



SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE

(Nationally Accredited at “A” Grade (3rd Cycle) by NAAC)

Chatram Bus Stand, Tiruchirappalli – 620002.

CRITERION - II

2.6.2. PO CO MAPPING FOR ECONOMICS

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE
(Nationally Accredited at “A” Grade(3 rd Cycle) by NAAC)
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
Tiruchirappalli-620002
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PO, PSO, CO MAPPING (ODD SEMESTER)

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- PO1:** Understand LSRW and apply knowledge of human communication and language processes.
- PO2:** Prepare culture and praise worthy as a citizen of India.
- PO3:** Examine employment entrepreneurship opportunities.
- PO4:** Understand the fundamental values /principles of Indian consciousness.
- PO5:** Ability to use communication and soft skills effectively.

BA ECONOMICS
PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME (PSO)

- PSO1:** Evaluate the market condition and analyse the prices.
- PSO2:** Evaluate historical perspective to understand functioning of the economy.
- PSO3:** Analyse the impact of economic development to solve the problem like poverty, unemployment, over population, low capital formation etc.
- PSO4:** Create awareness about sustainable development and environmental issues.
- PSO5:** Implement research methodology in research design, data analysis, planning and interpretation.

SYLLABUS
CORE COURSE I
MICRO ECONOMICS I
16ACCEC 1

Objective: To make the students Understand the decision-making process of individual consumers and firms.

Module I: Introduction to Micro Economics

Definition – Nature and Scope of Micro Economics – Methodology in Economics: Positive and Normative Economics – Static and Dynamic analysis – Deductive and Inductive methods – Choice as an economic problem – Basic postulates of Micro Economics.

Module II: Consumption

Law of demand – Elasticity of demand - Utility – Cardinal and Ordinal approaches
–Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility – Law of Equi-marginal utility – Indifference curve analysis – Income, Substitution and Price effects – Consumer's equilibrium under IC analysis – Consumer's surplus.

Module III: Theory of Production

Production: Meaning and features – Production function – Production decisions – Law of Variable Proportions - Iso-quants- Producer's equilibrium- Factors substitution –Returns to scale and Economies of scale

Module IV: Cost and Revenue Analysis

Cost concepts – Opportunity cost- Money Cost- Real Cost- Social Cost- Cost Function- Short- run and Long- run costs- Theories of costs – Total, fixed, variable and marginal cost – relationship between AC and MC – AR and MR – Relationship between cost and revenue curves

Module V: Welfare Economics

Welfare Economics: Meaning and features – Classical Welfare Economics – Concept of Value judgement – Pigou's Double criterion – Problems in measuring welfare - Concept of Social Welfare function – Pareto's Optimality conditions.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1:To Understand the concept of equilibrium: stable and unstable, static, comparative static, dynamic

CO2: To identify how different changes in the determinants of supply and demand Affect price and quantity

CO3: To calculate cost functions from firm and production function.

CO4: To interpret the meaning of marginal revenue and marginal cost and their relevance for firm profitability

CO5: To use supply and demand to determine changes in market equilibrium (price and output) changes in welfare.

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1. Slight (low) 2. Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6

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CORE COURSE II
TAMIL NADU ECONOMY
16ACCEC2

Objective: To expose the students to the basics of Tamil Nadu economy.

Module I: A Profile of the Tamil Nadu Economy

Tamil Nadu – Salient Features- Land Area – Distribution of occupational structure in Tamil Nadu – population of Tamil Nadu – Land use – Livestock – Forest resources – Human Resources – Infrastructure: Rural – Urban Education, Health, Banking, Power, Transport and Communication.

Module II: Agricultural Development

Agriculture – Land use – Cropping pattern – Principal Commodities – Irrigation – Green Revolution, Blue and White Revolution – Agricultural Marketing – Defects, remedial measures – Animal husbandry and fisheries – Agricultural Finance – Agencies – Government role – Self Help Groups and Microfinance.

Module III: Industrial Development

Major Industries – Automobile, leather, cotton, sugar, cement, software – MSME, Cottage industries – Ancillary industries – Handloom industries – Tamil Nadu Government's role in industrial development – Industrial Financial Institutions – TIIC, SIDCO, SIPCOT, Industrial Estate, DIC, EPZ, SPZ, SEZ (Export Processing Zone, Special Processing Zone, Special Economic Zone).

Module IV: State Finance & Development Programmes

State Finance – Revenue and Expenditure of the State – Tamil Nadu's Recent Budget – Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Tamil Nadu – Healthcare and other Government Schemes – Unemployment Problem – Women Development Programmes.

Module V : General Performance of the State

Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu – Ports – Trade – Commerce – Role of Local bodies – Industrial sector and its role – Science & Technology – Environmental Protective measures in Tamil Nadu.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To knowledge about the natural resources in Tamil Nadu and Regional Economic Development

CO2: To understands the poverty alleviation programme and employment generation programme

CO3: To analyze the role of agricultural in Economic development of Tamil Nādu

CO4: To comprehend the industrial development from large scale as well as small scale industries sector.

