SWAMI VIVEKANAND SUBHARTI UNIVERSITY
(Established under U.P. Govt. Act no. 29 of 2008 and approved under section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956)

Curriculum

Four Year Graduation Program

B.A.(H) Economics with Research

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INTRODUCTION TO B.A.(HONS.) ECONOMICS

The Department of Economics is committed to producing leaders for the 21st century who will push the boundaries of what is deemed possible and enlarge the visions of a just society through their work. Our undergraduate programs in economics are premised on building critical faculties and fostering independent thinking. Our four-year undergraduate program provides a holistic education in economic theory and quantitative economics. There are ample opportunities for students to take up summer internships to gain industry experience. The programs are student-centric, and faculty encourages students to think critically, be analytical, and ask questions to develop an independent mindset.

NATURE OF B.A.(HONS.)ECONOMICS

B.A.(Hons.) Economics is a four-year undergraduate degree that combines the study of economics with specialized research training. It emphasizes the in-depth exploration of economic theories, quantitative analysis, and research methodologies to develop critical thinking, analytical skills, and a deeper understanding of economic phenomena. The programs are student-centric, and faculty encourages students to think critically, be analytical, and ask questions to develop an independent mindset. They help in fostering not just a career but also personal growth of the individual self.

LEARNING OUTCOME-BASED CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK IN B.A. (HONS.) ECONOMICS

The Learning Outcomes-based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)for B.A.(Hons.) in
Economics provides a framework for the student-teachers to develop a range of knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values that teachers should possess to meet the educational needs of diverse learners, create an engaging and inclusive learning environment and contribute to the overall improvement of the education system. The focus being to prepare students as future-ready i.e., to become entrepreneurs, economic analysts or junior level executives in the private and public sector industries or pursue higher education, by equipping students with a holistic view of the economic environment and its operations. The thrust of the programme is on personality development of the students by helping them acquire conceptual, analytical, problem-solving capabilities and emotional maturity. With the focus on Outcome-Based Education (OBE), our university is evolving an innovative, flexible, and multidisciplinary curriculum, allowing students to explore a creative combination of credit-based courses in variegated disciplines along with value-addition courses, Indian Knowledge Systems, vocational courses, projects in community engagement and service, value education, environmental education, and acquiring skill sets, thereby designing their own learning trajectory

GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES OF B.A. ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

Graduate attributes are the qualities, skills, knowledge, and attitudes that students are expected to develop and possess upon completion of B.A. ECONOMICS Programme. The following attributes equip graduates with the necessary competencies to be effective educators and contribute to the field of education.

GA 1: Interdisciplinary Perspective: Graduates should appreciate how economics intersects with other disciplines, fostering an interdisciplinary approach to problem-solving.

GA 2: Communication Skills: Capable of communicating ideas, sharing views and expressingfeelings by using language skills which will help in preparing and demonstrating lesson plans.

GA3 CriticalThinking: Capabletoevaluatepractices,policies,andtheoriescritically.

GA 4: Analytical Thinking: Graduates should be able to think critically and analyze complex economic issues, theories, and data to arrive at informed conclusions.

GA 5 Research Related Skills: Capable of initiating research by defining problems, formulating and testing hypotheses, interpreting and drawing conclusions from the data.

GA 6 Teamwork: Capable to work effectively in groups and act together in unity by showing accountability and ability as a team member.

GA 7 Problem-Solving: Graduates should be skilled problem solvers, capable of applying economic principles to real-world issues and proposing viable solutions.

GA8 Digital Literacy: Capable to use ICT liavariety of learning situations, demonstrating the ability to access, evaluate, and use a variety of relevant information sources and use appropriate software for achieving learning outcomes.

GA 9 Lifelong Learning: Capable to acquire knowledge and skills, including *"learning how to learn"* which are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, with self-paced and self- directed learning outlook aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives and adapting changing trades and demands of the workplace through knowledge/skill development.

GA 10 Moral and Ethical Values: Capable to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, formulate a

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position/argument on ethical issues from multiple perspectives, and adapting moral practices in various work dimensions.

QUALIFICATION DESCRIPTORS FOR B.A. (HONS.) ECONOMICS

The students who complete two years of full-time study will be awarded a B.A. (HONS.) ECONOMICS. Qualification descriptors for a B.A. (HONS.) ECONOMICS program outline the knowledge, skills, and competencies that students are expected to acquire upon completion of the programme. These descriptors serve as benchmarks for assessing the readiness of graduates to enter the teaching profession and may include:

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the theories, principles, and concepts related to education.
2. Possess in-depth knowledge and understanding of the subject(s) they are planning to teach.
3. Design and deliver engaging and differentiated lessons, use appropriate teaching methods, utilize educational technologies, manage classroom dynamics, and assess student learning effectively.
4. Engage in critical reflection on their own teaching practices and make informed decisions based on evidence.
5. Engage in ongoing professional development to continuously improve their teaching effectiveness.
6. Possess excellent communication and interpersonal skills, enabling them to effectively interact with students, colleagues, parents and other stakeholders.
7. Implement strategies to support learners with special needs and students from diverse cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic backgrounds.
8. Demonstrate a strong commitment to ethical and professional standards in the teaching profession.
9. Assume leadership roles, contribute to educational initiatives, and engage in professional networks and communities of practice.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)

PEO 1: To prepare future Economists and thought leaders who will be able to solve dynamic socio- economic problems by exercising inclusivity at local and global levels.

PEO 2. To develop strong competencies in undergraduate-level students in broad fields of Economics and its applications in an Interactive environment.

PEO3. To prepare students with competency in the practical application of economic theories.

PEO4: To develop strong student skills in research, data analysis, and interpretation.

PEO 5. To prepare the students to successfully compete for employment in Economics, industries, research methods, data analysis, policy making and entrepreneurship etc.

1. **PEO 6**. To prepare socially responsible students who are a rational and enlightened citizen so that they can take the responsibility to spread the governments' initiatives/schemes to the rural areas for the up liftmen of the poor or vulnerable section of society for inclusive growth.

PROGRAMME OUT-COMES (PO)

PO 1: Core Competency: Students will acquire core competency in the subject Economics, and in allied subject areas

PO2: Subject Matter Competence- Graduates will possess a deep knowledge and understanding of the subject area(s) they specialize in, enabling them to teach the subject(s) effectively at the appropriate grade level(s).

PO3: Disciplinary knowledge and skill: A graduate student are expected to be capable of demonstrating comprehensive knowledge and understanding of both theoretical and experimental/applied knowledge of economics in various fields of interest like budgeting and economic planning

PO4: Technology Integration- Be proficient in handling and interpreting economic data, understanding data sources, limitations, and implications.

PO5: Global Perspective: Develop a global perspective on economic issues, recognizing the interconnectedness of economies and the global impact of economic decisions.

PO6: Policy Analysis and Recommendation: Analyze economic policies critically and provide informed recommendations for policy improvement or change.

PO7 Community Engagement: Recognize their role as responsible citizens and consider how economics can contribute to

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addressing societal issues and improving the well-being of communities.

PO8: Critical Thinking: Foster critical thinking skills, enabling students to critically evaluate economic theories, policies, and arguments, and to identify strengths and weaknesses.

PO9: Lifelong Learning- Graduates will recognize the importance of lifelong learning and professional development, actively seeking opportunities to enhance their knowledge, skills, and expertise in a rapidly changing technological landscape.

PO10:IndependentResearch: Demonstrate the capacity to conduct in dependent research projects, often culminating in a senior thesis or research paper that showcases originality.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUT-COMES (PSO)

PSO 1: To build a strong foundation in Economics by understanding the basic concepts, principles and theories in Economics along with statistical analysis and research.

PSO2: To understand competing economic paradigms and the historical development of the discipline.

PSO3: Demonstrateanunderstandingofthebasicfunctioningofthenationalandglobaleconomy; analyze historical and current events from an economic perspective.

PSO4: Apply thetoolsofeconomicanalysistoexaminetheimpactofvariousgovernmentpolicies, rules, and regulations.

PSO5: To develop the ability to apply the principles of Economics in everyday life.

PSO 6: Create capacity to develop and evaluate economic models to solve various economic problems and suggest policy measures for the development of the economy.

PROGRAMME DURATION

Name of the Programme	Duration
B.A.(HONS.) ECONOMICS	4 YEARS

EXIT OPTIONS

Exit Option	Certificate/Diploma/Degree/Honors
1st year	Certificate in Economics after complete in one year in a discipline or field.
2nd Year	Diploma in Economics after completing two years of study in a discipline or field.
3rd Year	Bachelor's degree in Economics after completing a three-year program.
4th Year	B.A Economics (Honours with research)after completing four- year program

CAREER AVENUES

Below are some of the excellent career avenues for the Economics graduates.

- Banker
- Market Analyst
- Stock market Broker
- Data Analyst
- Content Writer
- Business/Economic Writer
- Research Assistant
- Investment Banker
- Researcher

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CLASS TIMINGS

The class will be held from Monday to Friday from 8.30A.M To 4.00P M
Saturday will be activity based classes Mentor Mentee Meetings etc

TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

The teaching and pedagogy in the Department of Libreal Arts and Humanities focus on fostering critical thinking, analytical skills, and a deep understanding of human culture, history, and society. The faculties foster and maintain a creative environment with a deep commitment to inculcate excellence in academics and contribute to student development through a focus on student-centric methods such as experiential learning, participative learning, problem-solving and ICT integration in the teaching-learning process. Collaborative learning strategies, such as group projects, presentations, and peer feedback, are utilized in the humanities. Students work together to explore complex topics, share insights, and develop teamwork and communication skills. Collaboration also fosters diverse perspectives and encourages students to learn from each other. Classroom discussions are also a key pedagogical tool in the humanities. Students engage in active dialogue, sharing interpretations, perspectives, and ideas. The Socratic Method, involving questioning and probing, encourages critical thinking, reasoning, and the examination of assumptions.

SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR B.A.(HONS.WITHRESEARCH)ECONOMICS

Semester I

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)			External (100)		Total Marks	
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report / Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)		Micro Economics-I	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Minor Core (MIC)		Statistical Methods in Economics-I	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Multidisciplinary Course- 1		Digital Marleting	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Ability Enhancement		English Communication Skills	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Skill Enhancement			1	0	4	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Value Added Course		Indian Knowledge System / Rashtra Bodh	1	0	0	Qual.	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
7	Value Added Course		Economics for Pub;ic Services	2	0	2	3	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
Total				18	0	6	20	35	60	40	115	60	490	800

Total Credits: 20

Semester II

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)			External (100)		Total Marks	
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/ Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-2		Micro Economics-II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100

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2	Minor Core (MIC)-2		Statistical Methods in Economics-II Reporting and Editing	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Multidisciplinary Course- 2			3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Ability Enhancement		Human Values & Environment Science	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Skill Enhancement			1	0	4	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Value Added Course		Indian Knowledge System / Rashtra Bodh	1	0	0	Qual.	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
7	Value Added Course		Leadership Quality & Personality Development	2	0	2	3	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
Total				18	0	6	20	35	60	40	115	60	490	800

Total Credits: 20

			Semester III											
								Internal (30)			External (100)		Total Marks	
S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/ Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-3		Macro Economics-I	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 4		Public Economics-I	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Minor Core (MIC)-3		Demography	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Multidisciplinary Course-3		Indian Knowledge System	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Ability Enhancement			2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Skill Enhancement			1	0	4	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total				19	0	4	21	30	60	0	90	0	420	600

Total Credits: 21

Semester IV

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)			External (100)		Total Marks	
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/ Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-5		Macro Economics -II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 6		Public Finance- II	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Major Core (MJC)- 7		Mathematical Economics I	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Minor Core (MIC)-4		Money & Banking System	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Ability Enhancement			2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100

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Total				21	0	0	21	25	50	0	75	0	350	500		

Total Credits- 21

Semester- V

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)		External (100)			Total Marks	
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/ Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-8		Mathematical Economics II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 9		Research Methodology	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Minor Core (MIC)-5		Financial Institutional market	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC)-6		Development Economics	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	INT- 1		Internship- 1	0	0	4	2	5	10	15	0	70	0	100
Total				18	0	4	20	25	50	15	60	70	280	500

Total Credits- 20

Semester- VI

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code		L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)		External (100)			Total Marks	
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/ Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-10		Indian Economy I	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 11		Introductory Econometrics I	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Major Core (MJC)- 12		Environmental Economics	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC)-7		Industrial Economics	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC)- 8		Agriculture Economics	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total				22	0	0	22	25	50	0	75	0	350	500

Total Credits- 22

Semester- VII

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)		External (100)			Total Marks	
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/ Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-13		Indian Economy II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 14		Introductory Econometrics II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Major Core (MJC)- 15		International Economics	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC)-9		Economics of Infrastructure	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total				21	0	0	21	20	40	0	60	0	280	400

Total Credits- 21

Semester- VIII

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S. No.	Course Type	Course Coe	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)		External (100)		Total Marks	
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/ Assignment	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory
1	Major Core (MJC) -16		Labour Economics	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC) -10		History of Economic Thought	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
	Research Dissertation			0	0	0	12	5	10	15	0	70	0	100
Total				10	0	0	22	15	30	15	30	70	140	300

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STRUCTURE OF CURRICULUM
SEMESTER-1

Micro Economics-I

Course Objective: This course aims to:

1. Introduce students to the basic problems of scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost.
2. Develop an understanding of demand and supply, consumer behaviour, and market equilibrium.
3. Explain production processes, cost structures, and the behaviour of profit-maximizing firms.
4. Familiarize students with market structures – perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly.
5. Analyze welfare outcomes, market failures, and the role of government in correcting inefficiencies.

UNIT I	Introduction:. Problem of scarcity and choice: scarcity, choice and opportunity cost; production possibility frontier; economic systems. Demand and supply: law of demand, determinants of demand, shifts of demand versus movements along a demand curve, market demand, law of supply, determinants of supply, shifts of supply versus movements along a supply curve, market supply, market equilibrium. Applications of demand and supply: price rationing, price floors, consumer surplus, producer surplus. Elasticity: price elasticity of demand, calculating elasticity, determinants of price elasticity, other elasticities	15
UNIT II	Consumer Theory: Budget constraint, concept of utility, diminishing marginal utility, Diamond-water paradox, income and substitution effects; consumer choice: indifference curves, derivation of demand curve from indifference curve and budget constraint. Theory of Revealed Preference	15
UNIT III	Production and Costs: a. Production: behaviour of profit maximizing firms, production process, production functions, law of variable proportions, choice of technology, isoquant and isocost lines, cost minimizing equilibrium condition. b. Costs: costs in the short run, costs in the long run, revenue and profit maximizations, minimizing losses, short run industry supply curve, economies and diseconomies of scale, long run adjustments.	15
UNIT IV	Market Structures a. Perfect Competition: a. Assumptions: theory of a firm under perfect competition, demand and revenue; equilibrium of the firm in the short run and long run; long run industry supply curve: increasing, decreasing and constant cost industries. Welfare: allocative efficiency under perfect competition. b. Imperfect Competition Monopolistic competition: Assumptions, SR& LR price and output	15

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	determinations under monopolistic competition, economic efficiency and resource allocation; oligopoly: assumptions, oligopoly models, game theory, contestable markets, And role of government.	
UNIT V	Theory of a Monopoly Firm Concept of imperfect competition; short run and long run price and output decisions of a monopoly firm; concept of a supply curve under monopoly; comparison of perfect competition and monopoly, social cost of monopoly, price discrimination; remedies for monopoly: Antitrust laws, natural monopoly.	**15**
UNIT VI	Consumer and Producer Theory a. Consumer and Producer Theory in Action Externalities, marginal cost pricing, internalising externalities, public goods; imperfect Information: adverse selection, moral hazard, social choice, government inefficiency.	**15**

Course Outcome

PO1: Demonstrate strong conceptual foundations in economic theory and applications.
PO2: Apply economic principles to analyze real-world problems and policy issues.
PO3: Develop critical thinking and logical reasoning in understanding economic choices.
PO4: Use quantitative and analytical tools to study economic behaviour.
PO5: Understand the functioning of markets, institutions, and policy frameworks.
PO6: Contribute to informed decision-making in business, governance, and social sectors.

Suggested Readings

1. **Mankiw, N. Gregory** – *Principles of Microeconomics*, Cengage Learning.
2. **Varian, H. R.** – *Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach*, W.W. Norton & Co.
3. **Pindyck, R. & Rubinfeld, D.** – *Microeconomics*, Pearson Education.
4. **Koutsoyiannis, A.** – *Modern Microeconomics*, Macmillan.
5. **Stiglitz, J.E. & Walsh, C.E.** – *Principles of Microeconomics*, W.W. Norton & Co.
6. **Sen, A.** – *Microeconomics: Theory and Applications*, Oxford University Press.

Statistical Methods in Economics-I

Course Objective:

1- To transmit the body of basic mathematics that enables the study of economic theory at the undergraduate level, specifically the courses on microeconomic theory, macroeconomic theory, statistics and econometrics set out in this syllabus.

2- To illustrating the method of applying mathematical techniques to economic theory in general. The level of sophistication at which the material is to be taught is indicated by the contents of the prescribed textbook.

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Unit- 1	**Introduction of Statistics**: Origin, Development, Definition, Scope, Uses and Limitations. Statistical Data: Types of Measurement scales normal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio level measurement; Collection, Classification and Tabulation of Primary and Secondary data. Presentation of data: Diagrammatic and Graphical presentation of Data Bar, Squares, rectangular and Circular diagrams; Histogram, frequency polygon, Ogives, Stem and Leaf displays box plots.	8
Unit- 2	**Central Tendency and Partition values**; Concept and Measures of Central tendency, Quartiles, Deciles, Percentiles. Dispersion: Concept and Its absolute as well as relative measures.	10
Unit- 3	**Moments, Skewness and Kurtosis**: Moments about any point and about mean and the relationship between them. Sheppard's Corrections for Moments. Concept of symmetrical distribution and skewness, measures and Co- efficient of skewness, Concept of Kurtosis and its measures.	15
Unit- 4	**Analysis of Bivariate data**: Correlation-concept, scatter diagram, Karl Pearson's co-efficient of Correlation and its properties Spearman's rank Correlation, Concurrent deviation method Regression: Meaning and Definition, Difference between Correlation and Regression, Principle of least squares and fitting of a line of best fit to the given data, Regression lines, Properties of regression Co-efficient and Regression lines, standard error of estimate, Co-efficient of determination.	12

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Students able to independently expand their statistical expertise when needed for interest sake.
2. Student will demonstrate the ability to will be mathematical pool and solve challenging problems both pure and applied.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Gupta, S.P., Statistical Methods. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.(42nd Revised Edition)
2. Beri - Business Statistics (Tata Mc Graw Hill 2nd Edition).
3. Chandan J S - Statistics for Business and Economics (Vikas 1998.Ist Edition).
4. Render and Stair Jr - Quantitative Analysis for Management (Prentice-Hall, 7th edition)
5. Sharma J K - Business Statistics (Pearson Education 2nd Edition).
6. Gupta C B, Gupta V - An Introduction to Statistical Methods (Vikas1995, 23rd Edition).
7. Levin Rubin - Statistics for Management (Pearson 2000, New Delhi, 7th Edition).

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Digital Marketing

Course Objectives

This course aims to:

1. Introduce students to the concepts, tools, and techniques of digital marketing.
2. Provide knowledge of social media, search engines, and online platforms for business growth.
3. Develop skills in content creation, SEO, SEM, email marketing, and analytics.
4. Familiarize students with digital consumer behaviour and e-commerce.
5. Prepare students for careers in marketing, entrepreneurship, and digital business strategies.

