate the law of Diminishing marginal utility.

18. State and explain the law of demand.

19. Analyse the Various methods used for measuring the price elasticity of demand

20. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of large scale production.

### SEMESTER II

### MICRO ECONOMICS - II

### Model question paper

3 Hours

MAX. Marks: 75

### Section A

### Answer All Questions

10 X 1 = 10 MARKS

1. Supply curve slopes

- a. Downward
- b. Upward
- c. Vertical
- d. Horizontal

2. With the improvement in production technology, the average cost of production \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Falls                      b. Rises  
 c. Remains the same      d. Becomes Zero
3.  $TF C + TVC =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- a. AC                      b. MC  
 c. TC                      d. SC
4. Short run cost curve is
- a. L shape                      b. V Shaped  
 c. U shaped                      d. Z shaped
5.  $P \times Q =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- a. MR                      b. TR                      c. AR                      d.  $\Delta TR$
6.  $\frac{TR}{Q}$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. MR                      b. TR                      c. AR                      d. MC
7. The demand curve of the firm under perfect competition is
- a. Perfectly elastic                      b. Perfectly inelastic  
 c. Relatively elastic                      d. Relatively inelastic
8. Monopoly means
- a. Two sellers                      b. Few sellers  
 c. One seller                      d. Many sellers
9. Product Differentiation is the feature of
- a. Perfect competition                      b. Monopoly  
 c. Duopoly                      d. Monopolistic competition
10. Who wrote the famous book, the theory of monopolistic competition. ?
- a. Mrs. Joan Robinson                      b. A.C.Pigous  
 c. Benham                      d. E.H. Chamberlin

**Section –B**

**Answer all Questions either a or b, not exceeding 2 pages.**

**5 X 7 = 35 Marks**

11. a. State and explain the law of supply.  
(OR)  
b. Distinguish between stock and supply with example.
12. a. Explain fixed cost and variable cost.  
(OR)  
b. What are Average cost and Marginal cost?
13. a. Analyse the Relationship between Average revenue and marginal revenue.  
(OR)  
b. Explain firm and industry.
14. a. What are the features of perfect competition?  
(OR)  
b. How is the price determined under monopoly?
15. a. Analyse the features of monopolistic competition.  
(OR)  
b. Examine kinked demand curve.

**Section – C**

**Answer any Three Questions, not exceeding 4 pages**

**3 X 10 = 30 Marks**

16. Examine the factors determining the supply.
17. Explain the short run and long-run cost curves with suitable diagrams.
18. Describe the price output determination under perfect competition.
19. Explain the price –output determination under monopolistic competition.
20. Examine the various features of oligopoly.

**SEMESTER IV**  
**ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

**Model Questions Paper**

**3 Hours**

**Max.Marks : 75**

**Section - A**

**Answer all questions**

**10 X 1 = 10 Marks**

1. The word entrepreneur was taken from the
  - a) French Language
  - b) Japanese Language
  - c) Spanish Language
  - d) Greek Language
2. The term entrepreneur was first introduced by
  - a) A.Schumpeter
  - b) Richard Cantillon
  - c) J.B. Say
  - d) Prof. Knight
3. All the Village industries are grouped into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.
  - a) Seven
  - b) Six
  - c) Five
  - d) Four
4. Factors which encourage a women to start a business .
  - a) Push factors
  - b) Pull factors
  - c) Social factors
  - d) Economic factors
- 5) Need Hierarchy theory was given by
  - a) MC Clellands
  - b) Knight
  - c) Solow
  - d) Maslow
6. According to David Mc clelland , a person acquires \_\_\_\_\_ types of needs.
  - a) Four
  - b) Three
  - c) Six
  - d) Two
7. Industries producing articles for direct consumption.
  - a) Feeder industries
  - b) Servicing Industries
  - c) Manufacturing Industries
  - d) Ancillary Industries
8. Labours – Intensive means
  - a) More capital
  - b) More capital & labour
  - c) More labour
  - d) Medium investment

9. UTI means

- a) Universal Talent Institute      b) Unit trust of India  
c) Unit Talent of India              d) Universal trust Institution

10. Exim Bank

- a) Executive Import Bank              b) Exportable Import Bank  
c) Experience Imperial Bank          d) Export Import Bank

**Section -B**

**Answer all Questions either a or b, not exceeding 2 pages.**

**5 X 7 = 35 Marks**

11. a) What are the characteristics of an entrepreneur?

(OR)

b) State the different types of entrepreneur?

12. a) What are the functions of women entrepreneurs.

(OR)

b) What is the need for rural entrepreneurship.

13. a) Write a note on Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory.

(OR)

b) State the factors influencing entrepreneurial mobility.

14. a) What are the characteristics of small scale industries?

(OR)

b) State the problems of small scale industries.

15. a) write a note on ICICI .

(OR)

b) Write a note on DIC.

**Section – C**

**Answer any Three Questions, not exceeding 4 pages**

**3 X 10 = 30 Marks**

16. Analyze the role of entrepreneurship in economic development
17. Explain the problems of women entrepreneurs
18. Discuss the objectives of EDP's.
19. Explain the contents of a project report.
20. What are the objectives of industrial estates ? What are the types of industrial estates?