CO5: To examine role of infrastructure development in Tamil Nādu particular on transport, communication, health, and education

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	3	3	3

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ALLIED COURSE I
PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCE
16AACEC1

Objective: To explain the basic principles of commerce to the students

Module I : Fundamentals of Commerce

Fundamentals of commerce – Forms of Business Organizations – Sole Proprietorship, partnership, company, cooperative, public and joint enterprises – Business combinations – Types – causes and control of Monopoly Concentration.

Module II : Banking and Insurance

Banks – kinds – RBI – Structure – Objectives – functions – management – evaluation – SBI – functions – Cooperative Banks – Commercial Banks – Other Banks – Life Insurance – Fire – Marine – Deposit Insurance – Insurance against theft and loss.

Module III : Advertisement

Advertisement – importance – Media – Merits and demerits of media – wholesale and retail business – General and Special shops – Chain Stores – Multiple shops – Mail Order sales – Departmental Stores – super market – A to Z shops.

Finance – Working Capital and Fixed Capital – Shares and Debentures – Public Deposits – Ploughing back to profits – location of industries – balanced regional development.

Module V : Principles of Management

Scientific management – Management Process – Planning – Organization – Staffing – direction – coordination – control – professionalization of management in India.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To enable the students to learn the fundamentals of commerce

CO2: To make the students aware of Indian banking system. To impart knowledge about functions and role of RBI

CO3: To this course enables the students the practical knowledge and the tactics in the advertisement

CO4: To understand basic capital concept elements of working capital and fixed capital

CO5: To understand the concept and functions of management importance of management and its applications.

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3	3	3	3	3

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CORE COURSE V
MACRO ECONOMICS I
16ACCEC5

Objective: To help the students understand the nature and scope of macroeconomics, circular flow of income, the concepts of National Income and its accounting.

Module I: The Nature and Scope of Macro Economics

Introduction - Nature and Scope of Macro Economics- Limitations- Macro Statics Macro Dynamics –Comparative Statics - Stock and Flow Concepts.

Module II: National Income

National Income – Concepts- Meaning –Measurement –Importance – Limitations Circular Flow of Income and Expenditure – Social Accounting.

Module III: The Classical Theory Employment

Introduction – Classical Theory of Employment –Keynes’s criticism of Classical Theory- Say’s Law of Markets- Meaning, Propositions and Implications of the Law – Criticism.

Module IV: The Principles of Effective Demand

Effective Demand –Meaning – Aggregate Demand Price – Aggregate Supply Price – Determination of Effective Demand – Importance of Effective Demand – Keynesian Theory of Employment.

Module V: Consumption Function

Meaning- Significance of MPC, Keynes’s Psychological Law of Consumption- Determinants of Consumption Function – Theories of Consumption Function- The Absolute Income Hypothesis – The Relative Income Hypothesis – Permanent Income Hypothesis.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1: To prepare for success in studying Economics explain what Economics is and explain why it is important.

CO 2: To describe and calculate national income.

CO 3: To explain and calculate unemployment

CO 4: To understand the causes and effects of inflation and unemployment

CO 5: To discuss the functional relationship between aggregates

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
CO2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
CO5	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
AVERAGE	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6

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CORE COURSE VI
MONEY AND BANKING
16ACCEC6

Objectives: To enable the students understand the concepts of Money Market, CapitalMarket, Stock Market and the recent banking.

Module I: Definition of Money and Monetary Standards

Definition and Meaning of Money – Characteristics of Money – Significance of Money- Evils of Money -Meaning of Monetary Standard- Forms of Monetary Standard- Principles of Note Issue Systems – Qualities of a Good MonetaryStandard.

Module II: Money Market

Meaning and Definitions of Money Market – Functions of Money Market – Instruments of Money Market – Characteristics of a Good Money Market – Importance of Money Market – Indian Money Market – Structure and Defects of Indian Money Market- Suggestions for the Improvement of Indian Money Market.

Module III: Introduction to Banking

Origin of Banks -Meaning and Definition of a Bank - Characteristic Features of a Bank – Structure of Banking – Systems of Banking – Types of Banks - Social Responsibilities of Banks – Economic and Monetary Implications Banking.

Module IV: State Bank of India & Lead Bank Scheme

State Bank of India – Origin – Functions and its Role - Lead Bank Scheme - Origin of Lead Bank Scheme – Objectives- Functions- Working of Lead Bank Scheme- Criticisms.

