



SENGAMALA THAYAAR EDUCATIONAL TRUST WOMEN'S COLLEGE (A)
SUNDARAKKOTTAI, MANNARGUDI – 614016.
(Accredited by NAAC) / (An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
1.3.1 COURSES RELATED TO CROSS CUTTING ISSUES
2020-2021

S.no	Programme Name	Programme Code	Course Name	Course Code	Issues Professional Ethics \ Gender\ Human Values\ Environment and Sustainability
1	B.A Economics	3UAECO	Human Resources Management	16ACCEC14	Human Values
2	B.A Economics	3UAECO	Environmental Economics	16ACCEC15	Environment and Sustainability
3	M.A Economics	2PAECO	Environmental Economics	20PECE1A	Environment and Sustainability
4	M.A Economics	2PAECO	Economics of Natural Resources	P16EC42	Environment and Sustainability

Head of the Department
PG & Research Department of Economics
Sengamala Thayaar Educational Trust
Women's College (A)
Sundarakkottai, Mannargudi - 614 016.

CORE COURSE XIV
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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.

References

1. Memoria, C.B., Gankar S.V.(2001), Personnel Management, Text& Cases. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
2. Mira,S.& Saiyandain(2009), Human Resources Management, McGraw –Hill Education Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Gupta, C.B.(2013), Human Resource Management, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
4. Jaysankar,J.(2013), Human Resource Management, Margham Publications, Chennai.
5. Aswathappa,K. (2009), Human Resource Management, Tata McGraw –Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi.
6. Ruddar Datt,K.P.M. Sundharam. (2004), Indian Economy, Shultan Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.

CORE COURSE XV
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

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.

References:

1. Sankaran, S. (2004), Environmental Economics, Margham Publications, Chennai.
2. Karpagam, M. (2001), Environmental Economics, Sterling Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Ganesamurthy, V.S. (2009), Environmental Economics in India, New Century Publications, New Delhi.
4. Eugene, T. (2004), Environmental Economics, Virnda Publications (P) Ltd, Delhi.
5. Ulagnathan Sankar. (2003), Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

**SENGAMALA THAYAAR EDUCATIONAL TRUST WOMEN'S COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)**



SUNDARAKKOTTAI, MANNARGUDI - 614016.
(For the candidates admitted in the academic year 2020-2021)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
M.A. ECONOMICS

Semester: I-EC- I (A): ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Ins. Hrs. /Week : 5

Course Credit: 4

Course Code : 20PECE1A

OBJECTIVES:

- To help students to understand current issues and policies relating to physical environment.
- To provide the basic instruments to analysis environmental problems from the economic perspective.
- To make students to realize optional extraction of renewable and non renewable resources.

UNIT - I :Concepts

Environment – Eco-system –Environmental Economics and the Environmental Policy. – The principle of material balance – Private versus Social Cost –Sustainable development – Externalities.

UNIT - II :Environmental Issues

Environmental Problems on Industries, Industries and effluents –Pollutions –Depletion of ozone layer –Industries and Environmental issues –Green house effects –Environment friendly size of firm –Limits to growth theory.

UNIT - III:Measurement of Environmental Values

User values: Option values and non-use values; Valuation methods - Environmental Valuation Importance of environmental valuation and types –Economics of pollution –Cost-benefit analysis and environment – Methods based on observed market behaviour; Hedonic property values and household production models.

UNIT - IV:Environment and Society

Pollution: Meaning - Types - Pollution Control - Pricing Emissions - Regulation. Pollution and Environment– Urbanisation and environment – Poverty and Environment – Culture and Environment – People Participation in Environmental movement.

UNIT - V: Environmental Policy

Environment Laws in India: Introduction - Different types of Law - its importance –Recent Policy – WTO and Environment.

