



SWAMI VIVEKANAND
SUBHARTI
UNIVERSITY
Meerut
UGC Approved



AN ISO 21001: 2018 ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Gp Capt M Yakoob

M-in-D (Retd.), M.Tech.

REGISTRAR

registrar@subharti.org

Ref.No.U-508(i)/SVSU/2024/1172

Date:27.12.2024

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for information of all the concerned that the Academic Council in its 34th meeting held on 25-07-2024 vide resolution No.34(7) has approved the ordinance, course, curriculum & syllabus of degree of Four Year Degree Program (FYDP) of the following:

Ordinance No.V-126 (B5), relating to B.A.(Hons.)-Economics.

The copies of all above are enclosed and shall be applicable from Academic Session 2024-25 onwards.

This issues with the approval of the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor.

Ref.No.U-508(i)/SVSU/2024/

Copy forwarded to information of:

1. Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
2. Controller of Examination
3. Dean-Academics
4. Director-IQAC
5. Dean-Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences (for compliance please)
6. CTO (with a request to upload the ordinance on University website)
7. Additional Registrar-Academics
8. Guard File

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27.12.2024
Registrar

Date: 27.12.2024

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27.12.2024
Registrar



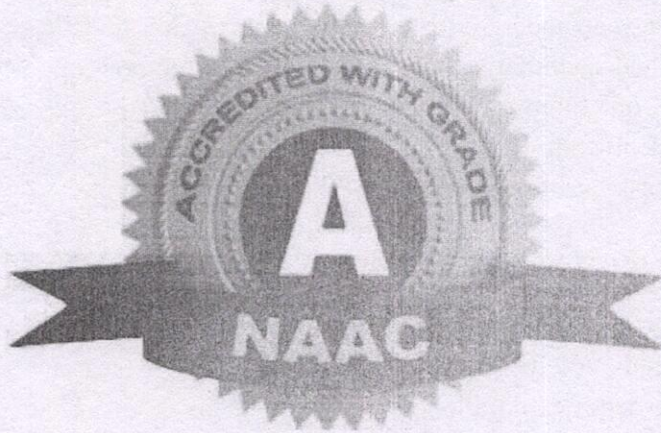
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Subhartipuram, NH-58, Delhi-Haridwar Bypass Road, Meerut-250005 (U.P.) INDIA

Ordinance No. V -126 (B5) - B.A. (Hons) - Economics

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

Dr. Monika Mehrotra
14/12/24
(DR. MONIKA MEHROTRA)

Prof. Anshu Kant Kumar
(Prof. Anshu Kant Kumar)

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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 expressing feelings by using language skills which will help in preparing and demonstrating lesson plans.

GA3: Critical Thinking: Capable to evaluate practices, policies, and theories critically.

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

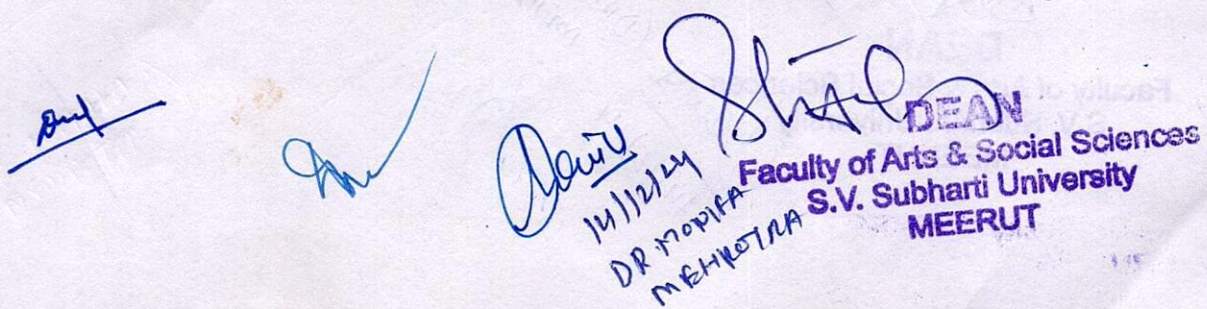
GA 5 Research Related Skills: Capable of initiating research by defining problems, formulating and testing hypotheses, interpreting and drawing conclusions from the data.

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 in a variety 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

The bottom of the page contains several handwritten signatures in blue ink. To the right, there is a purple stamp that reads: "DEAN Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences S.V. Subharti University MEERUT". Below the stamp, the name "DR. MOPIKA MEHROTRA" is handwritten in blue ink.

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

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

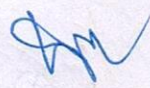
The students who complete two years of full-time study will be awarded a B.A. (HONS.) ECONOMICS. Qualification descriptors for a B.A. (HONS.) ECONOMICS program outline the knowledge, skills, and competencies that students are expected to acquire upon completion of the programme. These descriptors serve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

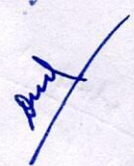
1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the theories, principles, and concepts related to education.
2. Possess in-depth knowledge and understanding of the subject(s) they are planning to teach.
3. Design and deliver engaging and differentiated lessons, use appropriate teaching methods, utilize 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.


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(DR. MANJIV MEHTA)

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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,

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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 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 independent 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: Demonstrate an understanding of the basic functioning of the national and global economy; analyze historical and current events from an economic perspective.