Module V: Advancements in Banking

Real Time Gross Settlement- Know your customers- Customer Identification Procedure – E- Banking- Definitions- Traditional Banking vs E-Banking – Advantages of E- Banking – E- Banking Transactions – Electronic Delivery Channels – Automated Teller Machine (ATM)- Cards- Mobile Banking - Internet Banking – Impact of Information Technology on Banking.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To examine the functions of money

CO2: To comprehend what a Bank does

CO3: To evaluate how money is created by lending

CO4: To explain the various functions of central bank

CO5: To find out the main objectives of e-banking

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	3	2.6	3

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ALLIED COURSE III
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
16AACEC3

Objective: To enable the students to solve the problems in various measures such as central tendency, dispersion and skewness in statistics.

Module I: Nature, Scope of Statistics and Sampling

Meaning - Nature and Scope of Statistics - Functions- Limitations - Collection of data-Primary and Secondary sources –Methods of Sampling.

Module II: Classification Tabulation and Diagrammatic Representation

Classification –Meaning- Characteristics of classification –Types of classification- Tabulation of Data-Meaning-Objects, Difference Between classification and Tabulation- Parts of Tabulation- Types of Tables – Diagrammatic and Graphic Representation- Advantages of Diagrammatic and Graphic Representation- Types of Diagram- Graphs- Histogram –Frequency Polygon –Limitations of diagrams and graphs.

Module III Measures of Central Tendency

Characteristics of a Good Average-Arithmetic mean- Median-Mode- Harmonic Mean- Geometric Mean- Simple problems.

Module IV Measures of Dispersion

Meaning of Dispersion – Range - Quartile Deviation- Mean Deviation- Standard Deviation- Coefficient of Variation-Simple problems- Lorenz curve.

Module V Skewness and Indian Statistics

Skewness – Meaning- Karl Pearson, Bowley and Kelly’s Measures of Skewness- -Simple Problems-Growth and Origin of Indian Statistics – National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) – Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) - Industrial Statistics – Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) – Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SSMI) – Annual Survey of Industry (ASI) - Population Statistics.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To comprehend the students should understand and know how to use statistics

CO2: To be able to design sample for the data collection.

CO3: To imply the quantitative research methods in the field of business studies.

CO4: To gain knowledge across different areas in statistics.

CO5: To equip our students with good quality to appear for competitive examinations.

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1. Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3	3	2.8	2.8	2.8

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CORE COURSE IX
PUBLIC FINANCE
16ACCEC9

Objective: To explain the theoretical and practical aspects of public finance in Indian Economy to the students.

Module I: Public Finance

Meaning and Scope – Uses and Role of Public Finance in the economy – Public finance and private finance – The principle of maximum social advantage.

Module II: Public Revenue

Sources of revenue of the centre and states – Recent trends – Tax Revenues – Non-tax Revenues – Role of Direct taxes – Income Tax – Corporate Tax – Excise duty and customs duty – Wealth Tax – Capital gains Tax – gift Tax – Public Expenditure – general growth of public expenditure – causes, effects and control of expenditure.

Module III: Public Expenditure

Principles of taxation – The cost of Service – The benefit – The ability to pay – The progressive and proportional Taxation – Direct and Indirect Taxes – Merits and demerits – VAT – shifting and incidence of taxation – effects of Taxation.

Module IV: Public Debt

Need for Public debt – Public debt and private debt – causes and effects of public debt – public debt redemption – recent trends – Public debt of the State Governments.

Module V: Federal Finance and Budget

Evolution – Principles – Central – State Financial Relationship – Finance Commission – functions – The Recent Finance Commission and its report – Local Finance – Its trend in India – Fiscal policy –

Objectives, uses and limitations – Fiscal policy in India – Budget – basic structure.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To gain knowledge about the components of public finance

CO2: To understand and differentiate the classification of public revenue

CO3: To ascertain the principles of taxation

CO4: To know about public debts and deficit financing with special reference to India

CO5: To build relevant theoretical and practical knowledge about federal structure of India and finance commissions

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

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CORE COURSE X
ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
16ACCEC10

Objective: To develop the skills and equip the students to study their economic growth and development in the developing country like India.

Module I: Economic growth and Development

Economic Growth and development – Factors affecting economic growth capital, labour and technology growth models Harrod and Domar, instability of equilibrium: Neo-classical growth models – Solow and Meade, Mrs. Joan Robinson's growth model; Cambridge criticism of Neo-classical analysis of growth, the capital controversy.

Module II: Technological progress

Technological progress embodied and disembodied technical progress: Hicks Harrod, learning by doing production function approach to the economic growth; Total factor productivity and growth accounting; Money in economic growth Tobin, Levhari, Patinkin and Johnson, Endogenous growth Intellectual capital a role of learning education and research Ak Model Explanations of cross-country differentials in economic growth.

Module: III Social and Institutional Aspects of Development

Development and underdevelopment – Perpetuation of underdevelopment Poverty Absolute and relative Measuring development and development gap Per capital income, inequality of Income,, Human development index and other indices of development and quality of life Food, security, education, health and nutrition.

Module: IV Theories of Development

Classical Theory of Development – contributions of Adam Smith
Ricardo, Malthus and James Mill: Karl Marx and development of
capitalistic economy theory of social change, surplus value and profit
Immutable laws of capitalist development; Crisis in capitalism
Schumpeter and capitalistic development innovation – role of credit,
profit and degeneration of capitalism Structural analysis of
development; Imperfect market paradigm.

