

**BA Economics (CBCS)
First Semester (DSC)**

**Course: Principles of Micro Economics
Course Code: DSC-1A-Econ**

Objectives: The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with economic behaviour of consumers and producers. The course helps to learn the theories of production, cost and revenue and get an understanding of product market structure and price determination of products and factors of production.

Learning Outcomes: The student will be able to define and explain the basic concepts and hypothesis in Microeconomic Theory and their relations; analyse consumer equilibrium, obtain and interpret elasticities, define costs of production, categorize and analyse markets, and display an understanding of pricing of products and factors.

Unit-I: Theory of Consumer Behaviour

Nature and Scope of Economics; Theory of Consumer Behaviour-Cardinal Utility Approach Ordinal utility Approach-Theory of Indifference Curve and Its Properties; Consumers' Equilibrium-Price Consumption Curve and Income Consumption Curve; Price Effect, Income Effect and Substitution Effect; Inferior Goods and Giffen Goods, Derivation of Demand Curve. Demand-Meaning, Determinants and Law of Demand; Elasticity of Demand – Types and Measurements; Supply-Meaning, Determinates and Law of Supply; Elasticity of Supply; Price Determination;

Unit-II: Production

Production Function- Short-run and Long-run; Law of Variable Proportions; Returns to scale; Characteristics of Isoquants and Isocost line; least cost combination of factors;

Unit III: Cost and Revenue

Cost Function- Different Concepts of Costs, Short-run and Long run Cost Analysis; Economies and Diseconomies of Scale; Revenue Concepts: Total, Average and Marginal Revenue ; Break-even-analysis.

Unit-IV: Market Structure and Product Pricing

Perfect Competition-Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry; Monopoly-Equilibrium of the firm, Price Discrimination; Monopolistic Competition- Meaning and Characteristics, Short- run and Long-run Equilibrium of the Firm and Group Equilibrium; Excess Capacity; Oligopoly- Features and Types of Oligopoly

BA Economics (CBCS)
Second Semester (DSC)

Course : Principles of Macro Economics
Course Code: DSC-1B-Econ

Objectives: *The objectives of this course are to acquaint the students with the behaviour of macroeconomic variables; to provide knowledge of classical macro economics, the Keynesian economics, business cycles and monetary economics.*

Learning Outcomes: *The student will be able to understand the evolution of employment theories and how equilibrium level of income gets determined. The student will be able to explain how interaction of multiplier and accelerator lead to change in income levels. The student will be able to appreciate the working of business cycles and apply the concept in the working of the economy.*

Unit - I: Classical Theory of Employment

Classical Theory of Employment-Assumptions and Full-employment Equilibrium; Say's Law of Market; Wage-Price Flexibility

Unit- II: Keynesian Economics

Keynesian Theory of Employment- Concept of Effective Demand and its Determinants; Keynes Psychological Law of Consumption; Consumption Function - Average Propensity to Consume & Marginal Propensity to Consume and Factors Determining Consumption Function; Saving Function - Average Propensity to Save & Marginal Propensity to Save; Determinants of Savings; Investment Function - Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Factors Influencing the MEC (Illustrate with numerical examples)

Unit-III: Theory of Multiplier and Accelerator

Multiplier- Meaning, Working and Limitations; Accelerator- Meaning, Working and Limitations (Illustrate with numerical examples)

Unit-IV: Business Cycles

Business Cycles-Meaning, Features, Phases & Control of Business Cycles; Theories of Business Cycles

Unit- V: Monetary Economics

Money: Meaning and Functions of Money
Value of money- Cash Transactions Approach and Cash Balance Approach; Construction of Consumer Price Index number;
Demand for Money: concepts; Keynesian Liquidity Preference Approach
Supply of Money: Measures of Money Supply (Monetary Aggregates and Components);
Concepts of Inflation and deflation- Inflation: Causes and effects-Control of inflation

References:

- 1) Ahuja
- Comm
- 2) Dorn
- 3) Macro
- 4) Chop
- 5) Gupta
- Kalya
- 6) Jhing
- 7) Rana
- Publi
- 8) Seth
- Agra
- 9) Edw
- New

BA Economics (CBCS)
Third Semester (DSE)

Course: Economic Development and Policy of India
Course Code: DSC-1C-Econ

Course objectives: This course reviews major trends in aggregate economic indicators in India and places these against the backdrop of major policy debates in India in the post-Independence period.