PSO4: Apply the tools of economic analysis to examine the impact of various government policies, 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

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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
1 st year	Certificate in Economics after complete in one year in a discipline or field.
2 nd Year	Diploma in Economics after completing two years of study in a discipline or field.
3 rd Year	Bachelor's degree in Economics after completing a three-year program.
4 th 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 Liberal 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 Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	B.A.(H) MJC101	Micro Economics-I	Major MJC-1	4	3	1	0	100
2	B.A.(H) MIC101	Statistical Methods in Economics-I	Minor MIC-1	4	3	1	0	100
3	B.A.(H)-MDC- 101	Digital Marketing	Multidisciplinary MDC-1	4	3	1	0	100

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4	B.A.(H)-VAC-01	VAC1	VAC-1	3	2	1	0	100
5	B.A.(H) AEC-01	AEC-1	AEC-1	3	2	1	0	100
6	B.A.(H)SEC-01	Fundamental of Computer Application (Skill Enhancement Course)	SEC-1	3	1	0	0	100
Total Credit=21								

Semester II

S.No.	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	B.A.(H) MJC-201	Micro Economics-II	Major MJC-2	4	3	1	0	100
2	B.A.(H) MIC-201	Statistical Methods in Economics-II	Minor MIC-2	4	3	1	0	100
	B.A.(H)-MDC-201	Reporting and Editing	Multidisciplinary MDC-2	4	3	1	0	100
4	B.A.(H)-VAC-02	VAC-2	VAC-2	3	2	1	0	100
5	B.A.(H) AEC-02	AEC-2	AEC-2	3	2	1	0	100
6	B.A.(H)SEC-02	(Skill Enhancement Course)	SEC-2	3	1	0	0	100
Total Credit=21								

Semester-III

S.NO	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	B.A.(H) MJC301	Macro Economics-I	Major MJC-3	4	3	1	0	100
2	B.A.(H) MJC302	Public Economics-I	Major MJC-4	4	3	1	0	100

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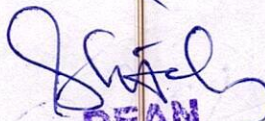
4	B.A.(H) MIC-301	Demography	Minor MIC-3	4	3	1	0	100
5	B.A.(H)- MDC-301	Indian Knowledge System	Multidisciplinary MDC-3	4	3	1	0	100
7	B.A.(H) AEC-03	AEC3	AEC-3	3	2	1	0	100
8	B.A.(H)SE C-03	SEC	SEC-3	3	1	0	0	100
Total Credit=22								

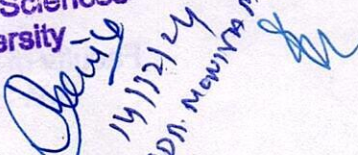
Semester-IV

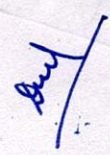
S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	B.A.(H) MJC401	Macro Economics -I	Major MJC-5	5	4	1	0	100
2	B.A.(H) MJC402	Introductory Econometrics	Major MJC-6	5	4	1	0	100
3	B.A.(H) MJC403	Industrial Economics	Major MJC-7	5	4	1	0	100
5	B.A.(H) MIC-401	Money and Finance System	Minor MIC-4	4	3	1	0	100
6	B.A.(H)- AEC-04	NCC/NSS/NGO'S/SCOUT GUIDES/SPORTS	AEC-4	3	1	2	0	100
Total Credit=22								

Semester-V

S.NO	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	B.A.(H) MJC501	Public Economics-II	Major MJC-8	5	4	1	0	100


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2	B.A.(H) MJC502	Research Methodology for Economics	Major MJC-9	5	4	1	0	100
3	B.A.(H) MIC-501	Indian Banking System	Minor MIC-5	4	3	1	0	100
4	B.A.(H) MIC-502	International Business	Minor MIC-6	4	3	1	0	100
5	B.A.(H) -INT- 01	Internship	INT-1	4	2	2		100
Total Credit=22								

Semester-VI

S.NO	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	B.A.(H) MJC601	Indian Economy	Major MJC-10	5	4	1	0	100
2	B.A.(H) MJC602	Development Theory	Major MJC-11	5	4	1	0	100
3	B.A.(H) MJC603	Environmental Economics	Major MJC-12	5	4	1	0	100
4	B.A.(H) MIC-601	Economics of Growth & Development	Minor MIC-7	4	3	1	0	100
5	B.A.(H) MIC-602	Agriculture Economics	Minor	4	3	1	0	100
Total Credit=23								

Semester-VII

S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	B.A.(H) MJC701	Indian Economic Development	Major MJC-13	5	4	1	0	4
2	B.A.(H) MJC702	International Trade & Finance	Major MJC-14	5	4	1	0	4

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3	B.A.(H) MJC703	Mathematical Methods for Economics	Major MJC-15	5	4	1	0	4
4	B.A.(H) MIC-701	Economics of Infrastructure	Minor MIC-8	4	4	1	0	4
Total Credit=19								


Semester-VIII

S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	
1	B.A.(H) MJC801	Labour Economics	Major MJC-16	5	4	1	0	
2	B.A.(H) MIC-801	History of Economic Thought	Minor MIC-9	4	4	1	0	
3	B.A.(H)-RP-01	Research Projects/Dissertation	RP-1	12				
Total Credit=21								
Grand Total=171								


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PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The summary table of credit allocation for 4 year UG Programme

Types of Courses	Name of Courses	Credits
MJC	Major Course	76
MIC	Minor Course	40
MDC	Multidisciplinary Course	12
AEC	Ability Enhancement Course	12
SEC	Skill Enhancement Course	9
VAC	Value added Course	6
INT	Internship	4
RP	Research Projects/Dissertation	12
Total	8 Course	171