Module: V Approaches to Development

Partial theories of growth and development vicious circle of poverty
circular causation, unlimited supply of labour, big push, balanced
growth, unbalanced growth, critical minimum effort thesis, low income
equilibrium trap dualism technical behavioural and social Ranis and Fei
model: Dixit and Marglin model, Kelly etc. al Model, Dependency
theory of development, structural view of development.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To educate the factors and approaches in economic development and growth models

CO2: To emphasize the embodied and December did technology progress and the applications of important growth models

CO3: To enable the critical understanding of social and the institutional aspects of development

CO4: To analyse the theories of development and to find the imperfections

CO5: To online and infer about the approaches to development

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
AVERAGE	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

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CORE COURSE XI
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
16ACCEC11

Objective : To enable the students to understand some vital international trade theories and the practical aspects of international economics.

Module I: Theories of International Trade

Meaning – Nature and Scope – Distinction between internal and international trade - Classical Theory – Adam Smith’s Absolute Cost Theory - David Ricardo’s Comparative Cost Theory – Heberler’s Opportunity Cost Theory – Heckscher – Ohlin Theorem.

Module II: Free Trade Versus Protection

Case for and against free trade and protection – Tariffs – Meaning – Types – Effects – Quotas – Meaning – Types – Effects – Dumping – preconditions for dumping – effects – anti-dumping measures.

Module III: Balance of Payments

Concept – importance – structure – distinction between balance of trade and balance of payments – Disequilibrium in the balance of payments – short run and long run – causes – measures for removal of disequilibrium.

Module IV: Foreign Exchange

Meaning – Importance – Demand for Foreign exchange – Supply of Foreign exchange – equilibrium rate of foreign exchange – Purchasing Power Parity Theory – Stable and Flexible Foreign Exchange Rate.

Module V: International Monetary System

International Liquidity – IMF – IBRD – Asian Development Bank – SAARC – WTO and India.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To examine the theories of absolute comparative advantage and opportunity cost with the help of diagrams

CO2: To comprehend the effects and types of tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade

CO3: To rationalize the reasons to maintain equilibrium balance of payments and trade

CO4: To interpret the methods of determination of international exchange rates

CO5: To evaluate the impact of SAARC, WTO, IMF and ADB in India.

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
AVERAGE	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

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CORE COURSE XII
HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT
16ACCEC12

Objective: To trace the historical development of economic theories so that the students would be able to appreciate the richness of economics discipline.

Module I: Pre-classical and Classical Thought

Mercantilism – Physiocracy – Classical school – Adam Smith, J.B.Say, Bentham, Ricardo, Malthus and J.S.Mill – Neo classical school – Alfred Marshall, J.R.Hicks and Allen.

Module II: Austrian and Institutional School

Austrian school – Marginalism – Gossen, Jevons, Walras, Karl Menger and Von Wieser – Institutional school – Veblen, Commons, Mitchell.

Module III: Socialistic Thought

State Socialism – Saint Simon – Sismondi – Utopian Socialism – Robert Owen – Scientific socialism – Karl Marx and Engels.

Module IV: Historical, Keynesian and welfare schools

Historical school – Roscher, Hildebrand Schmoller – Keynesian school – J.M. Keynes – Welfare School – Pigou, Hobson and Pareto.

Module V : Indian Economic Thought

Thiruvalluvar – Gokhale – Naoroji – Ranade – Jawaharlal Nehru – Mahatma Gandhi – E.V. Ramasamy – Amartya Sen.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To evaluate the pre classical and classical thoughts

CO2: To analyse the theories of Austrian and institutional school of Economics

CO3: To examine the socialistic theories of economic thinkers as Sismondi
Karl Marx.

CO4: To comprehend the economic ideas of historical, Keynesian and welfare schools

CO5: To link past economic ideas of Indian thinkers like Gokhale, Naoroji, Gandhi, Amartya sen with recent ones in a critical perspective.

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1,Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

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**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE I
CAPITAL MARKET
16AMBEEC1**

Objective: To make the students understand the concept of Capital market and functions of capital market in India.

Module I Definition and Growth of Capital Market

Capital Market – Definition – Growth- Concepts- Functions- Structure.

Module II Sources of Finance

Long Term Finance- Sources- Financial Institution- LIC- UTI- IDBI- ICICI- Public Deposit- Mutual Funds.

Module III Corporate Securities

Corporate Securities - Equity Shares- Preference Shares – Debentures and Bonds- Convertible and Non- Convertible debentures- Full and Partly Convertible debentures- Global Depository Receipts.

Module IV Stock Exchange

Stock Exchange – Functions- Listing of Certificate- Dealers in Stock Exchanges – Role of Securities and Stock Exchange Board of India(SEBI) in the Regulation of share market.