Learning Outcomes: The course enables the student to know the structure of the Indian economy and also helps to know where it stands in the world and how it compares with neighbors and peers. The course also enables the student to know the strengths and weaknesses of the Indian economy and makes the student aware of every individual's role in the metamorphosis of our economy.

Unit - 1: Structural changes in the Indian Economy

National Income of India – estimates, trends, growth, composition and limitations; Trends in occupational distribution of population; Trends in tax-gdp ratio and expenditure-gdp ratio; Trends in Current account and balance of payments.

Unit -2: Demographic Profile, Poverty and Unemployment

Broad demographic features- trends in growth, density, age, sex, size, composition; Census 2011; concept of demographic dividend; Communicable diseases and their impact on economy
Unemployment-definition and classification, types, extent;
Poverty: poverty line - extent and measurement; Methods to tackle poverty; recent schemes/programmes to eradicate poverty and unemployment;
Inequality in India-Measures and trends

Unit - 3: Agriculture in India

Classification of Agriculture and allied activities in System of national accounts (SNA); Land use and cropping pattern in India ; Trends in agricultural production, causes of low productivity; Agricultural finance - Agricultural marketing; Agricultural price policy and minimum support prices ; Food security - Agricultural Insurance; National Agriculture Policy

Unit -4: Industry and Service sectors

Classification of Industries; Industrial Policy of 1956 and 1991; Snapshot of large scale industries in India; MSMEs: Role in Indian Economic development-problems- Globalisation and MSMEs.
Service sector: Classification in SNA; Emergence of FMCGs, IT, ITES, BT, Transport and Communication sectors, E-commerce; Recent Government policies- Skill India, Start up, Make in India.

Unit 5: Fiscal and External Sector

Fiscal Sector: Sources of Central Government Revenue; Items of Public Expenditure and major subsidies; Concepts of Deficits: Fiscal, Budgetary, Revenue and Primary deficits.
External Sector: Volume, Composition, Direction of India's International Trade

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Fourth Semester (DSC)**

Course: Mathematics and Statistics for Economics
Course Code: DSC-1C-Econ

Introduction:

To meet the growing needs of economy & society, and also to cater to the changes in technology, there is a need to bring continuous modifications in the subject and its content. After all, relevance is the touchstone of any syllabus. Hence the department has decided to bring necessary changes in the Economics Course Structure and its syllabi. In this backdrop, the department proposes to introduce 'Mathematics and Statistics for Economics' as a core course for BA Fourth Semester.

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to acquaint the students of economics with basic methods of analyses using mathematics and statistics. The course aids the students of economics in understanding the importance of decision sciences in determining the choice.

Nature:

The course is intended for BA economics students who perceptibly have an aversion to mathematics and statistics. Therefore the basic nature of study would be descriptive. However as the subject demands it, the subject is applicative also.

Learning Outcomes: The course enables the student to demonstrate an understanding of the basic mathematical and statistical concepts, understand and solve the problems based on the limit and differentiation concept. The student will be able to demonstrate the understanding of basics of probability theory and theoretical distributions. The student will be able to appreciate the regression and correlation tools and be able to solve based on these concepts in economics.