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STRUCTURE OF CURRICULUM
SEMESTER-1

S.No	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	Micro Economics-I	Major MJC-1	4	3	1	0	100
2	Statistical Methods in Economics-I	Minor MIC-1	4	3	1	0	100
	Digital Marketing	Multidisciplinary MDC-1	4	3	1	0	100
4	VAC1	VAC-1	3	2	1	0	100
5	AEC-2	AEC-1	3	2	1	0	100
6	Fundamental of Computer Application (Skill Enhancement Course)	SEC-1	3	1	0	0	100
Total Credit=21							

Micro Economics-I

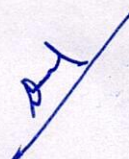
Course Objective:

1. This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory.
2. The emphasis will be on thinking like an economist and the course will illustrate how microeconomic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations.



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UNIT I	Introduction Demand & Supply: Determinants of demand, movements Vs. shift in demand curve. Determinants of Supply. Movement along a supply curve Vs. shift in supply curve: Market equilibrium and price determination. (a) Elasticity of demand and supply. (b) Application of demand and supply	20 Hrs.
UNIT II	Consumer Behavior (a) Utility Analysis (b) Indifference curve analysis	15 Hrs.
UNIT III	Production and Cost (a) Production: - Firm as an agent of production. Concept of production function. Law of variables proportions. (b) Costs:- costs in short and long term.	15 Hrs.
UNIT IV	Market Structures (a) Theory of Perfect Competition (b) Theory of Imperfect Competition: - Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition & oligopoly	15 Hrs.

Course Outcome:

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

1. Student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the laws of supply and demand and equilibrium and apply and supply and demand model to analyze responses of market to external events.
2. By the end of the course student will be able to explain and calculate price elasticity of demand and other elasticity.

Suggested Readings:

1. M.L. Jhingan--Principles of Economics, Vikas, New Delhi, 5th Edition
2. Paul A. Samuelson--Economics, McGraw Hill International, New York, 5th Edition
3. D.N. Divedi--Managerial Economics, Vikas, New Delhi, 7th Edition
4. N.D. Mathur--Business Economics, Shivam Book House (p) Ltd., Jaipur. 6th Edition
5. D.M. Mitthani--Fundamental of business and Managerial economics-Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 6th Edition

Statistical Methods in Economics-I

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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.

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.	20 Hrs.
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.	15 Hrs.
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 Hrs.
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.	15 Hrs.

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:


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(Dr. Monica Meertam)

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 1998.1st 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).

SEMESTER-II

S.No.	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Mark s
1	Micro Economics-II	Major MJC-2	4	3	1	0	100
2	Statistical Methods in Economics-II	Minor MIC-2	4	3	1	0	100
	Reporting and Editing	Multidisciplinary MDC-2	4	3	1	0	100
4	VAC1(EVS&DM)	VAC-2	3	2	1	0	100
5	AEC-2	AEC-2	3	2	1	0	100
6	(Skill Enhancement Course)	SEC-2	3	1	0	0	100
Total Credit=21							

Micro Economics- II

Course Objective:

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- 1- The course is designed to provide a sound training in microeconomic theory to formally analyze the behaviour of individual agents.
- 2- Since students are already familiar with the quantitative techniques in the previous semesters, mathematical tools are used to facilitate understanding of the basic concepts.
- 3- This course looks at the behaviour of the consumer and the producer and also covers the behaviour of a competitive firm.

Contact Hour: 65

Unit- 1	Demand Analysis: Cardinal Utility Approach - Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Consumer's Equilibrium, Derivation of Demand Curve, Law of Demand. Revealed Preference Theory of Demand. Recent Development in Demand Theory :- Hicksian Revised Theory – Neumann – Morgenstern Statistical Utility Theory, Armstrong's Marginal Preference Theory	18 Hrs.
Unit- 2	Supply Analysis: Economies of Scale: - Internal Economies and Diseconomies, External Economies and Diseconomies. - Production Possibility Curve. - Production Function: - Law of Variable Proportions Returns to Scale. - Isoquants: -Properties, Producer's equilibrium - Linear Homogenous Production Function, Cobb - Douglas Production Function.	18 Hrs.
Unit- 3	Production, Costs and Perfect Competition Technology; isoquants; production with one and more variable inputs; returns to scale; short run and long run costs; cost curves in the short run and long run; review of perfect competition.	15 Hrs.
Unit- 4	Consumer Theory Preference; utility; budget constraint; choice; demand; Slutsky equation; buying and selling; choice under risk and intertemporal choice; revealed preference.	14 Hrs.

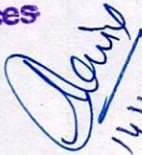
Course Outcome

1. By the end of the course student will be able to demonstrate and understanding of producer choice, including cost and break even analysis.
2. By the end of the course student will be able to demonstrate and understanding of cost and selling analysis.

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)


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3. Chaturvedi, Gupta and Pal (2002) Stigler 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, 13th Edition, S.Chand and Co. Ltd. New Delhi.

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: 65

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).	20 Hrs.
Unit- 2	Index numbers; uses and types, tests for consistency, Base shifting, splicing and deflating of index numbers.	15 Hrs.
Unit- 3	Time series analysis; introduction and components, method of simple averages, moving Averages.	15 Hrs.
Unit- 4	Sampling and survey methods, testing of hypothesis, applications of Z, t, F & χ^2 tests, Association of attributes, Analysis of Variance.	15 Hrs.