Module V Public Issues of Shares

Public Issues of Shares – Primary Market – Secondary Market- Issues of shares at par and at premium- Right issues of shares – Issues of Bonus shares – Underwriting of shares- Merchant Banks- Foreign Institutional Investors.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1:To know the concepts, growth and functions of capital market

CO2:To gather the financial sources and institutions

CO3:To make out and judge the corporate securities like bonds, shares, debentures.

CO4:To comprehend the functions of stock exchange and SEBI

CO5:To acquire the procedures in the issue of shares

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1, Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO5	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6

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SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE
(Nationally Accredited at “A” Grade(3 rd Cycle) by NAAC)
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
Tiruchirappalli-620002
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PO, PSO, CO MAPPING (EVEN SEMESTER)

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- PO1:** Understand LSRW and apply knowledge of human communication and language processes.
- PO2:** Prepare culture and praise worthy as a citizen of India.
- PO3:** Examine employment entrepreneurship opportunities.
- PO4:** Understand the fundamental values /principles of Indian consciousness.
- PO5:** Ability to use communication and soft skills effectively.

BA ECONOMICS

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME (PSO)

- PSO1:** Evaluate the market condition and analyse the prices.
- PSO2:** Evaluate historical perspective to understand functioning of the economy.
- PSO3:** Analyse the impact of economic development to solve the problem like poverty, unemployment, over population, low capital formation etc.
- PSO4:** Create awareness about sustainable development and environmental issues.
- PSO5:** Implement research methodology in research design, data analysis, planning and interpretation.

CORE COURSE III
MICRO ECONOMICS II
16ACCEC3

Objective: To help the students to understand the price determination of goods and services under different market structures.

Module I : Price Determination under Perfect Competition

Market Structure – Classification of Markets - Perfect Competition – Meaning- Features - Short run & Long run - Price and Output Determination under Perfect Competition

Module II : Price Determination under Monopoly

Meaning – Features of Monopoly – Price and Output Determination under Monopoly - Price Discrimination - Meaning – Price Discrimination under Monopoly.

Module III : Monopolistic Competition

Monopolistic Competition – Features – Price and Output Determination under Monopolistic Competition - Selling Cost and Excess Capacity – Oligopoly – Meaning-Features-Kinked Demand Curve – Monopolistic Competition vs Joan Robinson's Imperfect Competition.

Module IV : Theories of Rent and Wages

Theories of Rent – Ricardian Theory of Rent - Modern Theory of Rent – Quasi– rent –Theories of Wages – The Subsistence Theory of Wages – Wage Fund Theory-Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages.

Module V : Theories of Interest and Profit

Theories of Interest – Classical Theory of Interest – Neo-Classical's Loanable Funds Theory – Modern Theory of Interest - Theories of Profit – Schumpeter's Innovation Theory - Knight's Uncertainty Bearing Theory.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To understand how households (demand) and business(supply) interact in various market structure to determine price and quantity of a good product

CO2: To determine profit maximizing price and output for a monopoly firm

CO3: To able to determine profit maximizing price and output for a firm in a quasi -competitive market

CO4: To understand the implication of theories rent, and wages.

CO5: To determine how a firm with pricing power can maximize profit

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO5	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6

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CORE COURSE IV
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
16ACCEC4

Objective: To make the students understand some important components of Indian economy and the socioeconomic problems.

Module I: Economic Development and National Income:

Economic growth and development – determinants of economic growth – Features of Indian Economy – Economic and non-economic factors – Barriers to economic development – National Income – Methods of measuring National Product – trends – difficulties in measuring National Income – Social Accounting.

Module II: Population, Poverty and Unemployment

Population– growth– Age composition– occupational distribution – Demographic theory – causes, effects and remedial measures – Population policy – Poverty – rural and urban poverty – causes – poverty alleviation – Programmes – Unemployment – types – causes and effects – Employment generation programmes.

Module III: Agriculture

Agriculture and its role – productivity – causes for Low productivity in Agriculture – land reforms – Government measures – Agricultural development under Five Year Plans.

Module IV: Industries

Role of Cottage MSMEs and large-scale industries – Industrial policies of 1948, 1956, 1991 and recent changes – problems of rural industries – Government remedial measures to solve the problems – Industrial development under Five Year Plans – Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.

Module V: Transport and Labour in Economic Development

Role of Transport in Economic Development – Transport coordination

- Labour – causes for low productivity – labour unrest – Trade unionism
- Labour problems – Government measures – wage policy – social security measures – Recent trends.

Course outcome

- CO1:**To knowledge about the developing nations and its obstacles of economic development
- CO2:**To understands nations income concepts , computation of the national income and constraints faced while calculating the national income
- CO3:**To Role of Agriculture in the Economic development of India Problems of Agriculture in India
- CO4:**To industrial development from large scale as well as small scale industries and its role in the overall development of the nations
- CO5:**To role of infrastructure development in the country especially on health as well as education allocation

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
AVERAGE	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

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ALLIED COURSE II
MARKETING 16 AACEC2

Objective: To enable the students to understand the basic aspects of marketing.