Unit 1	**Introduction to Digital Marketing** Concept, scope, and importance of digital marketing. Traditional vs digital marketing. Digital consumer behaviour, digital business models.	6
Unit 2	**Search Engine Optimization (SEO) & Search Engine Marketing (SEM)** Basics of search engines, keywords, and ranking. On-page & off-page optimization. Google Ads and paid campaigns.	8
Unit 3	**Social Media & Content Marketing** Platforms: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter (X), LinkedIn, YouTube. Building digital communities. Content strategy, blogging, video marketing, and influencer marketing.	8
Unit 4	**Email Marketing & Mobile Marketing:** Email campaigns, personalization, and CRM integration. SMS, app-based promotions, push notifications.	6
Unit 5	**Web Analytics & E-commerce Strategies** Google Analytics basics, KPIs, conversion tracking. E-commerce and online retailing strategies. Legal and ethical issues in digital marketing.	7

Course Outcome:

- **CO1:** Demonstrate understanding of digital marketing concepts and consumer behaviour.
- **CO2:** Use SEO/SEM techniques to optimize online presence.
- **CO3:** Develop and manage social media campaigns.
- **CO4:** Design and implement content, email, and mobile marketing strategies.
- **CO5:** Apply analytics to measure digital campaign effectiveness and improve ROI.

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Suggested Readings

1. Ryan, D. – *Understanding Digital Marketing.*
2. Chaffey, D. & Ellis-Chadwick, F. – *Digital Marketing.*
3. Kotler, P., Kartajaya, H., & Setiawan, I. – *Marketing 4.0: Moving from Traditional to Digital.*
4. Kingsnorth, S. – *Digital Marketing Strategy.*
5. Google Digital Garage (Free Online Resources).

Economics for Public Services

Course Objectives:

The Course Objectives of this course are as follows:

1. To develop foundational knowledge of economic concepts relevant to governance and public administration.
2. To understand the role of economics in policy-making and public service delivery.
3. To foster ethical, human, and constitutional values in economic reasoning for public welfare.
4. To prepare students for economics-related components of public service examinations.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. CO1: Understand key micro and macroeconomic principles relevant to public policy.
2. CO2: Analyze government budgets, public finance, and the economic rationale behind welfare policies.
3. CO3: Evaluate economic implications of government decisions in areas like health, education, employment, and environment.
4. CO4: Apply economic reasoning in current affairs and policy debates.
5. CO5: Demonstrate ethical and inclusive thinking in economic planning and policy.

Unit	Topics: Unit-wise Syllabus Structure	No. of Lectures
I	**Introduction to Economics in Public Services** Importance of economics in governance and administration Public goods vs. private goods Market failures and government intervention NEP 2020: Economic rationale in education reform	8
II	**Public Finance and Budgeting** Types of government budgets Taxation: Direct and indirect taxes Subsidies and welfare programs Fiscal policy and deficit financing Union Budget: Structure and analysis FRBM Act and fiscal discipline.	10

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V	**Social Sector Economics** Economics of health, education, and social protection Public expenditure on social infrastructure Right to Education, MGNREGA, NFSA Education financing and NEP 2020 targets Human capital formation.	15
V	**Contemporary Issues and Policy Analysis:** Digital economy and fintech Environmental economics and sustainable development GST and cooperative federalism Atmanirbhar Bharat and economic. self-reliance Current affairs: Economic survey & budget highlights	12

Recommended Readings

- Indian Economy – Ramesh Singh
- Economic Survey of India (Latest)
- Union Budget (Latest)
- NCERT: Indian Economic Development
- Public Finance – H.L. Bhatia
- Reports by NITI Aayog and World Bank on India

SEMESTER-II

Micro Economics- II

Course Objective:

1- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the theories of income distribution and factor pricing.
2- To analyze firm behavior and market outcomes under oligopoly.
3- To understand government interventions in markets and their efficiency implications.
4- To examine welfare economics and its application in evaluating social welfare and economic policies.
5- To strengthen analytical and critical thinking by linking microeconomic theories with real-world situations and macroeconomic foundations.

Unit- 1	Income Distribution and Factor pricing Input markets: demand for inputs; labour markets, land markets, profit maximisation condition in	**25Hrs.**

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	input markets, input demand curves, distribution of Income.	
Unit- 2	Features and classification of oligopoly. Cournot, Bertrand, and Stackelberg models. Collusive and non-collusive oligopoly. Kinked demand curve theory. Price leadership models.	**25Hrs.**
Unit- 3	Market interventions and efficiency. Case studies on pricing, taxation, and regulation. Microeconomic foundations of macroeconomics: Labor market and capital market linkages.	**20Hrs.**
Unit- 4	Welfare Economics: Concept & Definition of Welfare Economics. Normative &Positive Economics. Concepts of Social Welfare. Role of Value Judgment in Welfare Economics, Individual & Social Welfare. Pareto Optimality, Conditions of Pareto Optimality. New Welfare Economics: Kaldor-Hicks Welfare Criterion. Scitovsky Paradox & Scitovsky's Double Criterion. Grand Utility Possibility Frontier. Social Welfare Function. Theories of Social Choice	**20 Hrs.**

Course Outcome

- Explain the theories of factor pricing and income distribution across input markets.
- Analyze different forms of oligopoly and strategic behavior among firms.
- Evaluate the impact of market interventions, taxation, and regulation on efficiency and welfare.
- Interpret the concepts and criteria of welfare economics for assessing social welfare.
- Integrate microeconomic theories with macroeconomic linkages such as labor and capital markets.

Suggested Readings:

1. Baumol, W.J., Economic Theory and Operations Analysis, Prentice Hall of India,
2. Business Economics: Text and Cases Galgotia Publishing Company, New Delhi.(5th Revised Edition)
3. Chaturvedi, Gupta and Pal (2002Stigler G. (1996) Theory of Price, 4th Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Henderson, J.M. and R.E. Quandt, Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Ahuja H.L. (2003) Advanced Economic theory: Microeconomic Analysis, 13thEdition,S. Chand and Co. Ltd. New Delhi.

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STATISTICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS II

Course Objective:

1- This is a course on statistical methods for economics. It begins with some basic concepts and terminology that are fundamental to statistical analysis and inference.

2- It then develops the notion of probability, followed by probability distributions of discrete and continuous random variables and of joint distributions. This is followed by a discussion on sampling techniques used to collect survey data.

3- The course introduces the notion of sampling distributions that act as a bridge between probability theory and statistical inference. The semester concludes with some topics in statistical inference that include point and interval estimation

Contact Hour: 45

Unit- 1	Correlation – Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, concurrent and Spearman's Method. Meaning and assumptions of simple regression analysis; Single linear equation regression model (by OLS Method).	15 **Hrs.**
Unit- 2	Index numbers; uses and types, tests for consistency, Base shifting, splicing and deflating of index numbers.	10 **Hrs.**
Unit- 3	Time series analysis; introduction and components, method of simple averages, moving Averages.	10 **Hrs.**
Unit- 4	Sampling and survey methods, testing of hypothesis, applications of Z, t, F & x2 tests, Association of attributes, Analysis of Variance.	**10 Hrs.**

Outcome:

1. Student will be demonstrating the ability to write mathematical pools and solve challenging problems both price and applied.
2. Student will demonstrate the ability to identify and utilize the appropriate practice and tools including the use of technology to solve mathematic problems and perform statistical modeling and analysis of data.

Suggested Readings:

1. Beri - Business Statistics (Tata Mc Graw Hill 2nd Edition).
2. Chandan J S - Statistics for Business and Economics (Vikas 1998.Ist Edition).
3. Render and Stair Jr - Quantitative Analysis for Management (Prentice-Hall, 7th edition)
4. Sharma J K - Business Statistics (Pearson Education 2nd Edition).
5. Gupta C B, Gupta V - An Introduction to Statistical Methods (Vikas1995, 23rd Edition).
6. Levin Rubin - Statistics for Management (Pearson 2000, New Delhi, 7th Edition).
7. Gupta, S.P., Statistical Methods. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.(42nd Revised Edition)

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Reporting and Editing

Course Objective:

The course aims to develop students' understanding of the principles, techniques, and ethics of news reporting and editing. It enables learners to acquire skills in news gathering, writing, and editing for various media platforms, emphasizing accuracy, clarity, fairness, and responsibility in journalistic practice.

Contact Hour: 45

Unit- 1	Fundamentals of Reporting : Definition, nature, and importance of reporting, Types of reporting: investigative, political, crime, development, business, sports, and feature reporting, News values and news sources, Techniques of news gathering: observation, interviews, press conferences, documents, online sources, Qualities and responsibilities of a reporter.	15 **Hrs.**
Unit- 2	Writing for News Media: Structure of news stories: inverted pyramid and other styles, Writing leads, body, and conclusions, Use of quotes, attribution, and background information, Writing for print vs. online platforms, Common errors and challenges in reporting	10 **Hrs.**
Unit- 3	Editing Principles and Practice: Definition and role of editing in journalism, News selection and prioritization, Editing symbols and marks, Headline writing: types and styles, Proofreading and fact-checking	10 **Hrs.**
Unit- 4	Advanced Editing and Page Design: Layout and design basics: typography, spacing, and balance, Photo editing and caption writing, Use of digital tools in editing (InDesign, QuarkXPress, or online platforms), Sub-editing vs. copy-editing, Coordination between newsroom teams.	**10 Hrs.**

Course Outcomes:

After successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- **CO1:** Explain the basic concepts, elements, and functions of news reporting and editing.
- **CO2:** Apply journalistic techniques for collecting, verifying, and writing news stories.
- **CO3:** Demonstrate skills in editing, headline writing, proofreading, and layout designing.
- **CO4:** Critically evaluate the ethical and legal dimensions of reporting and editing.

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- **CO5:** Produce professional-quality news reports and edited copies for print and digital media.

1. M.V. Kamath – *Professional Journalism*
2. Bruce D. Itule & Douglas A. Anderson – *News Writing and Reporting for Today's Media*
3. Harold Evans – *Essential English for Journalists, Editors and Writers*
4. George Hough – *News Writing*
5. Frank Barnas – *Broadcast News Writing, Reporting, and Producing*
6. Ravindran R.K. – *Handbook of Journalism and Mass Communication*

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SEMESTER-III

Macro Economics-I

Course Objectives

1- To discusses various alternative theories of output and employment determination in a closed economy in the short run as well as medium run, and the role of policy in this context.

2- To introduce the students to various theoretical issues related to an open economy.