Outcome:

1. Student will be demonstrate 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.

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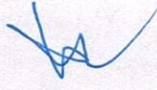

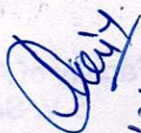
Suggested Readings:

1. Beri - Business Statistics (Tata Mc Graw Hill 2nd Edition).
2. Chandan J S - Statistics for Business and Economics (Vikas 1998.1st 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)

SEMESTER-III

S.NO	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	Macro Economics-I	Major MJC-3	4	3	1	0	100
2	Public Economics-I	Major MJC-4	4	3	1	0	100
4	Demography	Minor MIC-3	4	3	1	0	100
5	Basics of Accounting	Multidisciplinary MDC-3	4	3	1	0	100
7	AEC3	AEC-3	3	2	1	0	100
8	SEC	SEC-3	3	1	0	0	100
Total Credit=22							


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Macro Economics-I

Course Objectives

- 1- To discuss 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: 65

Unit- 1	Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves Derivation of aggregate demand and aggregate and supply curves; interaction of aggregate demand and supply.	15 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.	15 Hrs.

Course Outcome:


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

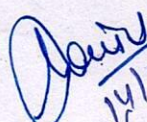
1. Student will be able to describe the determinate demand for money the supply of money and interest rates and the role of financial institution in the economy.
2. present clearly written analysis of economy issue and problem
3. Understand the economic principles that underpin modern economics.

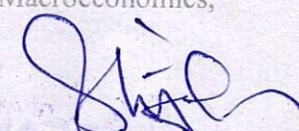
Suggested Readings:

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. Gregory (2000), Macroeconomics Macmillan Worth Publishers (4th Edition)
7. Frisch, H. (1983), Theories of Inflation, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
8. Sheffrin, 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

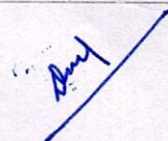
Course Objective:

- 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.

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-	Public Revenue - Canons of Taxation, Different approaches to the division of tax burden, incidence and effects of taxation, Taxable	15 Hrs.

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3	capacity, Justice in taxation, Benefit & Ability to pay approaches. Theory of optimal taxation	
Unit- 4	Direct and Indirect taxes - Effects of direct tax on production (viz. labour supply and saving rate) and distribution, Effects of indirect tax on production, Progressiveness of a tax system and its measurement, Shifting and Incidence of taxes under Monopoly and perfect Competition.	20 Hrs.

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

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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.


Unit- 1	Population study and demography : Its relation with other disciplines, theories of population malthus, optimum theory of 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.	20 Hrs.
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, gross reproductive 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.	20 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.	15 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.


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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.

SEMESTER-IV

S.No	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Mark s
1	Macro Economics -I	Major MJC-5	5	4	1	0	100
2	Introductory Econometrics	Major MJC-6	5	4	1	0	100
3	Industrial Economics	Major MJC-7	5	4	1	0	100
5	Money and Finance System	Minor MIC-4	4	3	1	0	100
6	NCC/NSS/NGO'S/SCOUT GUIDES/SPORTS	AEC-4	3	1	2	0	100
Total Credit=22							

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Macro Economics-I

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: 65

Unit- 1	Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves Derivation of aggregate demand and aggregate and supply curves; interaction of aggregate demand and supply.	15 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.	15 Hrs.

Course Outcome:


4. Student will be able to describe the determinate demand for money the supply of money and interest rates and the role 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.
11. Jha, R. (1991), Contemporary Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.(12th Edition)


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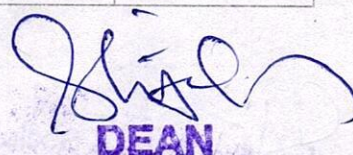
12. Romer, D.L. (1996), Advanced Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New York.
13. Shapiro, E. (1996), Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi(21st Ed)
14. Mankiw, N.G. and D. Romer (Eds.) (1991), New Keynesian Economics, (2Vols.), MIT Press, Cambridge.
15. Mankiw, N. Gregory (2000), 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.

Introductory Econometrics

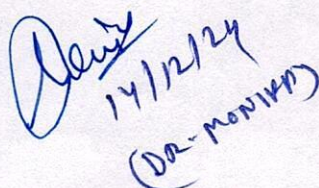
Course Objective:

- 1- To provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques.
- 2- To covers estimation and diagnostic testing of simple and multiple regression models.
- 3- To covers the consequences of and tests for misspecification of regression models.

UNIT 1	Nature and Scope of Econometrics. Statistical Concepts: Normal distribution; chi-sq, t- and F-distributions; estimation of parameters; properties of estimators; testing of hypotheses.	10 Hrs.
UNIT 2	Simple Linear Regression Model: Two Variable Case Estimation of model by method of ordinary least squares; properties of estimators; goodness of fit; tests of hypotheses; scaling and units of measurement; confidence intervals; Gauss-Markov theorem; forecasting.	20 Hrs.
UNIT 3	Multiple Linear Regression Model Estimation of parameters; properties of OLS estimators; goodness of fit - R ² and adjusted R ² ; partial regression coefficients; testing hypotheses – individual and joint; functional forms of regression models; qualitative (dummy) independent variables.	20 Hrs.


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UNIT 4	Violations of Classical Assumptions: Consequences, Detection and Remedies Multicollinearity; heteroscedasticity; serial correlation.	15 Hrs.
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Course Outcome:

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

1. Use various advanced econometric models, estimation methods and related econometric theories.
2. Apply the above theories to empirical data or be able to develop new econometric theory.