Syllabus

Unit I: Introduction and Revision of basic concepts

Nature and Scope of Mathematical Economics - Importance and Limitations of Mathematics in Economic Theory; Ratios, Proportions and Variations; Functions, Variables, Constants, Parameters; Absolute and Arbitrary Constant, Equation and Identities, Inverse functions

Unit II: Derivatives of Function

Concept of Continuity and Limit - Rules of Differentiation: Application to Derive MR and MC. Elasticity of Demand - Revenue and Profit Maximization and Cost Minimization

Unit- 3: Probability Theory

Introduction to set theory. Concept of probability, Classical and empirical definitions of probability, laws of addition and multiplication, discrete random variable - its concept, mean and variance. .

Unit-4: Theoretical distributions:

Binomial, Poisson and Normal distribution - their properties and uses

Unit-5: Regressi
two variable lin
gression coeffic

References:

1. Rosser, M
2. Carl P S
3. Gupta S
4. Gupta, S
Delhi
5. Salvator
6. Mehta a
7. Bose D.
8. Veerach
9. S. C. Gu

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: International Economics
Course Code: DSE-1E-Econ

Course Objectives: *This course enables students to acquaint with the concepts and principles of International Economics and their influence on the institutions promoting International Trade and Investment.*

Learning Outcomes: *The course enables the student to have a demonstrable understanding of classical and modern theories of international trade, the trade barriers, international order in the trade, Balance of Payments, Foreign Exchange and International Economic Institutions*

Unit 1: Introduction to International Economics

Nature and Scope of International Economics; International trade-Meaning, Importance
Differences between Internal and International Trade

Unit 2: Theories of International Trade

Classical Theories- Absolute Cost Advantage and Comparative Cost; Neo- Classical Theories-
Heckscher and Ohlin Theory; Leontief Paradox; Terms of trade- Concepts, Factors Affecting
Terms of Trade, Deterioration in terms of trade and Gains from Trade.

Unit 3: Trade and Commercial Policy

Free Trade v/s Protection Policy – Relative Merits and Demerits; Tariffs- Types and Effects of
Tariff- Quotas; Stages of Economic Integration (PFTA, FTA, Customs Union, Economic Union);
WTO- Organization, Functions, Objectives; Agreements; India and WTO

Unit 4: Balance of Payment and Foreign Exchange

Balance of Payments (BOP)- Concepts, Components, Disequilibrium in the Bop and Measures
to Correct Disequilibrium; Foreign Exchange- Meaning, Types and Determination of Foreign
Exchange Rate.

Unit 5: Foreign Investments and Institutions

Foreign Investments- Meaning, Types, Importance and Factors Determining the Foreign
Investment ; Make in India v/s Made in India; International
Financial Institutions: IMF and World Bank- Organisation, objectives and Functions; New
International Economic Order (NIEO); Economic Co-Operation among Developing Countries-
SAARC and BRICS.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Agricultural Economics
Course Code: DSE-2E-Econ

Objectives: The objective of this course is to make the student to understand different farming systems, role of agriculture economic development, to understand the progress, problems and prospects of Indian agriculture in the global environment. The course also focuses on agriculture marketing and agricultural credit which play a vital role in development of agriculture.

Learning Outcomes: The course helps the student obtain a deeper understanding of the various facets of agriculture such as, production and productivity, pricing policies, land reforms, agricultural marketing and agricultural credit.

Unit-I: Introduction to Agriculture Economics

Agricultural Economics: Introduction – Meaning, Nature of Agricultural Economics, Definition and Scope of Agricultural Economics; Farming Systems; Agricultural Production; Commercialization of Agriculture and Modernization of Agriculture.

Unit-II: Agriculture and Economic Development:

Agriculture in a Developing Economy - Share of Agriculture in National Income - Changing Phase of Agriculture - Interdependence and Complementarities between Agriculture and Industry - Need for Balanced Development.

Unit-III: Agriculture in India

Agriculture Production and Productivity, Cropping Pattern, Factors Affecting Cropping Pattern, Causes for Low Agriculture Production and Measures to Improve; Land Reforms- Meaning and Objectives and Measures; Co-operative farming systems-meaning and importance; Green revolution- Meaning, causes, achievements and weaknesses of Green Revolution; Irrigation: Sources, Progress and Importance.