Contact Hour: 75

Unit- 1	**Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves** Derivation of aggregate demand and aggregate and supply curves; interaction of aggregate demand and supply.	**20 Hrs.**
Unit- 2	**Inflation, Unemployment and Expectations** Phillips curve; adaptive and rational expectations; policy ineffectiveness debate.	**20 Hrs.**
Unit- 3	**Open Economy Models** Short-run open economy models; Mundell-Fleming model; exchange rate determination; purchasing power parity; asset market approach; Dornbusch's overshooting model; monetary approach to balance of payments; international financial markets.	**20 Hrs.**
Unit- 4	Post Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money: Tobin's portfolio approach to demand for money- Tobin's Liquidity preference function. Friedman's theory of demand for money. IS-LM curves model.	15 **Hrs.**

Courser Outcome:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Student will be able to describe the determinate demand for money the supply of money and interest rates and the stole of financial institution in the economy.
2. present clearly written analysis of economy issue and problem
3. Understand the economic principles that underpin modern economics.

Suggested Readings:

1. Heijdra, B.J. and V.P. Fredericck (2001), Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

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2. Jha, R. (1991), Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.(12th Edition)
3. Romer, D.L. (1996), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New York.
4. Shapiro, E. (1996), Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi(21st Ed)
5. Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), New Keynesian Economics, (2Vols.), MIT Press, Cambridge.
6. Mankiw, N. Greogory (2000), Macroeconomics Macmillan Worth Publishers (4th Edition)
7. Frisch, H. (1983), Theories of Inflation, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
8. Sheffirin, S.M. (1996), Rational Expectations, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
9. Lucas, R. (1981), Studies in Business Cycle Theory, MIT Press, Cambridge, Masscechusetts.

Public Economics-I

Course Objective:

1- To know about Public economics is the study of government policy from the points of view of economic efficiency and equity.

2- To deals with the nature of government intervention and its implications for allocation, distribution and stabilization.

3- To enhance the inherently, this study involves a formal analysis of government taxation and expenditures. The subject encompasses a host of topics including public goods, market failures and externalities.

Contact Hour: 60

Unit-1	Nature and Scope of public finance, Role of Government in the Economic activity- Allocation, Distribution and Stabilization functions, Private, public and Merit goods. Theory of externalities - external benefits and cost - correction of externalities, Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.	15 **Hrs.**
Unit-2	Public Budgets - kinds of budgets, Optimal budgeting, Balanced and Unbalanced Budgets- Deficit Financing, Performance and Programming Budgeting, Zero base budgeting. Public Expenditure-Hypothesis and evaluation, Effects of Public Expenditure on production and distribution	15 **Hrs.**
Unit-3	Public Revenue - Canons of Taxation, Different approaches to the division of tax burden, incidence and effects of taxation, Taxable capacity, Justice in taxation, Benefit & Ability to pay approaches. Theory of optimal taxation	10 **Hrs.**
Unit-	Direct and Indirect taxes - Effects of direct tax on production (viz.labour supply and saving rate) and distribution, Effects of indirect tax on	20 **Hrs.**

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4	production, Progressiveness of a tax system and its measurement, Shifting and Incidence of taxes under Monopoly and perfect Competition.	

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of this course students will be able to:

1. Learn the basic tools, concepts and models necessary for competence in key topics in Public Economics
2. Learn to analyze policy challenges facing governments around the world and learn about potential solutions to these challenges as well as obstacles in implementing them
3. Learn a set of perspectives into the economic activities of the government sector that will help them become enlightened participants - engaged citizens, voters, politicians, and/or civil servants - in society

Suggested Readings:

1. Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Economics of the Public Sector,* W.W. Norton & Company, 3rd edition, 2000.
2. R.A. Musgrave and P.B. Musgrave, *Public Finance in Theory & Practice,* McGraw Hill Publications, 5th edition, 1989.
3. John Cullis and Philip Jones, *Public Finance and Public Choice*, Oxford University Press, 1st edition, 1998.
4. Harvey Rosen, *Public Finance*, McGraw Hill Publications, 7th edition, 2005.

Mahesh Purohit, *Value Added Tax: Experiences of India and Other Countries,* 2007

Demography

Course Objective:

1- To explore various modules of inter-relationship between economic development and population, along with an exposition of the established theories of population.

2- Issues relating to demographic techniques and basic sources of demographic data in the Indian economy have also been included.

3- To understand and evaluate the aspects of population policy and study of its social characteristics are other important components of the modules of this paper.

Contact Hour: 45

	Population study and demography : Its relation with other disciplines, theories of population malthus, optimum theory of	15 **Hrs.**

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Unit- 1	population and theory of demographic transition, historical evidence of population growth in developed and developing countries, Population as limits to growth and as ultimate source.	
Unit- 2	Sources of Demographic data in India : Census civil registration system and demographic survey National Family Health survey objectives and Findings.	10 **Hrs.**
Unit- 3	Techniques of Analysis crude birth and death rates, age specific birth and death rates infant mortality maternal mortality standardized birth and death rates – study of Fertility: Total fertility rate, grass reproduetic rate, and net reproduction rate age pyramids life table : meaning of its columns and its uses – reproductive and child health in India temporal and spatial variation in serrations.	10 **Hrs.**
Unit- 4	Population Projection – concept of station statute and quasi – stationary population aging of population in India – change in family structure and old age security. Population policy salient features of population censures. Evolution of population policy in India.	10 **Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Student will have the knowledge and skills to locate demographic data appropriate to their needs and assess their quality.
2. Calculate measures to describe and compare population growth and structure.
3. Calculate measures to describe and compare the demographic process of marriage, fertility mortality and migration.
4. Produce, interpret and evaluate descriptive demographic reports.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bose, A., India's Basic Demographic Statistics, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi(9th Edition)
2. Bogue, D.J., Principles of Demography, John Wiley, New York(10th Revised Edition)
3. Chenery H. and T.N. Srinivasan, Hand Book of Development Economics, Vol.1 & 2 Elsevier, Amsterdam.
4. Choubey, P.K., Population Policy in India, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi.(12th Edition)
5. Coale A.J. and E.M. Hoover, Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries: A Case Study of India's Prospects, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

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SEMESTER-IV

Macro Economics-II

Course Objective:

1- This course introduces the students to formal modeling of a macro-economy in terms of analytical tools.

2- It discusses various alternative theories of output and employment determination in a closed economy in the short run as well as medium run, and the role of policy in this context.

3- It also introduces the students to various theoretical issues related to an open economy.

Contact Hour: 75

Unit- 1	**Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves** Derivation of aggregate demand and aggregate and supply curves; interaction of aggregate demand and supply.	**20 Hrs.**
Unit- 2	**Inflation, Unemployment and Expectations** Phillips curve; adaptive and rational expectations; policy ineffectiveness debate.	**15 Hrs.**
Unit- 3	**Open Economy Models** Short-run open economy models; Mundell-Fleming model; exchange rate determination; purchasing power parity; asset market approach; Dornbusch's overshooting model; monetary approach to balance of payments; international financial markets.	**20 Hrs.**
Unit- 4	Post Keynesian Theories of Demand for Money: Tobin's portfolio approach to demand for money- Tobin's Liquidity preference function. Friedman's theory of demand for money. IS-LM curves model.	20 **Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

4. Student will be able to describe the determinate demand for money the supply of money and interest rates and the stole of financial institution in the economy.
5. present clearly written analysis of economy issue and problem
6. Understand the economic principles that underpin modern economics.

Suggested Readings:

10. Heijdra, B.J. and V.P. Fredericck (2001), Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

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11. Jha, R. (1991), Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.(12th Edition)
12. Romer, D.L. (1996), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New York.
13. Shapiro, E. (1996), Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi(21st Ed)
14. Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), New Keynesian Economics, (2Vols.), MIT Press, Cambridge.
15. Mankiw, N. Greogory (2000), Macroeconomics Macmillan Worth Publishers (4th Edition)
16. Frisch, H. (1983), Theories of Inflation, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
17. Sheffirin, S.M. (1996), Rational Expectations, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
18. Lucas, R. (1981), Studies in Business Cycle Theory, MIT Press, Cambridge, Masscechusetts.

Public Economics II

Course Objective:

1- Public economics is the study of government policy from the points of view of economic efficiency and equity.
2- The paper deals with the nature of government intervention and its implications for allocation, distribution and stabilization. Inherently, this study involves a formal analysis of government taxation and expenditures.
3- The subject encompasses a host of topics including public goods, market failures and externalities.
4- The paper is divided into two sections, one dealing with the theory of public economics and the other with the Indian public finances.

Contact Hour: 75

Unit-1	Public Debt – Sources, effects, burden and its management, Theory of public debt, Loans and saving as sources of finance for development.	25 Hrs.
Unit-2	Fiscal Policy – Objectives, Neutral and compensatory and functional finance; Fiscal policy in developing countries, Automatic and built-in-flexibility, Interdependence of fiscal and monetary policies, Balanced Budget Multiplier, Compensatory fiscal policy and inflation.	20 Hrs.
Unit-3	Indian Tax System -Salient features, Major Taxes, Main trends in the Revenue of the Central and State Governments in India, Non-tax revenue, Union budget of India, Major trends in public expenditure in India (growth and composition), Problem of budget deficit and FRBM Act.	20 Hrs.
Unit-4	Pricing policy in public enterprises, Disinvestment and Privatisation of public enterprises in India, Internal and External public Debt of India.	10 Hrs.

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Course Outcome:

1. If you complete the course successfully you should be able to discuss the design of the tax structure using the concepts of efficiency and equity.
2. Compare explanations for government intervention.

Suggested Readings:

1. Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Economics of the Public Sector*, W.W. Norton & Company, 3rd edition, 2000.
2. R.A. Musgrave and P.B. Musgrave, *Public Finance in Theory & Practice*, McGraw Hill Publications, 5th edition, 1989.
3. John Cullis and Philip Jones, *Public Finance and Public Choice*, Oxford University Press, 1st edition, 1998.
4. Harvey Rosen, *Public Finance*, McGraw Hill Publications, 7th edition, 2005.
5. Mahesh Purohit, *Value Added Tax: Experiences of India and Other Countries*, 2007.

Kaushik Basu and A. Maertens (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Economics in India*, Oxford University Press, 2007.