Suggested Readings:

1. D. N. Gujarati and D.C. Porter, *Essentials of Econometrics*, McGraw Hill, 4th edition, International Edition, 2009.
2. Christopher Dougherty, *Introduction to Econometrics*, Oxford University Press, 3rd edition, Indian Edition, 2007.
3. Jan Kmenta, *Elements of Econometrics*, Indian Reprint, Khosla Publishing House, 2nd edition, 2008.

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.

Unit- 1	FRAMEWORK OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS Concept and organization of a firm - Ownership control and objectives of a firm - Passive and active behavior of firm - Size, Growth, Profitability, Productivity, Efficiency and Capacity Utilization - Concept and measurement - Role of Industrialization in Economic Development - Factors for and against industrial development.	20
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	15

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	Regions - Government Policy and approach for the development of backward regions - Recent Programs for Development of Backward Regions.	
Unit- 3	INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY Alternative Patterns of Industrialization - Hoffman's hypothesis of 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 - Productivity Trends in India.	15
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)

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Money And Financial 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.

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 different components;	20
UNIT 2	Finance: Role of finance in an economy; Kinds of finance; Financial system; Components; Financial intermediaries; Markets and instruments, and their functions.	15
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;	15
UNIT 4	The Reserve Bank of India: Functions; Instruments of monetary and credit control; Main features of monetary policy since independence.	15

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(D.R. Manika)

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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.)

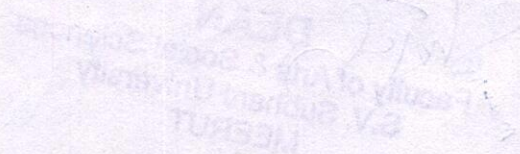
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SEMESTER-V

S.NO	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1	Public Economics-II	Major MIC-8	5	4	1	0	100
2	Research Methodology for Economics	Major MIC-9	5	4	1	0	100
3	Indian Banking System	Minor MIC-5	4	3	1	0	100
4	International Business	Minor MIC-6	4	3	1	0	100
5	Internship	INT-1	4	2	2		100
Total Credit=22							

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: 65

Unit-1	Public Debt – Sources, effects, burden and its management, Theory of public debt, Loans and saving as sources of finance for development.	15 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	20 Hrs.

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	monetary policies, Balanced Budget Multiplier, Compensatory fiscal policy and inflation.	
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.

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.

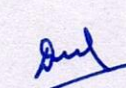
Suggested Readings:

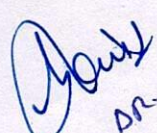
1. Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Economics of the Public Sector*, W.W. Norton & Company, 3rd edition, 2000.
2. R.A. Musgrave and P.B. Musgrave, *Public Finance in Theory & Practice*, McGraw Hill Publications, 5th edition, 1989.
3. John Cullis and Philip Jones, *Public Finance and Public Choice*, Oxford University 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.
6. Kaushik Basu and A. Maertens (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Economics in India*, Oxford University Press, 2007.

Research Methodology for Economics

Course Objectives:

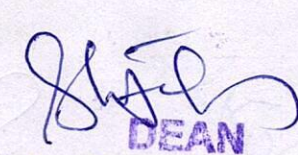
- 1- To make students to understand the meaning and purpose of research work.
- 2- To enable students to practice scientific approach
- 3- To develop the attitude and skill of writing a research paper




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UNIT 1	<p>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 instrumentations- 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</p>	15 Hrs.
UNIT 2	<p>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.</p>	18 Hrs.
UNIT 3	<p>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 Insights and findings using written reports and oral presentation.</p>	15 Hrs.
UNIT 4	<p>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.</p>	20 Hrs.

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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- Analyze how to formulate research problem and frame it for the purpose of research. 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

Indian Banking System

Course Objective:

- 1- To give a detail knowledge of Indian Banking System
- 2- To Provide the structure and organization of banks, Reserve Bank of India; Apex banking institutions; Commercial banks; Regional rural banks; cooperative banks; Development banks etc.

UNIT 1	Indian Banking system as on the eve of bank nationalization, Structure and development of commercial banks in India since 1969. branch expansion programme and policy, deposit mobilization and sectoral allocation of Bank credit. Concept of social and mass banking. Pointy sector advances and advance to the neglecteel sections of the society.	15
UNIT 2	Financial Sector Reforms – Context, need and objectives. Implementations of the Narsimbam Committee recommendations. Issues in financial reforms	15
UNIT 3	Rural Banking - Overall structure and review of the contribution of major credit cooperatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural banks including that of NABARD. Human Resource Development – Present and future HRD needs for	20





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	bank employees in India. Recruitment, training and appraisal of bank employees. Khandelwal Committee (2010) on Human resource in public sector Banks.	
UNIT 4	The Reserve Bank of India – Functions and Role. Autonomy of the RBI. Liquidity Management. Monetary Policy – Goals, targets and indicators. RBI’s monetary policy – objectives and Techniques. Impact of RBI’s monetary policy on economic growth and price stability.	15

Course Outcome:

1. To able to understand basic concepts of economics.
2. To able to analyze economic behavior in practice.
3. Understand the economic way of thinking.
4. The ability to analyze historical and current events from an economic perspective.