Module I Marketing Concepts

Marketing – Meaning and Definition – Planning – Planning process – Marketing objectives – Marketing strategy – Marketing organization – marketing risk.

Module II Functions of Marketing

Functions of marketing – concentration – dispersion – Equalisation – buying and assembling – selling – transportation – storage – standardization – grading – AGMARK – ISI – ISO Certification.

Module III Marketing Information System and Marketing Research

Marketing Information System – meaning and definition – characteristics – need – uses – components – marketing research – need – scope – kinds – procedure for marketing research.

Module IV State Trading and Pricing Policies

State and marketing in India – State Trading – benefits – pricing policies – factors influencing price – marketable and marketed surplus – methods of sales promotion.

Module V Commodity Exchange

Commodity exchange – Regulated markets – meaning – functions, working of commodity exchange - methods of trading.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1: To study and critically analyze the basic concepts and trends in marketing

CO 2: To teach the students I gain knowledge which will enable them to analyze the marketing functions

CO 3: To train the students for enabling them to predict the pricing policies role of the elements in the promotion mixes.

CO 4: To interpret the marketing research in decision making.

CO 5: To enable the students with the process of personal selling and the strategies and methods for effective sales.

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8

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CORE COURSE VII
MACRO ECONOMICS II
16ACCEC7

Objective: To enable the students to understand the concepts of investment, multiplier, accelerator and General Equilibrium.

Module I: The Investment Function

Meaning of Capital and Investment – Types of Investment (Induced vs Autonomous), Determinants of Investment – Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC)- Relation between MEC and MEI – Factors other than the interest rate affecting inducement to invest.

Module II: The Concept of Multiplier

The Investment Multiplier – Working of the Multiplier – Assumptions to Multiplier- Leakages of Multiplier – Criticism of Multiplier – The Dynamic Multiplier- The Employment Multiplier.

Module III: Balanced Budget Multiplier and Foreign Trade Multiplier

Balanced Budget Multiplier – its Assumptions, its Criticism- Foreign Trade Multiplier- Criticism of the Foreign Trade Multiplier.

Module IV: The Principles of Acceleration and Super Multiplier

Acceleration – Meaning- The principles of Acceleration – Operation of the Acceleration principle – Assumptions-Criticism- The Super Multiplier or the Multiplier and Accelerator Interaction – Use of Multiplier and Acceleration interaction in Business Cycles.

Module V: General Equilibrium

General Equilibrium: Hicks - Hansen Analysis – Derivation of IS - LM Curves- Keynes effect and Pigou effect – IS-LM Equilibrium – Objectives of Macro Economic Policy – Monetary and Fiscal Policy Measures.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To teach the students to understand the concepts of investment functions

CO2: To comprehend the working of multiplier

CO3: To explain and discuss the balanced budget and foreign trade multiplier

CO4: To describe the operation of the acceleration principle

CO5: To emphasize the monetary policy and the fiscal policies of the economy

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

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CORE COURSE VIII
MONETARY ECONOMICS
16ACCEC8

Objective: To explain the theoretical aspects of monetary and banking sectors to the students.

Module I: Evolution of Money

Evolution and Functions of Money – Forms of Money – Money and Near Money – Supply of Money (M1, M2, M3 and M4) – Value of Money – Quantity Theory of Money – Fisher's version – Cambridge version.

Module II: Demand for Money

Demand for Money – Keynes's theory of Demand for money – Friedman's Restatement of the quantity theory of money – Patinkin's Real Balance Effect – Tobin's portfolio balance theory.

Module III: Banking

Commercial and Central Banking – Functions – Balance Sheet – Credit Creation – Nationalization of Banks – Performance of Public Sector Banks in India – RBI Functions.

Module IV: Trade Cycle

Trade Cycle – Causes and control - Phases of Trade Cycle – Theories of Trade Cycle – Schumpeter – Hawtrey – Hicks and Samuelson.

Module V : Inflation

Economics of Inflation – Meaning – Types – Causes and Measures – Theories: Demand Pull, Cost-Push and Structural Inflation – Phillips Curve – Stagflation.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To evaluate the basic principles of monetary economics

CO2: To comprehend the theory of money demand money supply determination process and money in macroeconomic models

CO3: To describe how monetary policy actions are transmitted to the real economy?

CO4: To learn the merits and disadvantages of different monetary policies used by central banks

CO5: To analyse and discuss why people hold money and why it is used in the trading process

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	3	3	3	3	3

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ALLIED COURSE IV
STATISTICAL METHODS
16AAEC4

Objective: To help the students understand the concepts such as Correlation, Regression, Time Series, Test of hypothesis and Association of attributes

Module I : Correlation and Regression

Correlation - Meaning – Types of correlation –Methods of measuring correlation – Uses- Regression – Meaning - Difference between correlation and regression – Two regression lines- Regression Equations – Simple problems.