Mathematical Economics I

Course Objective:

To introduce basic mathematical concepts and techniques essential for economic analysis, with a focus on building conceptual clarity and application skills rather than abstract proofs. Students will learn how to translate economic problems into mathematical form and solve those using simple tools.

Contact Hour: 75

Unit- 1	**Preliminaries:** Role of mathematics in economics ,Algebraic expressions, equations, and inequalities, Graphical representation of functions and relations, Linear and non-linear functions; slope and intercept concepts ,Economic examples: demand, supply, cost, revenue functions	10Hrs.
Unit- 2	**Functions and Economic Applications:** Types of functions: linear, quadratic, exponential, logarithmic, Multivariable functions: concept and basic examples, Partial derivatives (conceptual understanding, no advanced proof),Economic applications: production functions, utility functions, isoquants, indifference curves	20 Hrs.
Unit- 3	**Differential Calculus in Economics :** Marginal analysis: marginal cost, marginal revenue, marginal utility, Optimization of single-	15Hrs.

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	variable functions (maxima, minima) Constrained optimization using Lagrange multipliers (basic introduction)	
Unit- 4	**Basic Matrix Algebra and Economic Models:** Vectors and matrices: addition, multiplication, determinants, Solving systems of linear equations (Cramer's rule, inverse method),Input-output analysis (basic Leontief model)	20 Hrs.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the role of mathematics in economic theory and policy analysis.
2. Apply basic algebra, functions, and calculus to economic problems.
3. Interpret mathematical results in economic terms.
4. Develop step-by-step approaches to solving optimization and equilibrium problems.

Suggested Readings:

1. **Alpha C. Chiang & Kevin Wainwright** – *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*
2. **Edward T. Dowling** – *Mathematics for Economists (Schaum's Outline Series)*
3. **Geoff Renshaw** – *Maths for Economics*
4. **Morris Perlman** – *Mathematical Methods for Economics*

Money And Banking System

Course Objective:

1- Aims to set the fundamental basis for the future accounting courses by covering the bookkeeping process and the reporting of the basic financial statements as the balance sheet, income statement, the statement of cash flows, and the statement of retained earnings.

2- To covered the knowledge include funding structures of bank and other financial institutions and accounting process of them, bookkeeping process of credit loaning and exchange services depending on uniform accounting system.

3- To comparison of uniform accounting system and other systems, explanation of documents used by accounting offices in banks.

Contact Hour: 45

UNIT 1	Money: Meaning and changing relative importance of each; High-powered money -meaning and uses; Sources of changes in high powered money. Functions; Alternative measures to money supply in India –their	15

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	different components;	
UNIT 2	Finance: Role of finance in an economy; Kinds of finance; Financial system; Components; Financial intermediaries; Markets and instruments, and their functions.	10
UNIT 3	Indian Banking System: Definition of bank; Commercial banks – importance and functions; Structure of commercial banking system in India; Balance sheet of a Bank; Meaning and importance of main liabilities and assets; Regional rural Banks;	10
UNIT 4	The Reserve Bank of India: Functions; Instruments of monetary and credit control; Main features of monetary policy since independence.	10

Course Outcome:

After studying this text the learner should / should be able to:

1. Describe the context of banking: the financial system.
2. Explain the principles of banking.
3. Elucidate the broad functions of banks.
4. Analyze and explain the basic raison d'etre for banks.

Suggested Readings:

1. Fabozzi - Foundations of Financial Markets and Institutions (Pearson Education, 3rd Ed.)
2. Khan M Y - Financial Services (Tata Mc Graw Hill, 1998), 7th Edition.
3. Machiraju H R - Indian Financial System (Vikas, 2004), 5th Edition.
4. Bhole L M - Financial Institutions and Markets (Tata McGraw-Hill, 3rd edition, 2003)
5. Srivastava ,R.M & Nigam Divya - Management of Financial Institutions (Himalaya, 2003)
6. Gurusamy R - Financial Services & Markets (Thomson, 1st Ed.)

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SEMESTER-V

Mathematical Economics II

Course Objective:
To deepen understanding of mathematical tools used in intermediate and advanced economic analysis, focusing on practical applications rather than abstract theory, preparing students for econometrics and policy modeling.

Contact Hour: 75

Unit- 1	**Integration and Economic Applications:** Definite and indefinite integrals, Applications: consumer surplus, producer surplus, Continuous compounding and discounting	10Hrs.
Unit- 2	**Multivariable Optimization:** Optimization of functions with more than one variable, Constrained optimization in multiple variables (economic applications),Applications: utility maximization, cost minimization in two-input cases	20 Hrs.
Unit- 3	**Difference and Differential Equations:** First-order difference equations: solutions and stability, First-order differential equations: basic concepts and applications, Applications: cobweb model, simple growth model, loan repayment	15Hrs.
Unit- 4	**Mathematical Modelling in Economics:** Linear programming: formulation and graphical solution, Duality (basic concepts only),Applications: resource allocation, transportation problems	20 Hrs.

Course Outcomes:

1. Use advanced optimization techniques in economic models.
2. Apply integral calculus to economic problems.
3. Understand dynamic economic models and difference/differential equations.
4. Build and solve simple growth and market models.

Suggested Readings:

- Sydsaeter, **Hammond, Seierstad & Strom** – *Further Mathematics for Economic Analysis*
- R. **G. D. Allen** – *Mathematical Analysis for Economists*
- Takayama, **Akira** – *Mathematical Economics*
- A.C. **Chiang** – *Elements of Dynamic Optimization*

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Research Methodology

Course Objectives:

1- To make students to understand the meaning and purpose of research work.
2- To enable students to practice scientific approach
3- To develop the attitude and skill of writing a research paper

Contact Hour: 75

UNIT 1	**Research Methodology** Objectives and motivation of research - Types of research - Research approaches - Significance of research - Research methods verses methodology - Research and scientific method - Importance of research methodology - Research process - Approaches of investigation of solutions for research problem, data collection, analysis, interpretation, necessary in strumentations- Criteria of good research. Defining the research problem: Definition of research problem - Problem formulation - Necessity of defining the problem - Technique involved in defining a problem	**25 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**LITERATURE SURVEY AND DATA COLLECTION** Importance of literature survey-Sources of information- Assessment of quality of journals and articles - Information through internet. Effective literature studies approaches, analysis, plagiarism, and research ethics. Data - Preparing, Exploring, examining and displaying.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**RESEARCH DESIGN AND ANALYSIS** Meaning of research design - Need of research design - Different research designs - Basic principles of experimental design - Developing a research plan - Design of experimental set-up - Use of standards and codes. Overview of Multivariate analysis, Hypotheses testing and Measures of Association. Presenting	**20 Hrs.**

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	Insights and findings using written reports and oral presentation.	
UNIT 4	**Writing a Research Paper & IPR** Structure of a Research paper; Literature Review; Citation methods; Application of research Ethics. Nature of Intellectual Property: Patents, Designs, Trade and Copyright. Process of Patenting and Development.	**10 Hrs.**

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1- Identify the basic components of a research framework i.e., problem definition, research design, data collection, ethical issues in research, report writing, and presentation.
2- Define foundational methods and techniques of academic research in Economics.
3- Analyzehowtoformulateresearchproblemandframeitforthepurposeofre search Sensitize them to the issue of plagiarism and academic fraud.

Suggested Readings:

1- Business Research Methods – Donald Cooper & Pamela Schindler, TMGH, 9th edition
2- Business Research Methods – Alan Bryman & Emma Bell, Oxford University Press.
3- Research Methodology – C.R.Kothari

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Financial Institutional Market

Course Objective:

1. To provide an understanding of the structure, functions, and role of financial institutions and markets in an economy.
2. To familiarize students with the functioning of money and capital markets.
3. To analyze the role of regulatory bodies in maintaining financial stability.
4. To develop skills to critically evaluate financial instruments, intermediaries, and recent trends in financial markets.

Contact Hour: 45

UNIT 1	Introduction to Financial System: Financial system: meaning, structure, and functions, Role of financial institutions in economic development, Types of financial institutions: banking and non-banking, Overview of financial markets: money market, capital market, foreign exchange market	10
UNIT 2	Money Market: Concept and structure of money market, Money market instruments: Treasury bills, Commercial papers, Certificates of deposit, Call money, Repo and Reverse repo, Role of RBI in money market operations	10
UNIT 3	Capital Market; **Capital market**: structure and functions, Primary and Secondary markets – IPOs, Stock exchanges, Depositories, Instruments: shares, debentures, bonds, mutual funds, derivatives, Role of SEBI in regulating capital markets	10
UNIT 4	Financial Regulation and Innovations: Role of financial regulators: RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA, Financial sector reforms in India (post-1991), Innovations in financial markets: digital banking, fintech, crypto currency, electronic trading	15

Course Outcome:

1. Explain the nature and functions of financial institutions and markets.
2. Understand the working of money markets and capital markets in India.
3. Analyze the role of regulatory authorities like RBI, SEBI, and IRDAI.
4. Critically assess financial reforms, innovations, and challenges in financial systems.

Suggested Readings:

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1. Bhole, L.M. & Mahakud, J. *Financial Institutions and Markets: Structure, Growth and Innovations*. McGraw Hill.
2. Gurusamy, S. *Financial Markets and Institutions*. Tata McGraw Hill.
3. Khan, M.Y. *Indian Financial System*. McGraw Hill Education.
4. Fabozzi, F. *Foundations of Financial Markets and Institutions*. Pearson.
5. Pathak, B. *The Indian Financial System: Markets, Institutions and Services*. Pearson.

Development Economics

Course Objective:

1- To discussion of alternative conceptions of development and their justification.

2-To proceeds to aggregate models of growth and cross-national comparisons of the growth experience that can help evaluate these models.

3- To give a axiomatic basis for inequality measurement is used to develop measures of inequality and connections between growth and inequality are explored. T

4- To provide a detail linking of political institutions to growth and inequality by discussing the role of the state in economic development and the informational and incentive problems that affect state governance.