Suggested Readings:

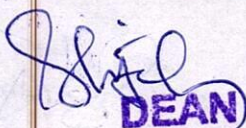
1. S.B. Gupta: Monetary Planning for India (Latest Ed.)
2. L.M. Bhole: Impacts of Monetary Policy.(6th Edition)
3. Harendra Badhav (ed.) Challenges to Indian Banking Competition, Globalisation and Financial Markets McMillan(9th Edition)
4. Report of the Committee (Narsimham) on the Financial System Nov., 19

International Business

Course Objective:

- 1- To expose students to the concept, importance and dynamics of international business.
- 2- To give the overview of India’s involvement with global business operations.
- 3- To explain the main institutions that shape the global marketplace.

UNIT 1	International trade- meaning theories comparative cost ,Heschcler- holding theory features of international trade need for international trade gains from international trade terms of trade export and import from India.	20 Hrs.
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UNIT 2	Marine insurance, clearing and forwarding of cargo; international trade practices, tariff barrier, non-tariff barriers, most favoured nation (MFN) treatment; duty entitlement pass book (DEPB); open general list; restricted list, role of Export Import Bank of India.	15 Hrs.
UNIT 3	Foreign exchange, meaning, methods of foreign payment; determination of exchange rate; purchasing power parity, methods of payment for settlement, provisions of FEMA Act2000; post liberalization export-import policy, agencies helping international trade.	15 Hrs.
UNIT 4	Trading blocks, regional trade arrangement (RTA); free trade agreement(FTA); international trade environment, sources of information for international trade; international trade in services, General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); green field investment; WTO and India, UNCTAD	15 Hrs.

Course Outcome: Students graduating with an International Business concentration should be able to:


1. Students can understand the international factors affect domestic concerns.
2. Students can able to know regional economic integration and economic and political integration.
3. Students can explore the main institutions that shape the global marketplace.
4. Students can enhance their cognitive knowledge of global issues; interpersonal skills with individuals from various cultures, and social responsibility awareness on global issues.

Suggested Readings:

1. Cherunilam, F - International Trade and Export Management (Himalaya, 2007), 7th Edition.
2. Varshney R.L, Bhattacharya B-International Marketing Management (Sultan Chand & Sons, 9th Ed.)
3. Govt. of India - Hand Book of Export Import Policy 2002-2007 (Ministry of Commerce, India)
4. Keegan J Warren – Global Marketing Management (Pearson, 7th Ed.)

Semester-VI


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S.NO	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1		Indian Economy	Major MJC-10	5	4	1	0	100
2		Development Theory	Major MJC-11	5	4	1	0	100
3		Environmental Economics	Major MJC-12	5	4	1	0	100
4		Economics of Growth & Development	MinorMIC-6	4	3	1	0	100
5		Agriculture Economics	Minor	4	3	1	0	100
Total Credit=23								

Indian Economy

Course Objectives:

- 1- To learn the process involved in the development of Indian Economy.
- 2- To understand the role of agriculture in economic growth and development
- 3- To be aware of the economy as a whole

UNI T 1	<p>Introduction to Indian Economy Basic characteristics and feature so f Indian economy. Changes in structure of Indian Economy (Primary Sector, Secondary Sector & Tertiary Sector). Economic Planning in India: Features, Objectives and Assessment of Indian Planning.</p>	20 Hrs.
UNI T 2	<p>Population, Poverty, Inequality Demographic features of India's population; Change in the distribution of Income and Workforce in India; Demographic dividend of India; Poverty in India- concepts, incidence & extent of poverty in India, Inter-state disparities in the pattern of development, Concept of Inequality and measurement through Lorenz curve, Gini</p>	15 Hrs.

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	Coefficient, Gender Development Indices	
UNI T 3	<p>Agriculture & Industry Features of Indian Agriculture; Land relations and land reforms; technological aspects, rural credit; pricing of agricultural produce; Impact of Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture, Recent reforms in Agricultural sector.</p> <p>Industrial policy: Growth and pattern of industrialization; small-scale sector; Productivity in industrial sector, Public Sector enterprises and their performance; Problem of sick units in India; Privatization and disinvestment debate.</p>	15 Hrs.
UNI T 4	<p>Trade and Indian Economy Foreign Trade: Salient features of India's foreign trade; Trends in foreign trade in the recent past, Balance of payment, Balance of Trade, Trade Policy, Trade Reforms, Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), Export Promotion. WTO, GATT, TRIMS, TRIPS, Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Institutional Investment. LPG Policies.</p>	15 Hrs.

Course Outcome: Students graduating with an International Business concentration should be able to:

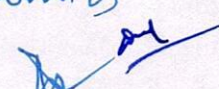
- 1- Develop ideas of the basic characteristics of Indian economy, its potential on natural resources.
- 2- Understand the importance, causes and impact of population growth and its distribution, translate and relate them with economic development.
- 3- Grasp the importance of planning undertaken by the government of India, have knowledge on the various objectives, failures and achievements as the foundation of the ongoing planning and economic reforms taken by the government.
- 4- Understand agriculture as the foundation of economic growth and development, analyze the progress and changing nature of agricultural sector and its contribution to the economy as a whole.
- 5- To understand the past and present economic conditions of the country.
- 6- To Identify major issues debates, or approaches concerning economy.

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Suggested Readings:

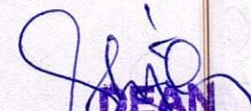
- 1- Brahmananda, P.R. and Panchmukhi: The Development Process of Indian Economy, V.R. (eds.) 1987 Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 2- Lucas, E.B., and Papanek, G.F.: The Indian Economy- Recent Developments and (eds.) 1988 Future Prospects, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 3- Jalan, Bimal 1992 : The Indian Economy—Problem and Prospects, Viking, New Delhi.
- 4- Byres, T.J. (Ed.) (1998): The Indian Economy: Major Debate Since Independence, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 5- Economic Survey: Government of India Various Issues.
- 6- Economic and Political Weekly: Various Issues.
- 7- Koutsoyiannis, A. Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan Press Ltd.
- 8- Salvator, Dominick, Managerial Economics, McGraw-Hill Book Company
- 9- Chaturvedi, D.D. and S. L. Gupta; Business Economics, Brijwasi Publishers.