COURSE OUTCOME:

1. Students have a detailed understanding of the discipline of environmental economics, including its key principles, concepts and ecosystems.
2. Students are able to use economic techniques to analyse environmental problems and to assess environmental issues.
3. Students are able to determine the environmental values and understand the valuation methods.
4. Students understand the environmental problems with reference to production and the economic perspective.
5. The students understand the environmental policies and laws.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Agarwal S.K.(2014) “Environmental Issues and Themes”, APH Publishing Corporation, 5 – Ansari Road, New Delhi
2. Dr. M. Karpagam, (2011) Environmental Economics, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
3. Dr. S. Sankaran, (2015) Environmental Economics, Margham Publishers, Chennai
4. Singh, G.N. (1991), “Environmental Economics”, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
5. Sumi Krishna, (2017) “Environmental Politics People’s lives and Development Choices” Saga Publications, New Delhi.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Ajit Kumar Singh, (2013) “Land use Environment and Economic Growth in India”, MD Publications PVT, LTD, New Delhi.
2. Bromley, D.W. (Ed.), (2002) Handbook of Environmental Economics” Cambridge University Press Cambridge.
3. Hanley Nick, Jason Shogren and Ben White (2007), “Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice” second edition, Palgrave Macmillan Publishers, London.
4. Neela Mukherjee, (2000) “Participatory appraisal of Natural Resources”, Concept Publications, company New Delhi.
5. Pravin Sheth, (2014) Environmentalism Policies, Ecology and Development”, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
6. William J Baumol, (1972), ‘On Taxation and the Control of Externalities’, American Economic Review, LXII (3): 307-22

E RESOURCES:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Say%27s_law
2. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10640-020-00516-y>
3. <https://www.grin.com/document/283864>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_issues
5. <https://www.ntpc.co.in/sites/default/files/downloads/EnvironmentPolicy2017.pdf>
6. <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=11>

CORE COURSE XIV ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective: To enable the students to understand the different types of natural resources and their uses for economic development.

Module I: Natural Resources: Uses and misuses

Land, Water, Air – Mining, petroleum extraction, fishing, forestry – Energy – Pollution: Meaning and forms: Domestic, Solid Waste, Health and Sanitation and Unsafe Drinking Water, Industrial: Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution, Noise Pollution - Soil erosion– Deforestation.

Module II: Nexus between Economics and Natural Resources

Material balance principle – Externalities and market inefficiency - Pareto optimal provision of public goods – Lindahl's equilibrium - Common property resources.

Module III: Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Development

Theories of optimal use of exhaustible and renewable resources; Issues in biodiversity – Environment and development trade off - Sustainable development: Concept, Significance and Indicators - Macroeconomic policies on natural resources – water, air, land, copper, gold, silver, diamond, iron, lead, limestone, oil, salt, tin and uranium.

Module IV: Natural Resource Problems in India

Mechanism for environment regulation in India; Environmental laws and their implementation - Policy instruments for controlling water and air pollution and forestry policy - People's participation in the management of common and forest lands - Social forestry – Rationale and benefits

Module V: Environmental Policy and Environmental Education

Environmental externalities – Pigouvian taxes and subsidies - marketable pollution permits and mixed instruments - Coase's bargaining solution and collective action- Environmental institutions and movements – Environmental Education: Concept and Significance.

References:

1. Baumol, W.J. and W.E. Oates (1988), "The Theory of Environmental Policy" (2nd Edition) Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
2. Bromley, D.W. (Ed.) (1995) "Handbook of Environmental Economics" Cambridge University Press Cambridge
3. Fisher, AC (1981), "Resource and Environmental Economics" Cambridge University Press Cambridge
4. Hanley, N.J.F., Shorgen and B. White (197), "Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice", Macmillan
5. Hussen, A.M. (1999), "Principles of Environmental Economics", Routledge, London.
6. Jeroen, C.J.M. Van Den Bergh (1999), "Handbook of Environmental and Resource Economics", Edward Elgar Publication Ltd, UK.
7. Kolstad, C.D. (1999), "Environmental Economics", Oxford University Press, New Delhi, D.W. and R.Turner (1991), "Economics of Natural Resource use and Environment", John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
8. Perman, R. Ma and J.Mc. Mivary (1996), "Natural Resource and Environmental Economics", Longman, London.
9. Sankar,U. (Ed.) (2001), "Environmental Economics", Oxford University Press, New Delhi
10. Adisheshaiah, Malcom,S. (Ed)(1987), Economics of Environment, Lancer International, New Delhi.
11. E.F. Schumachar, (1974), Small is beautiful, ABACUS, London
12. Joseph Pearce (2001), Small is still Beautiful, Harper Collins, London