Contact Hour: 45

UNIT 1	**Conceptions of Development:** Alternative measures of development, documenting the international variation in these measures, comparing development trajectories across nations and within them.	**10 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**Growth Models and Empirics:** The Harrod-Domar model, the Solow model and its variants, endogenous growth models and evidence on the determinants of growth.	**10 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**Poverty and Inequality: Definitions, Measures and Mechanisms:** Inequality axioms; a comparison of commonly used inequality measures; connections between inequality and development; poverty measurement; characteristics of the poor; mechanisms that generate poverty traps and path dependence of growth processes.	**10 Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Political Institutions and the Functioning of the State:** The determinants of democracy; alternative institutional trajectories and their relationship with economic performance; within-country differences in the functioning of state institutions; state ownership and regulation; government failures and corruption.	**15 Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

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1- Students are able to know about the alternative conceptions of development and their justification.

2-Studends can experience the practical approaches of development models that can help evaluate the models as well.

3- Students can measures of inequality and connections between growth and inequality are explored.

4-Students can understand the how to develop institutional policies and practices consistent with emerging trends in higher education law.

Suggested Readings:

1. Debraj Ray, *Development Economics,* Oxford University Press, 2009.
2. Partha Dasgupta, *Economics: A Very Short Introduction,* Oxford University Press, 2007.
3. Abhijit Banerjee, Roland Benabou and Dilip Mookerjee, *Understanding Poverty,* Oxford University Press, 2006.

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Semester-VI

Indian Economy I

Course Objectives:

This course introduces the structural features of the Indian economy, its historical background, and the major issues in agriculture, industry, and population. It aims to provide students with a foundation for analyzing India's developmental challenges and policy frameworks.

		Contact Hour: 75
UNIT 1	Basic Features of the Indian Economy: Colonial economy and its legacy. , Characteristics of the Indian economy as a developing nation, National income trends and structural changes. Planning in India: objectives, achievements, and failures.	20 **Hrs.**
UNIT 2	Population and Human Development: Population growth and economic development, Demographic dividend and challenges, Human development indicators (HDI, Gender Index, Poverty, and Inequality), Education and health in economic development.	20**Hrs** .
UNIT 3	Agriculture Sector; Importance and role of agriculture in Indian economy, Land reforms and green revolution, Agricultural productivity, subsidies, and food security, Problems of rural credit and rural employment.	20**Hrs** .
UNIT 4	Industrial Development: Role of industries in economic development, Industrial policies (1948, 1956, 1991) MSMEs, public sector, and privatization Problems of industrial development in India.	15 **Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

- Understand the evolution and characteristics of the Indian economy.
- Analyze the role of agriculture and industry in economic development.
- Evaluate demographic trends and human development challenges.
- Develop critical perspectives on the structural transformation of the economy.

Suggested Readings

1. Dutt, R. and Sundaram, Indian Economy
2. Mishra, S.K. and Puri, Indian Economy: Its Development Experience
3. Uma Kapila, Indian Economy: Performance and Policies
4. A.N. Agarwal, Indian Economy

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5. Kaushik Basu, Essays on Economic Development and Policy
6. Economic Survey of India (Latest)
7. Government of India, NITI Aayog Reports

Introductory Econometrics I

Course Objective:
To introduce basic econometric concepts and methods for empirical economic analysis, focusing on intuition and interpretation rather than mathematical derivations. Suitable for students with no prior statistics background.

Contact Hour: 75

UNIT 1	**Introduction to Econometrics:** Meaning, scope, and importance of econometrics, Relationship between economics, statistics, and mathematics, Types of data: cross-section, time-series, panel, Steps in an empirical economic study	20 **Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**Simple Linear Regression Model:** Concept and specification of the model, Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimation: idea and interpretation, Goodness of fit: R^2, adjusted R^2,Testing hypotheses: t-test, F-test (conceptual, not proof-heavy)	20**Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**Violations of CLRM Assumptions:** Nature, causes, and consequences of autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, and multicollinearity, Detection and simple remedies (conceptual level)	20**Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Applications and Software Use:** Practical regression analysis with sample economic data, Introduction to Excel/SPSS/STATA/E-Views for basic econometric analysis	15 **Hrs.**

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the purpose and scope of econometrics.
2. Conduct simple regression analysis and interpret results.
3. Recognize the assumptions of the Classical Linear Regression Model (CLRM).
4. Use basic econometric software for practical data analysis.

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Suggested Readings

1. **Gujarati, D.N. & Porter, D.C.** – *Basic Econometrics* (McGraw-Hill)
2. **Wooldridge, Jeffrey M.** – *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach* (Cengage Learning)
3. **Stock, James H. & Watson, Mark W.** – *Introduction to Econometrics* (Pearson)
4. **Greene, William H.** – *Econometric Analysis* (Pearson) *(for advanced reference)*
5. **Koutsoyiannis, A.** – *Theory of Econometrics* (Palgrave Macmillan)
6. **Maddala, G.S.** – *Introduction to Econometrics* (Wiley)
7. **Studenmund, A.H.** – *Using Econometrics: A Practical Guide* (Pearson)
8. **Baltagi, B.H.** – *Econometrics* (Springer)

Environmental Economics

Course Objective:

1- To course focuses on economic causes of environmental problems. In particular, economic principles are applied to environmental questions and their management.
2- To know about the various economic institutions, economic incentives and other instruments and policies. Economic implications of environmental policy.
3- To addressed as well as valuation of environmental quality, quantification of environmental damages, tools for evaluation of environmental projects such as cost-benefit analysis and environmental impact assessments. Selected topics on international environmental problems are also discussed.

UNIT 1	**Introduction** **Contact Hour: 75** What is environmental economics; review of microeconomics and welfare economics. **The Theory of Externalities** Pareto optimality and market failure in the presence of externalities; property rights and the cease theorem.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**The Design and Implementation of Environmental Policy** Overview; pigouvian taxes and effluent fees; tradable permits; choice between taxes and quotas under uncertainty; implementation of environmental policy.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**International Environmental Problems** Trans-boundary environmental problems; economics of climate change; trade and environment.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Measuring the Benefits of Environmental Improvements** Non-Market values and measurement methods; risk assessment and perception. Sustainable Development	**15 Hrs.**

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1. The student can understand the environmental economics and methods from ecological and physical sciences and their application in environmental problem solving.
2. The student can Understand the transnational character of environmental problems and ways of addressing them, including interactions across local to global scales.

Suggested Readings:

1. Charles Kolstad, *Intermediate Environmental Economics*, Oxford University Press, 2nd edition, 2010.
2. Robert N. Stavins (ed.), *Economics of the Environment: Selected Readings*, W.W.
3. Norton, 5th edition, 2005.
4. Roger Perman, Yue Ma, James McGilvray and Michael Common, *Natural Resource and Environmental Economics*, Pearson Education/Addison Wesley, 3rd edition, 2003.
5. Maureen L. Cropper and Wallace E. Oates, 1992, "Environmental Economics: A Survey", *Journal of Economic Literature*, Volume 30, pp. 675-740.

Industrial Economics

Course Objective:

1- To Distinguish between different categories of economic organizations and examine their strategic behavior and business practices.
2- To Examine and analyze the use of Game theory in current firm behaviour/practice.
3- To develop a plan for solving a given problem in an industry using the relevant theories taught.

Contact Hour: 60

Unit- 1	FRAMEWORK OF INDUSTIRAL ECONOMICS Concept and organization of a firm - Ownership control and objectives of a firm - Passive and active behaviour of firm - Size, Growth, Profitability, Productivity, Efficiency and Capacity Utilization - Concept and measurement - Role of Industrialization in Economic Development	15
Unit- 2	INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT Determinants of Industrial Location - Technical, economic, infrastructural and other factors - Theories of industrial location - Weber, August Losch, Sargant Florence - Development of Backward Regions - Government Policy and approach for the development of backward regions - Recent Programs for Development of Backward Regions.	15
Unit- 3	INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY Alternative Patterns of Industrialization - Hoffman's hypothesis of	15

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	capitalistic economies - Simon Kuznet's interpretation - Industrialization and planned economies - Cheney's Patterns of industrial changes - Industrial Productivity in India - Labor Productivity - Factors influencing the labor productivity -	
Unit- 4	INDUSTRIAL PROJECT APPRAISAL Classification of Industries - Industrial Policies and Industrial Legislations in India - Role of Public and Private Sectors - Recent Trends in MNC and LPG, FDI, and Joint ventures - Issues in Industrial Proliferation and Environmental Preservation - Pollution Control Policies - Project Appraisals - CBA - CB - NPV, IRR - Industrial Sickness	15

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of the course students should:

1. Understand basic models of the behavior of firms and industrial organization and how they can be applied to policy issues.
2. Be able to manipulate these models and be able to solve analytically problems relating to industrial economics.
3. Be able to apply the models to important policy areas while being aware of the limitations of the theory.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahluwalia, I.J: Industrial Growth in India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1985)
2. Barthwal, R.R: Industrial Economics (Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi, 1985), 5th Edition.
3. Cherunilam F: Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective (3rd Edition) (Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1994), 7th Edition.
4. Desai B: Industrial Economy in India (3rd Edition) (Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1999)
5. Hay D and D J Morris: Industrial Economics: Theory and Evidence (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1979)
6. Kuchhal S.C.: Industrial Economy of India (5th Edition) (Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad

Agriculture Economics

Course Objectives:

1- To accept the Agricultural economics is an applied field of economics.

2- To enhance that as a social science, agricultural economics is concerned with the allocation of scarce resources among the uses associated with producing, processing and consuming the farm products.