Economics
Development Theory 


Course Objective:

- 1- To discuss alternative conceptions of development and their justification.
- 2- To proceed to aggregate models of growth and cross-national comparisons of the growth experience that can help evaluate these models.
- 3- To give an 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.
- 5- To understand how to develop institutional policies and practices consistent with emerging trends in higher education law.

UNIT 1	Conceptions of Development: Alternative measures of development, documenting the international variation in these measures, comparing development trajectories across nations and within them.	15 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.	15 Hrs.


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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.	20 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:

- 1- Students are able to know about the alternative conceptions of development and their justification.
- 2- Students 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.
4. Kaushik Basu, 2012, editor, *The New Oxford Companion to Economics in India*, Oxford University Press.
5. Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*, Oxford University Press, 2000.
6. Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson, *Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

Environmental Economics

Course Objective:









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- 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 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.	10 Hrs.
UNIT 4	Measuring the Benefits of Environmental Improvements Non-Market values and measurement methods; risk assessment and perception. Sustainable Development	15 Hrs.

Course Outcome:

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.

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5. Maureen L. Cropper and Wallace E. Oates, 1992, "Environmental Economics: A Survey", *Journal of Economic Literature*, Volume 30, pp. 675-740.

Economics of Growth & Development

Course Objectives

- 1- To reflect upon the role of institutions-government and markets in the aspect of development.
- 2- To highlight upon capital for motion and technology.
- 3- To examine various approaches for economic development.
- 4- To study about the concept of trade and development.

UNI T 1	Sectoral Aspects of Development Importance of agriculture and industry in economic development. Role of institutions -government and markets. Poverty - indicators and measurement, poverty alleviation programmes of gov.; Multidimensional Poverty Index.	15 Hrs.
UNI T 2	Technology and Capital Formation Choice of Techniques and appropriate Technology: Capital intensive versus Labor intensive techniques, Elementary Idea of Cost-Benefit Analysis, Technical Progress. Capital formation: Meaning and sources; capital output ratio; Human capital Formation: concept and utilization. Foreign aid and Economic Development	20 Hrs.
UNI T 3	Approaches to Economic Development Vicious circle of poverty, Myrdal's-Backwash Effects and circular causation, balanced growth, unbalanced growth, Rostow's stages of Economic Growth, Marx stages of Economic Growth, Endogenous growth models.	15 Hrs.

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UNI T 4	Trade and Development Trade as an engine of growth, two gap analysis, Prebisch, Singer and Murdal views, gains from trade and LDCs; Role of foreign Direct investment (FDI) and Multinational corporations (MNCs) in the emerging scenario, Latest Foreign Trade Policy.	15 Hrs.
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Course outcome:

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

- 1-Understand the current literature on the empirical economics of development.
- 2-Examine the aspects that have been at the core of development policy over time and how they relate to dominant development ideas today.
- 3-Understand and Examine the process of economic planning in India.
- 4-Describe choice of techniques and different growth model sand their relevance.
- 5-To explain contemporary issues pertaining to the industrialization in the developing economies.
- 6-To identify the bottlenecks in the balanced economic development.

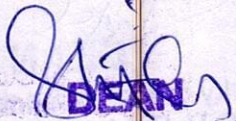
Suggested readings

1. Ostrom,E.(1990).Governingthecommons:Theevolutionofinstitutionsforcollectiveacti on. Cambridge University Press.
2. Piketty,T., Saez, E.(2014).Inequality in the long run,Science, 344.
3. Ray,D. (1998).Development economics. Princeton UniversityPress.
4. Rodrik,D.(2009).Oneeconomics,manyrecipes:Globalization,institutions and economic growth. Ch. 1: ``Fifty Years of Growth (and lack thereof): An Interpretation''. Princeton University Press.
5. Sen,A. (2000).Development as freedom.OxfordUniversityPress.
6. Shleifer,A., Vishny,R.(1993).Corruption. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 108, 599-617. Todaro, M.Smith, S.(2015). Economic Development. Pearson

Agriculture Economics

Course Objectives:

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


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

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)	15 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.	15 Hrs.
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	15 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

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

S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P	Marks
1		Indian Economic Development	Major MJC-13	5	4	1	0	4
2		International Trade & Finance	Major MJC-14	5	4	1	0	4
3		Mathematical Methods for Economics	Major MJC-15	5	4	1	0	4
4		Economics of Infrastructure	Minor MIC-9	4	4	1	0	4
Total Credit=19								

Indian Economic Development

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Course Objective:

- 1- To get appropriate analytical frameworks, this course reviews major trends in economic indicators.
- 2- To critically evaluate policy debates in India in the post-Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points.
- 3- To find out the rapid changes taking place in India, the reading list will have to be updated annually.

UNIT 1	Macroeconomic Policies and Their Impact Fiscal Policy; trade and investment policy; financial and monetary policies; labour regulation.	15 Hrs.
UNIT 2	Policies and Performance in Agriculture Growth; productivity; agrarian structure and technology; capital formation; trade; pricing and procurement.	18 Hrs.
UNIT 3	Policies and Performance in Industry Growth; productivity; diversification; small scale industries; public sector; competition policy; foreign investment.	15 Hrs.
UNIT 4	Economic Development since Independence Major features of the economy at independence; growth and development under different policy regimes—goals, constraints, institutions and policy framework; an assessment of performance— sustainability and regional contrasts; structural change, savings and investment.	20 Hrs.