**SEMESTER V**

**FISCAL ECONOMICS**

**Model Question Paper**

**3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 75**

**Section A**

**Answer all questions**

**10 X 1 = 10 Marks**

1. Minimum function of the government
  - a) Welfare state
  - b) Modern state
  - c) Police state
  - d) Neutral state
2. Methods of administration, control and problems relating to the preparation of the budget is studied under
  - a) Public revenue
  - b) Public expenditure
  - c) Financial administration
  - d) Public Debt
3. The expenditure on defence, police and counts are
  - a) Development function
  - b) Protective functions
  - b) Commercial functions
  - d) Administrative functions
4. Canons of public expenditure was given by
  - a) Prof. Dalton
  - b) Prof. Pigon
  - c) Prof Shirras
  - d) Prof Mehta

5. VAT means

- a) Value additional Tax      b) Value added Tax  
c) Value Advolerem Tax      d) Value Assessment Tax

6. Voluntary contribution by individuals/firms to government for specific purpose.

- a) Grant      b) Tax  
c) Duty      d) Gift

7. Public loans floated within the country

- a) Internal Debt      b) External Debt  
c) Productive Debt      d) Funded Debt

8. Debts for long period

- a) Funded Debts.      B) Redeemable Debts  
c) Voluntary Debt      d) Productive Debts

9. Indian Budget is presented in the parliament on

- a) First week of march      b) 01<sup>st</sup> march  
c) Last day of February      d) 01<sup>st</sup> February

10. First finance commission was appointed in the year

- a) 1952      b) 1962      c) 1942      d) 1968

**Section -B**

**Answer all Questions either a or b, not exceeding 2 pages.**

**5 X 7 = 35 Marks**

11. a) Differentiate public finance from private finance.

(OR)

b) State the functions of a modern state.

12. a) What are the canons of public expenditure ?

(OR)

b) Write a note on the effects of public expenditure.

13. a) What are the factors determining taxable capacity ?

(OR)

b) Write a note on VAT.



14. a) State the objects of public debt.

(OR)

b) What are the effects of public debt?

15. a) What are the problems of federal finance ?

(OR)

b) What are the functions of finance commission?

### Section - C

Answer any Three Questions, not exceeding 4 pages

3 X 10 = 30 Marks

16. Explain the principle of maximum social advantage.

17. Analyze the reasons for the growth of public expenditure.

18. Explain the various sources of public revenue.

19. Discuss the causes for public debt.

20. Discuss the budgetary Procedure.

## SEMESTER V

### LABOUR ECONOMICS

#### Model Question Paper

3 Hours

MAX. Marks: 75

#### Section A

Answer All Questions

10 X 1 = 10 MARKS

01. Unauthorised absence of a worker from his job is called as

a) Industrial dispute

b) Labour turnover

c) Absenteeism

d) Collective long gaining

02. The rate of change in the working staff of a concern during a definite period is called as

- a) Labour turnover
- b) Absenteeism
- c) Labour welfare
- d) Industrial dispute

03. Industrial Disputes Act was passed in the year

- a) 1956
- b) 1986
- c) 1942
- d) 1947

04. Strikes and lock-outs are called as

- a) Absenteeism
- b) Social security
- c) Labour Welfare
- d) Industrial dispute

05. Minimum wages Act was passed in the year

- a) 1948
- b) 1947
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

06. Workers who produce more, receives more

- a) Piece rate wage
- b) Time rate wage
- c) Bonus system
- d) wage rate

07. Maternity leave is for a period of

- a) 14 weeks
- b) 10 weeks
- c) 9 weeks
- d) 12 weeks

08. Workmen's compensation Act was passed in the year

- a) 1923
- b) 1924
- c) 1925
- d) 1926

09. ILO means

- a) Indian labour organization
- b) International labour organisation
- c) Indian labour officers
- d) Indian law for officers.

10. AITUC was formed in the year

- a) 1928
- b) 1947
- c) 1920
- d) 1940

**Section - B**

**Answer all Questions either a or b, not exceeding 2 pages.**

5 X 7 = 35 Marks

11. a) What are the characteristics of labour?  
(OR)  
b) What are the causes for absenteeism?
12. a) Explain the effects of industrial disputes  
(OR)  
b) Analyse the various methods of settling industrial disputes
13. a) Explain the factors affecting real wages  
(OR)  
b) Write a note on living wage
14. a) Explain the housing condition of industrial workers  
(OR)  
b) Write a note on workers education
15. a) State the objectives of trade unions.  
(OR)  
b) What are the functions of ILO?

**Section - C**

**Answer any Three Questions, not exceeding 4 pages**

3 X 10 = 30 Marks

16. Analyse the various causes for labour turnover
17. Discuss the various causes for industrial disputes
18. Explain the various methods of wage payments
19. Analyse the social security measures adopted in India
20. Discuss the growth of trade unions in India

752

  
**PRINCIPAL**  
Arulmigu Palarandavar College  
of Arts & Culture,  
PALANI - 624 601.