

URET
ECONOMICS
(F.M.100)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit-I

Research Design:

Meaning of Research Design, need for research design, features of good research design, concepts relating to research design, different research designs, Basic principles of Experimental design and Developing a Research plan.

Unit-II

Basic principles of Social science research

- a) Formulating problems, developing hypothesis, testing hypothesis
- b) Design for the data collection, collection and interpretation, types of sampling.
- c) Report or thesis writing

Unit-III

Types of Research

- a) Survey research
- b) Field Studies
- c) Field experiments
- d) Case study approach
- e) Evaluation Research

Unit-IV

Statistical Methods in Economics:

Measures of Central Tendency, Dispersion, Correlation and Regression, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

A. K. Reddy

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URET SYLLABUS, ECONOMICS (Paper- II), 100 MARKS

Micro-Economic Analysis

- Demand Analysis-Marshallian, Hicksian and Revealed preference approaches.
- Theory of Production and Costs.
- Pricing and output under different forms of market structure.
- Managerial and behavioural theories of the firm.
- Factor pricing analysis.
- Elements of general equilibrium and new welfare economics.

Macro Economic Analysis

- Determination of output and employment-Classical approach, Keynesian approach, Consumption hypotheses.
- Demand for Money-Fisher and Cambridge versions, Approaches of Keynesian, Friedman, Patinkin, Baumol and Tobin.
- Supply of Money, Determinants of money supply, High-powered money, Money multiplier.
- Investment theories, Multiplier and accelerator, Phillips Curve analysis.
- Business cycles-Models of Samuelson, Hicks and Kaldor.
- Macro-economic Equilibrium-Relative roles of monetary and fiscal policies

Development and Planning

- Economic Growth, Economic Development and sustainable Development-Importance of institutions-Government and markets-Perpetuation of underdevelopment-Vicious circle of poverty, circular causation, structural view of underdevelopment-Measurement of development conventional, HDI and quality of life indices.
- Theories of Development-Classical, Marx and Schumpeter; Economic Growth-Harrod-Domar model, instability of equilibrium, neoclassical growth-Solow's model, steady state growth. Approaches to development: Balanced growth, critical minimum effort, big push, unlimited supply of labour, unbalanced growth, low income equilibrium trap.
- Indicators and measurement of poverty.
- Importance of agriculture and industry in economic development-choice of techniques and appropriate technology-Investment criteria-Elementary idea of cost-benefit analysis.
- Trade and Aid-International trade as 'engine of growth' -Globalization and LDC's Objectives and role of monetary and fiscal policies in economic development Techniques of planning; Plan Models in India; planning in a market-oriented economy.

Public Finance

- Role of the Government in Economic activity-Allocation, distribution and stabilization functions; Private, Public and Merit goods.
- The Public Budgets-Kinds of Budgets, Zero-base budgeting, different concepts of budget deficits; Budgets of the Union Government in India Public Expenditure-Hypotheses; effects and evaluation.

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- Public Revenue-Different approaches to the division of tax burden, incidence and effects of taxation; elasticity and buoyancy; taxable capacity Public Debt-Sources, effects, burden and its management.
- Fiscal Federalism-Theory and problems; Problems of Centre-State Financial relations in India.
- Fiscal Policy-Neutral and compensatory and functional finance; balanced budget multiplier.

International Economics

- Theories of International Trade: Empirical verification and Relevance International Trade under Imperfect competition Terms of Trade and Economic Growth-Secular Deterioration of Terms of Trade Hypothesis-a critical review.
- Equilibrium/disequilibrium in Balance of Payment-Traditional, Absorption and Monetary approaches for adjustment in the Balance of Payments, Foreign Trade multiplier.
- Impact of Tariffs, Partial and general equilibrium analysis; Political economy of Non-Tariff Barriers.
- Theory of regionalism at Global level-Collapse of Bretton-Wood System-Recent.
- Monetary reforms.
- Trade Policy and Reforms in India.

Indian Economy

- Basic Economic indicators-National income, performance of different sectors Trends in prices and money supply.
- Agriculture-Institutional and technological aspects, new agricultural policy Industry-New industrial policy and liberalization.
- Money and banking-Concepts of money supply, inflation, monetary policy and financial sector reforms.
- Public finance-Trends in revenue and expenditures of the Central and State Governments, Public debt; analysis of the Union Budget.
- Foreign trade-Trends, Balance of payments and trade reforms.
- Poverty, unemployment, migration and environment.

Statistical Methods

- Measures of Central tendency, dispersion, skewness and kurtosis.
- Elementary theory of probability-Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions.
- Simple correlation and regression analysis.
- Statistical inferences-Applications, sampling distributions (t, χ^2 and F tests) sampling of attributes, testing of Hypothesis.
- Index numbers and time series analysis.
- Sampling and census methods, types of sampling and errors.

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