Course Outcome:

1. Students able to understand policies and impact of macroeconomics and agriculture.
2. Students able know the historical background related to Indian economics since independence.

Suggested Readings:

1. Shankar Acharya, 2010, "Macroeconomic Performance and Policies 2008", in Shankar
2. Acharya and Rakesh Mohan, editors, *India's Economy: Performances and Challenges: Development and Participation*, Oxford University Press, 7th Edition.
3. Rakesh Mohan, 2010, "India's Financial Sector and Monetary Policy Reforms", in
4. Shankar Acharya and Rakesh Mohan, editors, *India's Economy: Performances and Challenges: Development and Participation*, Oxford University Press.
5. Pulapre Balakrishnan, Ramesh Golait and Pankaj Kumar, 2008, "Agricultural Growth in India Since 1991", *RBI DEAP Study no. 27*.
6. B.N. Goldar and S.C. Aggarwal, 2005, "Trade Liberalisation and Price-Cost Margin in Indian Industries", *The Developing Economics*, September.

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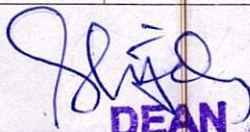

Kunal Sen, 2010, "Trade, Foreign Direct Investment and Industrial Transformation in India", in PremachandraAthukorala, editor, *The Rise of Asia*, Routledge

International Trade & Finance

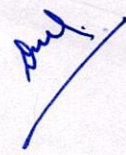
Course Objective:

- 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

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.	15 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	18 Hrs.
UNIT 3	Exchange Rate & Balance of Payment Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments: Concepts and components of the balance of trade and balance of payments; Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments: Various measures to correct the deficit in the balance of payments, Various	15 Hrs.


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	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).	20 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 and similarities between regional, national, and international environment including political, economic and cultural elements.
- 4- Explain the major Trade theories and model and 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.
- 6- Pilbeam,Keith(1998):International Finance, Palgrave.

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- 7- Mithani, M.D (International Economics.
- 8- Bhagwati, J (1981), International Trade, Cambridge University Press, London.

Mathematical Methods In Economics

Course Objective:

- 1- To provide an important lesson for that most economic analysis and theorizing are easily amenable to mathematical tools and techniques.
- 2- To understand the subject with basic mathematical logic.
- 3- The student is exposed to economic concepts in mathematical format through simple illustrations and prepares the ground for more scientific study.

UNIT 1	Preliminaries Logic and proof techniques; sets and set operations; relations; functions and their properties; number systems.	10 Hrs.
UNIT 2	Functions of one real variable Graphs; elementary types of functions: quadratic, polynomial, power, exponential, logarithmic; sequences and series: convergence, algebraic properties and applications; continuous functions: characterizations, properties with respect to various operations and applications; differentiable functions: characterizations, properties with respect to various operations and applications; second and higher order derivatives: properties and applications.	20 Hrs.
UNIT 3	Single-variable optimization Geometric properties of functions: convex functions, their characterizations and applications; local and global optima: geometric characterizations, characterizations using calculus and applications.	20 Hrs.
UNIT 4	Integration of functions; Areas under curves; indefinite integrals; the definite integral. Difference equations; First order difference equations.	18 Hrs.


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Course Outcome:

1. Students will be able to compete successfully for internship and employment positions in government, industry, and non-profit organizations.
2. Graduates will have a predisposition for outreach toward application areas such as physical sciences, financial services, and social sciences and have the knowledge, experience, and motivation to bring the tools of mathematics and statistics to bear on real-world problems.
3. Graduates will have the intellectual curiosity and flexibility to grow with developing technology and new methods mathematics and statistics.

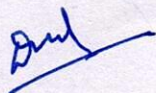
Suggested Readings:

1. R.G.D.Allen: Mathematical Analysis for Economists, McMillan,London.(5th Edition)
2. Edward T.Dowling: Mathematics for Economists,Schaum's Outline series, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New Delhi.(9th Edition)
3. Laxmi Narain Nathuramka:Arthshastra Mein Ganit KePrayog (Hindi),College Book House,Jaipur. (8th Edition)
4. B.C.Mehta and G.M.K.Madnani: Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand &sons,New Delhi.(7th Edition)
5. Alpha C.Chiang: Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw-Hill, Tokyo.

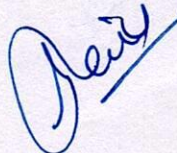
Economics of Infrastructure

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.








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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.	10 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.	20 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.	20 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.	18 Hrs.

Course Outcome:

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

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- 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

S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Category of Course	Credit	L	T	P
1		Labour Economics	Major MJC-16	5	4	1	0
2		History of Economic Thought	Minor MIC-10	4	4	1	0
3		Research Projects/Dissertation	RP-1	12			
Total Credit=21							
Grand Total=171							

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.

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- 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.

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.	15 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.	15 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.

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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:

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

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thought, would enable the student to understand how contemporary economics came to be what it is.


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.	20 Hrs.
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)



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- 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.
- 4- Kautilya, The Arthashastra, Edited, Rearranged, Translated and Introduced by L.N. Rangaranjan, Penguin Books, New Delhi.
Roll, E., History of Economic Thought, Faber, London

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