

Macro Economics Analysis – I

1. Traditional Approaches to Macroeconomics

- 1.1 Classical Approach-Introduction and main features
- 1.2 Keynesian Approach-Introduction and main features
- 1.3 Neoclassical Approach-Introduction and main features

2. National Income and Social Accounting

- 2.1 Circular Flow Income in two-three and four sector economy
- 2.2 Different forms of national income accounting
 - 2.2.1 Social accounting
 - 2.2.2 Input-output accounting
 - 2.2.3 Flow of funds Accounting
 - 2.2.4 Balance of payments Accounting
 - 2.2.5 Matrix presentation of Social Accounting

3. Demand and Supply of Money

- 3.1 Definition of Money, Debates relating to definition of Money
- 3.2 The Liquidity Theory, Gurley and Shaw Hypothesis, Demand for Money-Classical and Keynesian
- 3.3 Cash Balance Approach- Post Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money, Tobins Approach, Baumol's Inventory Theoretic Approach, Friedman's Theory of Demand for Money.

4. Supply of Money

- 4.1 Financial Intermediation
- 4.2 A Mechanistic Model of Bank Deposit Determination.
- 4.3 A Behavior Model of Money Supply Determination,
- 4.4 A Demand-determined Money Supply process,
- 4.5 RBI approach to Money Supply-High Powered Money and Money Multiplier; Budget Deficit and Money Supply, Money Supply and Open Economy.
- 4.6 Control of Money Supply.

Growth & Development – I

1 Principles and Concepts of Growth and Development

- 1.1 Concepts of growth and Development
- 1.2 Measuring Economic Development: Income and Alternative Measures
- 1.3 International Comparison of Incomes: PPP and Exchange Rate Approaches
- 1.4 Developing / Emerging Economies – Concept
- 1.5 Barriers to Economic Development

2 Theories of Economic Development and Growth

- 2.1 Classical Theory of Economic Development: Adam Smith
- 2.2 The Harrod-Domar Model
- 2.3 Solow model of economic growth
- 2.4 The Cobb-Douglas Production Function
- 2.5 The Big push theory
- 2.6 The New (Endogenous) Growth Theory

3 Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment

- 3.1 Measurement of Poverty- Uni-dimensional & Multi-dimensional, Amartya Sen's Approach to Poverty measurement, Rural and Urban Poverty, Participatory Approach to Poverty, Women and Poverty
- 3.2 Measuring Inequality, Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient, Functional Distribution,
- 3.3 Challenge of Unemployment, Disguised Unemployment and Economic Development, Concept of Jobless Growth
- 3.4 Employment and Migration

4 Human Capital and Economic Development

- 4.1 Theory of Demographic Transition
- 4.2 Human Capital Approach of Development
- 4.3 Demographic Dividends
- 4.4 Education, Skill and Wages, Health and Efficiency to Work
- 4.5 Optimum Population

Research Methodology – I

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Research: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance
- 1.2 Scientific Research: Methods - Stages /Steps
- 1.3 Social Science Research - Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance
- 1.4 Review of Literature - Need, Scope, Use and Precautions

2 Research Problem and Design

- 2.1 Research Problem- Meaning, Identification and Selection of Research Problems
- 2.2 Research design: Meaning, Objective
- 2.3 Need, Characteristics of Research design
- 2.4 Types of research Design – Descriptive, Diagnostic, Exploratory, Experimental

3 Data Collection And Data Analysis

- 3.1 Collection of Data – Meaning, Importance
- 3.2 Sources of data – Primary Data and secondary data
- 3.3 Methods of Primary Data Collection- Questionnaire and Interview method, Schedule, Observation Method
- 3.4 Secondary Data Sources
- 3.5 Sampling Method –Meaning and Types—(Probability and Non-probability)
- 3.6 Analysis of Data- Classification and Tabulation of Data
- 3.7 Computer Use of Data Analysis

4 Testing of Hypothesis

- 4.1 Hypothesis: Definitions, Characteristics and Importance
- 4.2 Types of Hypothesis
- 4.3 Procedure of Hypothesis Testing
- 4.4 Basic Concepts: Level of Significance, Statistical Errors (Type I and Type II Error)
- 4.5 Procedure of Testing of Hypothesis- Parametric and Non-Parametric tests

5 Report Writing

- 5.1 Objective of Report Writing
- 5.2 Importance of Research Report,
- 5.3 Features of Research Report
- 5.4 Steps/ Element of Research Report
- 5.5 Report Writing: Considerations and Precautions, Ordering References, Bibliography and Appendix in Research

Demography

1. Demography

- 1.1 Demography: Evolution, Nature and Scope
- 1.2 Development of Population Studies - relationship with other disciplines
- 1.3 History of Population Growth – Primitive, Pre-Industrial, Developed and Developing
- 1.4 Population Growth- Components, Interdependence, World Population Growth and Distribution, Growth in Developed and Developing Countries
- 1.5 Measures of Population Growth- Sources of Demographic Data

2. Population theories

- 2.1 The Malthusian theory
- 2.2 Post-Malthusian Theories
- 2.3 The Optimum Population Theory
- 2.4 The Theory of Demographic Transition
- 2.5 Population and Development (Meadows, Enke and Simon)

3. Population structure and characteristics

- 3.1 Structure of Population, Growth Rate and
- 3.2 Mortality- Meaning, Measurement of Mortality, Measures - causes of death.
- 3.3 Fertility- Meaning, Measurement of Fertility, Extent and Trends of Fertility, Factors affecting Fertility, Fertility Differentials in India
- 3.4 Pattern of Age and Sex Structure- Determinants, Impact and Implications; Age and Population

4. Population and Development

- 4.1 Relation between Population and Development; Effects of Development on Population Growth and vice versa
- 4.2 Population and Natural Resources- Demographic and Socio-economic factors influencing Saving, Investment, Capital Formation and Technology
- 4.3 Population and Labour force- Population and Employment, Economically Active Population, Work Participation
- 4.4 Women and Development- Indicators of Status of Women, Inter-relation between Status of Women and Demographic Change
- 4.5 Population Policy in India- Shift from Population Control from Welfare and Empowerment; Strategies for Population Control and Human Development, Challenges to National Population Commission