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3- To provide course equips the students to understand various dimensions of agriculture economics viz. production economics, resource economics, and distributive economics

Contact Hour: 60

UNIT 1	Role of agriculture in economic development: Nature and scope of Agricultural Economics. Traditional agriculture and its modernization; Contribution of agriculture in economic development; Agricultural Infrastructure: Physical Infrastructure (transport, telecommunication, Irrigation, Power, Markets and storage) - Social infrastructure (Education); Institutional Infrastructure (banking, extension services, FPOs)	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	Agricultural Growth in India Agricultural growth in India since independence – Sources of Growth and instability in Indian agriculture:; Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture; cropping pattern shifts; Agricultural technology – Irrigation, HYV seed, Fertilizers an	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	Agriculture price and food policy Agriculture Prices Functions and Fluctuations; Cobb-Web Model; Need for Government intervention; Objectives of Price policy; Types of Agriculture Prices: Minimum Support Prices and Statutory Minimum Support Price, Procurement Prices; Fixation of Minimum Support Price;; Food Security; Food Corporation of India and Buffer stock; Public Distribution System (PDS) in India and its critique; National Food Security Act.	**10Hrs.**
UNIT 4	Agricultural and Micro Finance in India Role of Capital in Agriculture, Meaning, scope and significance – Factors determining demand for credit; Classification and sources of Agricultural Credit -– Cooperation - Micro finance and SHGs	**10 Hrs.**

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of the module students will be able to:

1. To understand the importance of agriculture in economic development.
2. To apply principles of farm management/agricultural production economics benefitting farm decision making.
3. To examine various policies (credit, input, pricing, food security, marketing, trade) pertaining to Indian agricultural sector.
4. To enhance the students' awareness on contemporary debates of problems of agriculture sector.

Suggested readings

1- Acharya and Agarwal (2016). Agricultural marketing. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. (or latest edition available) Bhalla, S. (2015). India: Food Security, Public

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Policy and the People. Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing. Vol. 29 (2) p. 13-33 Bilgrami, S.A.R. (199 Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.

2- Cramer, G. L., Jensen, C. W., & Southgate Jr, D. D. (2001). Agricultural economics and agribusiness (No. Ed. 8). John Wiley and Sons Dantwala, M.L. (1996), Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
3- Ghatak, S.; Ingersent, K. (1984). Agriculture and Economic Development. The Harvester Press Publishing Group. Heady, Earl (1954).
4- Johl, S. S.; Kapoor, T. R. (2009) Fundamentals of Farm Business Management. Kalyani Publishers. Kahlon, A.S.; Tyagi, D.S. (1983) Agricultural price policy in India. Allied

Semester-VII

Indian Economy II

Course Objective:

1. To analyze contemporary issues in the Indian economy in the context of reforms.
2. To study the external sector, financial system, poverty, unemployment, and regional disparities.
3. To provide insights into challenges and prospects of Indian economic development.

Contact Hour: 75

UNIT 1	Economic Reforms and Liberalization; New Economic Policy 1991: Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG), Impact of reforms on growth, employment and poverty, Issues of inclusive growth, Sustainable development in India	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	Money, Banking and Public Finance: Structure of Indian financial system, Role of RBI and monetary policy, Fiscal policy, taxation and public expenditure trends, Centre–State financial relations	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	External Sector: **India's foreign trade:** composition, direction, and recent trends, Balance of Payments in India, FDI and FII inflows, WTO and India's external sector	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Contemporary Issues in Indian Economy:** Poverty and unemployment: measurement, trends and policies, Income inequality and regional imbalance, Human development indicators in India, Current challenges: inflation, rural–urban migration, digital economy	**15 Hrs.**

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Course Outcome:

1. Understand the role of planning and economic reforms in shaping India's economy.
2. Assess India's fiscal, monetary, and financial sector developments.
3. Examine India's external sector performance and globalization.
4. Evaluate challenges of unemployment, inflation, and regional disparities

Suggested Readings:

- Dutt, R. and Sundaram, Indian Economy
- Mishra, S.K. and Puri, Indian Economy
- Uma Kapila (ed.), Indian Economy: Performance and Policies
- Panagariya, Arvind, India: The Emerging Giant
- Ahluwalia, I.J. and Little, I.M.D. (eds.), India's Economic Reforms and Development
- Government of India, Economic Survey (Latest)
- Reserve Bank of India, Annual Reports

Econometrics II

Course Objective:
To advance students' econometric skills with a focus on multivariate models, qualitative variables, time-series, and panel data analysis, keeping the emphasis on economic interpretation.

Contact Hour: 75

UNIT 1	**Multiple Linear Regressions:** Model formulation and estimation using OLS, Interpretation of coefficients, Multicollinearity: identification and remedies.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**Qualitative Variables in Econometrics:** Dummy variables: definition and uses, Interaction terms, Applications: gender wage gap, seasonal effects.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**Time-Series Econometrics (Basics):** Stationarity and unit roots, Autoregressive and moving average models (AR, MA) – conceptual only, Trend and seasonality in economic data.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Panel Data Analysis (Basics):** Structure of panel data, Fixed effects and random effects models – conceptual understanding, Applications in economic policy evaluation	**15 Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

1. Estimate and interpret multiple regression models.
2. Handle qualitative (dummy) variables in regression analysis.
3. Understand basics of time-series and panel data econometrics.
4. Apply econometric techniques to real-world economic problems.

Suggested Readings

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1. **Kmenta, J.** – *Elements of Econometrics*, Macmillan.
2. **Johnston, J. & DiNardo, J.** – *Econometric Methods*, McGraw-Hill.
3. **Hayashi, F.** – *Econometrics*, Princeton University Press.
4. **Verbeek, M.** – *A Guide to Modern Econometrics*, Wiley.
5. **Ken □ Baltagi, B.H.** – *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data*, Wiley.
6. **Enders, W.** – *Applied Econometric Time Series*, Wiley.
7. **Hamilton, J.D.** – *Time Series Analysis*, Princeton University Press.
8. **Stock, J.H. & Watson, M.W.** – *Introduction to Econometrics*, Pearson.

International Economics

Course Objective:

1- To understand the theory of International Economics and its application to the real world.
2- To understand current major issues and debates in global economy
3- Understand the processes of international economic relation as part of global economy market
4- To give students a thorough understanding of theories of International economics & its applications

Contact Hour: 75

UNIT 1	**International Trade & Theories** International Trade: Interregional and International Trade, Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage, and opportunity cost: Hecksher-Ohlin theory of trade-its main features, assumptions, and limitations. The Leontief's paradox; The Rybczynski theorem-concept and policy implications of immiserizing growth.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**Terms of Trade & Tariff** Gains from trade and Terms of Trade: Measurement of gains from trade and their distribution;Concepts of terms of trade, their uses, and limitations for less developed countries; Tariff, Quota, Non- Tariff Barrier	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**Exchange Rate & Balanceof Payment** Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments: Concepts and components of the balance of trade and balance of	**20 Hrs.**

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	payments; Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments: Various measures to correct the deficit in the balance of payments, Various approaches of BOP, Exchange Rate: Meaning, concept of equilibrium exchange rate and determination: Fixed versus flexible exchange rates:Managed floating exchange rate.	
UNIT 4	**International Institutions** International Institutions: Objectives, Functions, and Advantages for India of International Monetary Fund; World Bank; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) /World Trade Organisation (WTO), and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA).	**15 Hrs.**

Course Outcomes:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1- Learn about the development of various trade theories
2- Analyze contemporary issues in trade theory and policy.
3- Explain difference sand similarities between regional ,national, and international environment including political, economic and cultural elements.
4- Explain the major

Trade theories and model sand how to apply those models

5- Describe the international monetary policy and international flow of money between countries like FDI
6- Develop analytical and critical thinking skills and use them to judge the appropriateness of international trade policy options.

Suggested Readings:

1- M.L.Jhingan: International Economics
2- M.C.Vaishand: International Economics.SudamaSingh
3- Mannur,H.G(2000).International Economics.
4- Salvatore,D.(1997),International Economics,PHI, New York.
5- Sodorston,Bo.(1991), International Economics,TheMacmillanPress Ltd.London.

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6- Pilbeam,Keith(1998):International Finance, Palgrave.
7- Mithani,M.D()International Economics.
8- Bhagwati.J (1981), International Trade,CambridgeUniversityPress,London.

Economics of Infrastructure

Course Objective:

1- To know how infrastructure affects the development of the country.
2- To know about the importance of Transport and economic development.
3- To explore the Education technology and Educational quality.

Contact Hour: 60

UNIT 1	**Infrastructure** – Physical & Social Infrastructure; Infrastructure as a public good; The peak load, off - load problem; Role of infrastructure in economic development; Issues & policies in financing of infrastructure; Theory of natural monopoly.	**15 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**Microeconomic Aspects of Transportation-I** Economics of transportation network growth; Congestion and demand of transport network; Pricing of transport services; Travel time value theories; Elasticity of Substitution, Economies of scale and behavior of transport costs; Transport and economic development.	**15 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**Microeconomic Aspects of Transportation-II** Transport externalities; Transport demand; Price elasticity of transport demand; Demand forecasting for urban transport; Trip scheduling in urban transport; Cost-benefit analysis of transport projects; Transport policy and development in a changing environment; Transport regulation; Perfect competition in transport markets; Imperfect competition in transport markets; Transport subsidies.	**15 Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Economics of Education** Educational infrastructure and Economic Growth; Educational production functions; Education technology; Educational quality; Costs and efficiency of higher education; Education externalities; Approaches to Educational Planning- Social Demand, Rate of Return and Manpower Balance Approaches; The case for Universal, Free, Primary Education.	**15 Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

1- Students will be able to understand the basics of Economics of Infrastructure.

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2- Students will be able to understand the importance of Transport and economic development.
3- Students will be able to understand the importance of Education technology and Educational quality
4- Students will be able to understand the Manpower Balance Approaches

Suggested Readings:

1- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). Economics of Infrastructure, Vol – IV. New Delhi.
2- National Council of Applied Economic Research (1996). India infrastructure report: policy implications for growth and welfare. New Delhi, NCAER.
3- Parikh, K.S. (Ed.). India Development Reports. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4- Button, K. (2010). Transport Economics. Edward Elgar.
5- Coto-Millan, P. & Inglada, V. (Eds.). (2007). Essays on Transport Economics. Physica Verlag (Springer).
6- Cowie, J. (2009). The Economics of Transport: A Theoretical and Applied Perspective.
7- Routledge Palma, A., Lindsey, R., Quinet, E. & Vickerman, R. (Eds.).(2011). Handbook of Transport Economics. Edward Elgar.

Semester-VIII

Labour Economics

Course Objective:

1- To know various issues pertaining to the labour market, wage theories, employment policies.
2- To explore Trade Unions and collective bargaining in the globalized economy have become vitally important for developing countries.
3- To Know about "jobless" growth, the importance of issues such as employment and unemployment as well as livelihood and social security for the growing millions continues to assume significance.