Module II : Analysis of Time Series

Meaning – Components of Time Series Analysis – Graphic method - Semi Averages Method - Moving Average Method – Merits and Demerits - Measurement of Cyclical and Irregular variations - Problems.

Module III : Association of Attributes

Association of Attributes - Meaning – Methods of measuring Association of Attributes-problems.

Module IV : Testing of Hypothesis

Testing of Hypothesis- Steps involved in testing of a Hypothesis- Test of Significance for Large Samples – Testing the significance of the mean of a random sample - Test the difference between the means of two samples - Test of Significance for Small Samples – „t“ distribution – its properties - Testing the significance of the mean of a random sample- Test the difference between the means of two samples.

Module V : Chi Square Test

Chi square test – Meaning – Properties of chi square test – Uses.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To understand the significance of various statistical tools in framing economic theory

CO2: To study the calculation of correlation and regression

CO3: To frame and solve the ability to assemble and evaluate complex problems

CO4: To include the elements of probability theory in sampling, statistical estimation and hypothesis testing

CO5: To understand probability and the statistical methods with applications to economic and social issues

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1.Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO5	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6

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CORE COURSE XIII
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
16ACCEC13

Objective: To make the students understand the Agricultural Development in India.

Module I: Agricultural Development

Agricultural Development – Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy-
Agricultural Development under Five Year Plans- Productivity in
Agriculture – Causes for Low Productivity- Measures to improve
Productivity.

Module II: Structural and Institutional Changes in Agriculture

New Agricultural Strategy – New Economic Policy and Agriculture –
Mechanisation – Advantages and Limitations- Farm Size and
Efficiency – Land Reforms – Measures – Progress- Suggestions for
improvement.

Module III: Agricultural Finance and Agencies

Capital formation in Agriculture – Sources of Agricultural Finance-
Rural Indebtedness – Causes- Debt relief activities – Role of Rural
Credit Institutions.

Module IV: Agricultural Marketing

Recent State of Agricultural Marketing- Role and Functions of efficient
marketing system – Marketable surplus - Agricultural Price Policy -
Regulated Markets - Co-operative Marketing – Procurement and Public
Distribution.

Module V: Agricultural Labour

Problem of Agricultural Labour – Causes for poor conditions of
agricultural labour– Problem of Unemployment and Under –
employment – Government measures.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To ascertain the role of agriculture in Indian economy

CO2: To imply the new agricultural strategy based on new economic policies

CO3: To find out the sources of agriculture finance

CO4: To regulate the marketing system and monitor pricing policies

CO5: To resolve the problems of agriculture labour

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1, Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	3	3	3

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CORE COURSE XIV
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
16ACCEC14

Objective: To make the students understand the Human capital effectively utilized for the growth of Indian Economic Development.

Module I: Approaches to Human Capital

Evolution of the Concept of Human Capital- Meaning- Nature – Significance – Schultz’s Approach- Becker’s Theory.

Module II: Methods of Human Capital Formation

Education and Economic Growth- Health and Nutrition – Information about Job Market – Elimination of Social Discrimination- Brain Drain Development Indicators.

Module III: Human Resource Planning

Meaning- Objectives- Need- Process- Benefits- Problems.

Module IV: Gender Issues

Role of Women in Economic Development - Gender and Inequality – Gender Disparities in Education, Occupation and Earnings - Development of Women Entrepreneurship in India.

Module V: Population and Development

Work Participation Rate – Male & Female Work Participation Rate – Decadal Variations – Human Development Index in India.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To educate the approaches of Schultz and Becker on human capital

CO2: To assess the role of education in capital formation

CO3: To examine the process of human resource planning

CO4: To evaluate the role of women in economy

CO5: To deal with the population and development strategy

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1, Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium) 3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO5	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6

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CORE COURSE XV
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
16ACCEC15

Objective: To make the students understand the Nature and Scope of Environomics in India.

Module I: Definition and Scope of Environomics

Definition and Scope of Environomics – Concepts and other Theories – Relationship with other sciences – Problems in Pollution – Approaches in Environomics- Environment and Economics - Natural Resources- Conservation of Natural Resources – Green House Effect – Ozone Depletion- Acid Rain- Tragedy of Commons.

Module II: Welfare Economics and Environomics

Welfare Economics and Environomics – Pareto Theory – Other effects- Environment quality as public good- Optimum Theory – Private and Social cost- Problem of Second cost- Population Menace and Degradation of Environment quality – Urbanisation-Land Use – Air and Water pollution- Noise Pollution.

Module III: Economic Development and Quality of Environment

Economic Development and Quality of Environment- Environmental Issues in Developed and Developing Countries – Uses of Resources – Environmental Protection Laws- Environmental Education in Curriculum.