Contact Hour: 75

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UNIT 1	**Labour Markets:** Nature and characteristics of labour markets in developing countries like India; Demand for labour in relation to size and pattern of investment; Choice of technologies and labour policies; Supply of labour in relation to growth of labour force; Labour market policies; Mobility and productivity of labour; Rationalization; Methods of recruitment and placement; Employment service organization in India.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**Employment:** Employment and development relationship — Poverty and unemployment in developing countries; Unemployment — Concept, Types, and Measurement, particularly in India; Impact of rationalization, technological change and modernization on employment in organized private industry, Public sector and employment in agricultural sector; Analysis of educated unemployment; Employment policy in Five Year Plans and its evaluation.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 3	**Wage Determination:** Classical, neo-classical and bargaining theories of wage determination; Concepts of minimum wage, living wage and fair wage in theory and practice; Discrimination in labour markets; Wage determination in various sectors — rural, urban, organized, unorganized and in informal sectors; Non-wage component of labour remuneration; Inflation-wage relationship at micro and macro levels; Productivity and wage relationship; Analysis of rigidity in labour markets; Asymmetric information and efficiency of labour markets in wage determination; National wage policy; Wages and Wage Boards in India; Bonus system and profit sharing.	**20 Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Industrial Relations:** Theories of labour movement — Growth, pattern and structure of labour unions in India, Achievements of labour unions; Causes of industrial disputes and their settlement and prevention mechanism; Role of tripartism; Current trends in collective bargaining; Role of judicial activism; Labour legislation in India; Indian labour laws and practices in relation to international labour standards.	**15 Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

1. Students will be able to understand the basic mechanisms of the labour market, in particular how unemployment and wage and productivity differences can arise as equilibrium phenomena
2. Students able to concept of Industrial Relation, Employment, Wage Determination and related other concept.
3. Students can explore Trade Unions and collective bargaining in the globalized economy have become vitally important for developing countries

Suggested Readings:

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1. Datt, G., Bargaining Power, Wages and Employment: An Analysis of Agricultural Labour Markets in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi.(9th Edition)
2. Hajela, P.D., Labour Restructuring in India: A Critique of the New Economic Policies, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.(7th Edition)
3. Jhabvala, R. and R.K. Subramanian, The Unorganised Sector: Work Security and Social Protection, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Lester, R.A., Economics of Labour, (2nd Edition), Macmillan, New York.
5. McConnell, C.R. and S.L. Brue, Contemporary Labour Economics, McGraw-Hill, New York.
6. Papola, T.S., P.P. Ghosh and A.N. Sharma, Labour, employment and Industrial Relations in India, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.(12th Revised Edition)

History of Economics Thought

Course Objective:

1- To evolution of economic ideas in each instance was as much a response to immediate economic problems and policy issues as much as it was a self-conscious attempt to refine earlier analysis by correcting mistakes and filling in the gaps in analysis.

2- To give detail evolution of modern social thought. Prevailing ideas of science, scientific rigor and measurement played a significant role in the shaping of economic science at each stage of its evolution. This course, tracing the history of economic thought, would enable the student to understand how contemporary economics came to be what it is.

Contact Hour: 60

UNIT 1	**Early Period;** Economic thought of Plato and Aristotle — Doctrines of Just cost and Just price — Mercantilism: main characteristics; Thomas Mun — Physiocracy: natural order, primacy of agriculture, social classes, Tableau Economique, taxation, Turgot — Economic ideas of Petty, Locke and Hume.	**15 Hrs.**
UNIT 2	**Classical Period** Adam Smith — division of labor, theory of value, capital accumulation, distribution, views on trade, economic progress; David Ricardo — value, theory of rent, distribution, ideas on economic development and international trade; Thomas R. Malthus — theory of population, theory of gluts; German romantics and socialists — Sismondi, Karl Marx — dynamics of social change, theory of value, surplus value, profit, and crisis of capitalism; Economic ideas of J.B. Say, J.S. Mill; Historical School — Senior, List.	**15 Hrs.**

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UNIT 3	**Keynesian Ideas** The aggregate economy, Liquidity Preference Theory and Liquidity trap, Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Marginal Efficiency of Investment, wage rigidities, underemployment equilibrium, role of fiscal policy: deficit spending and public works, multiplier principle, cyclical behaviour of the economy, uncertainty and role of expectations, impetus to economic modeling.	**15 Hrs.**
UNIT 4	**Indian Economic Thought** Early economic ideas: Kantilla, Vulvar; Modern economic ideas: Nairobi, Remade, R.C. Dust and M.N. Roy; Economic ideas of Gandhi: Village, Swedish, place of machine and labor, cottage industries, trusteeship; Early approaches to planning (The national planning committee); Gadget: co-operation as a way of life and strategy of development.	**15 Hrs.**

Course Outcome:

1- Students able to understand, Interpret and analyze critically classical and historical texts in economics.

2- Students able to appreciate the uncertainty and limits of economic knowledge and the diversity of economic ideas that informs the current economic discourse.

Suggested Readings:

1- Blackhouse, R., A History of Modern Economic Analysis, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.(4th Edition)

2- Ganguli, B.N., Indian Economic Thought: A 19th Century Perspective, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.(6th Edition)

3- Grey, A. and A.E. Thomson, The Development of Economic Doctrine, (2nd Edition), Longman Group, London.

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Program: B.A.–ECONOMICS Honours Department of Liberal Arts 2025-26

Semester I

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)		Micro Economics-I	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Minor Core (MIC)		Statistical Methods in Economics-I	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Multidisciplinary Course-I		Digital Marketing	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Ability Enhancement		English Communication Skills	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Skill Enhancement			1	0	4	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Value Added Course		Indian Knowledge System / Rashtra Bodh	1	0	0	Qual.	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
7	Value Added Course		Economics for Public Services	2	0	2	3	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
Total				18	0	6	20	35	60	40	115	60	490	800

Total Credits: 20

Semester II

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-II		Micro Economics-II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Minor Core (MIC)-II		Statistical Methods in Economics-II	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Multidisciplinary Course-I		Reporting & Editing	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Ability Enhancement		Human Values & Environment Science	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Skill Enhancement			1	0	2	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Value Added Course		Indian Knowledge System / Rashtra Bodh	1	0	0	Qual.	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
7	Value Added Course		Leadership Quality & Personality Development	2	0	2	3	5	5	20	20	30	70	150
Total				18	0	6	20	35	60	40	115	60	490	800

Total Credits: 20

Semester III

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-3		Macro Economics-I	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)-4		Public Economics-I	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Minor Core (MIC)-3		Demography	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100

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	Multidisciplinary Course- 3		Indian Knowledge System	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Ability Enhancement			2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Skill Enhancement			1	0	4	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total				19	0	4	21	30	60	0	90	0	420	600

Total Credits: 21

Semester IV

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-5		Macro Economics -II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 6		Public Finance- II	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Major Core (MJC)- 7		Mathematical Economics I	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	Minor Core (MIC)-4		Money & Banking System	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Ability Enhancement			2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total				21	0	0	21	25	50	0	75	0	350	500

Total Credits- 21

Semester- V

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-8		Mathematical Economics II	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 9		Research Methodology	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Minor Core (MIC)-5		Financial Institutional market	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC)-6		Development Economics	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	NT - 1		Internship - I	0	0	4	2	5	10	15	0	70	0	100
Total				18	0	4	20	25	50	15	60	70	280	500

Total Credits- 20

Semester- VI

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code		L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Major Core (MJC)-10		Indian Economy I	6	0	0	6	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Major Core (MJC)- 11		Introductory Econometrics I	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Major Core (MJC)- 12		Environmental Economics	5	0	0	5	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC)-7		Industrial Economics	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Minor Core (MIC)- 8		Agriculture Economics	3	0	0	3	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total				22	0	0	22	25	50	0	75	0	350	500

Total Credits- 22

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Program: M.A –ECONOMICS Department of Liberal Arts 2025-26 Evalutation Scheme

Semester I

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Core Course -1		Labour Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Core Course-2		The Economic Thought	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Core Course-3		Advanced Micro Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Core Coures-4		Advanced Macro Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	DEC -.1		Quantitative Methods for Economics/ Economy of Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	Value Added Course		Leadership and Personality Development	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	35	50
Total							22	30	60	0	90	0	385	550

Total Credits: 20

Semester II

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks 100
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Core Course -5		Indian Economy	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Core Course-6		Research Methodology	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	Core Course-7		Development Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	Core Coures-8		Statistical Methods for Economic Analysis	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	DEC -.2		Computer Application in Economics /or Health Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	CHM		Ethics and Human Values	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	35	50
							22				90			

Total Credits: 22

Semester III

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks 100
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Core Course -9		Indian Public Finance	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Core Course -10		International trade & policy	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
3	DEC -.3		Economics of Infrastructure/ Agricultural	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	DEC -.4		4 Rural Development/ Industrial Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100

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			Insurance														
6	OEC		Introduction to Statistical Software –SPSS/ introductory Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100			
				2	0	0	2	0	0		15	0	35	50			
Total Credits: 22							22				90						

Semester IV

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total Marks
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Core Course -11		Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
2	Core Course -12		Indian Economic policy	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	DEC. 6		Economic Policy Analysis/ International Finance	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	DEC. 7		Financial Institutions and Markets/ Introductory Financial Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
6	DEC. 8		Applied Econometrics/ Behavioral Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
7	EEC		Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Patents	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total Credits- 22			OR				22				90			

Choose Dissertation /Project Work (CREDIT)

S. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits	Internal (30)				External (70)		Total
								Attendance	Project/PPT/Report/	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	
1	Core Course -11		Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
4	DEC. 6		Economic Policy Analysis/ International	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
	Disseriation /Project			12			12	0	100	100	0	100	0	300
7	EEC		Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Patents	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
Total				22	0	0	22				45			
			OR											
4	DEC. 6		Economic Policy Analysis/ International	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
5	DEC. 7		Financial Institutions and Markets/ Introductory Financial Economics	4	0	0	4	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
7	EEC		Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Patents	2	0	0	2	5	10	0	15	0	70	100
	Dissertation /Project			12			12	0	100	100	0	100	0	300
Total Credits- 22				22			22				45			

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