Module IV: Cost Benefit Analysis

Cost Benefit Analysis – Environmental cost of Economic growth – Limits to growth – Pollution cost distribution- Effects- Plans – Total and Marginal Benefits of Pollution Control – Efficiency in Pollution- Pollution Control Boards.

Module V: Measures of Pollution Control

Measures of Pollution Control – Fiscal and Direct control measures – Taxes and Subsidies- Pollution Control Methods – Government Investment Programmes- Pollution Permits- Global Issues in Environmental Quality- Role of Government Voluntary and Consumer organization – Treaties and Agreements at Global Level.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To ventilate theories of environomics with other sciences

CO2: To correlate welfare with environomics.

CO3: To rationalize the quality of environment education and laws

CO4: To interpret the accountability of cost benefit analysis

CO5: To summarize the fiscal measures and global treatise on population control

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1, Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	2	-	2	3	3	2	2
CO2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO3	-	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	2	2	3	2	-	3	2	2
CO5	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	-
AVERAGE	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5

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**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-II
ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT
16AMBEEC2**

Objective: To enable the students to have a thorough knowledge about the Scope of Entrepreneurship in India.

Module I Definition and Scope of Entrepreneurship

Definition- Scope –Significance of Entrepreneurship-Functions of an Entrepreneur – Characteristics- Types- Theories of Entrepreneurship.

Module II Micro, Small, Medium and Large-Scale Industries

Micro, Small, Medium and Large-Scale Industries and their Significance –Problems – Industrial Policy on Small Scale Industries- Women Entrepreneurship – Concept – Growth- Problems- Prospects and Development Scheme – SHGs and Micro Finance.

Module III Promotional Agencies

Promotional Agencies – NSIC, TIIIC, SIDCO, SIPCOT, District Industrial Centres- Industrial Estates – Industrial Service Institute.

Module IV Cost and Price

Cost and Price – Methods of Cost Estimation – Cost Control- Pricing Methods – Price Policy- Full Cost Pricing- Legislative Control over prices- Packed Commodities Regulation Act.

Module V Project Preparation and Evaluation

Project Preparation and Evaluation- Break Even Analysis: Concept- Features- Assumptions- Graphical Analysis – Importance and Limitations.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To evaluate the significance, functions and the theories of entrepreneurship

CO2: To evaluate the prospects of industries and microfinance

CO3: To assess the promotional agencies like TIIC, DIC, NSIC, etc.

CO4: To estimate the legal control over pricing through the methods of cost estimation

CO5: To prepare project appraisal and analyse graphically

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1, Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium) 3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	-	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	3	3	3	-	3	3	2
CO5	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
AVERAGE	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.6

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MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-III
ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE
16AMBEEC3

Objective: This course attempts to give a fairly comprehensive view of the insurance to the undergraduate students in Economics.

Module I: Introduction to Insurance

Meaning and Definition of Insurance- Features of Insurance -Functions of insurance – Types of Insurance –Fundamental Principles of Insurance- Importance of Insurance - Profile of Insurance Companies in India – General Insurance - Classification of General Insurance - Insurance and Economic Development.

Module II: Life Insurance and Health Insurance

Meaning and Definition of Life insurance and Health Insurance- Types of Health Insurance Policies – Health Insurance schemes in India - Features of Life Insurance – Advantages of Life Insurance- Fundamental Principles of Life Insurance-Procedure for effecting Life Insurance –Plans of Life Insurance - Individual plans - Group Insurance plans-Pension plans- Premium and its computation -Valuation and Distribution of surplus.

Module III: Introduction to Risk Management

Definition of Risk – Selection of Risk or Underwriting of Risk - Classification of risk - Tools of the Risk - Risk Management Process- Determination of Objectives
- Identifying Risk exposures - Evaluating Risks - Consideration of Alternatives and Selection of the Risk Treatment Device.

Module IV: Legal Dimensions of Insurance and Growth of Insurance Business in India

Introduction- The Insurance Act, 1938 – Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 – General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 – Consumer Protection Act, 1986 –Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (IRDA) - Growth of General Insurance after Nationalisation -Issues concerning Growth of Insurance - Future

Potential.

Module V: Insurance Marketing

Introduction - Concept of Insurance Market - Concept of Insurance Marketing- Marketing Strategies of Insurance Companies - Benefits of Bank Assurance – Benefits of Bank Assurance – Steps in Personal Selling or Selling Process.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: To apprehend the features, principles, profile and classification of insurance in economy

CO2: To detect and compute the life and health insurance plans

CO3: To track the tools of risk management and treatment device

CO4: To discover the legal regulations of insurance in India

CO5: To acquire the marketing strategies and selling process.

MAPPING

CO -PO--PSO matrices of course

1, Slight (low) 2, Moderate (medium)3. Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put

PO/PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	-	3	-	3	3	2	2
CO2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	-	3
CO3	-	3	2	2	2	3	-	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
AVERAGE	2.2	3	2.4	2	2.4	2.2	2.4	3	2.2	2.4

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