Unit- IV: Agriculture Marketing in India

Agriculture Marketing- Concept, Structure, Importance, Functions, Defects and Remedial Measures; Regulated market in India; Co-operative marketing Society in India; Role of Government in promoting agriculture markets.

Unit-V: Agriculture Credit in India

Agriculture credit- need, types, sources; Co-operative Credit societies- Objectives, Achievements, Problems and Remedial Measures; Commercial Banks- Objectives, Functions, Progress, Problems and Remedial Measures; Regional Rural Banks-Objectives, Functions, Progress, Problems and Remedial Measures; National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) - Reserve Bank of India - Government Policy for Agricultural Credit.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Quantitative Methods for Economics
Course Code: DSE-3E-Econ

***Objectives:** The course intends to introduce the students the necessary quantitative methods to the study of principles of economics on one hand and prepares the students for a specialized study of the subject if opted in the post-graduation.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student would be in a position to solve problems based on matrices, determinants and optimization in economics. The student will be able to explain the theoretical understanding of properties of estimator, concept of hypothesis and its testing. The course is also expected to enable the student to understand and explain basic time series analysis and be able to estimate growth rate using OLS method. The student would demonstrate the understanding of SPSS software in terms of basic operations of data entry and manipulation.*

Unit 1: Mathematics – I: Determinants and their Basic Properties, Solution of Simultaneous equations through Cramer's rule, Matrices – Concept and types, Simple operation on matrices, matrix inversion, rank of matrix, concept of vector and its properties, Introduction to input-output analysis.

Unit 2 : Mathematics – II: Constrained optimization, Lagrangian function, simple economic applications, maximization of utility and maximization of profits; Introduction to linear programming, formulation of linear programming problem – its structure and variables, Nature of feasible, basic, optimal solution, Solution of linear programming through graphic method, Concept of duality.

Unit 3: Statistics – I: Concept of an estimator and its sampling distribution, Desirable properties of a good estimator, formulation of statistical hypotheses – null and alternative, Testing for mean of a population from large sample and Testing for difference between means of two population from large sample.

Unit 4: Statistics – II: Time series and analysis, components of time-series data, determination of secular trend by moving average and ordinary least square methods, Uses of seasonal indices, Estimation of linear and compound growth rate using OLS method.

Unit 5: Introduction to SPSS

Data handling using SPSS. Introduction, importing different data formats into SPSS. Exporting data, variables, labels and values, Merging files, selecting cases, recoding, and sorting of data, defining new variables, split files. Analysis tools, frequencies, descriptive statistics, cross tabs, graphical representation, correlation and regression, curve fitting, editing output, usage of syntax.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Indian Banking System
Course Code: DSE-4E-Econ

***Course Objectives:** This course exposes students to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of India. It highlights the organization, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also discusses monetary management, instruments of monetary control, Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy in India.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student will have an explicable understanding of structure of Indian money market, banking structure and functions in India, NBFCs, the organization and functions of RBI and monetary policy.*

Unit: I Indian Money Market

Structure of the Indian Market; Characteristics of the Indian money market; Defects of the Indian Money Market; Constituents of Indian Money market; Measures to improve Indian money market; Reforms of the Indian money market(1986-2000). Money market V/S Capital market, Regulation of money market operation

Unit :II Commercial Banking in India

Structure of Indian Commercial banking system, Nationalization of Commercial Bank: Objectives, Achievements and Failures; Recent reforms in Banking Sector, impact of reforms on Indian economy , Functions of commercial Banks, Credit creation of Commercial Banks and its limitations (With numerical examples); Regional rural banks, Foreign banks and their Business in India.

Unit: III Non Banking Financial Institutions

Government Securities Market; Bill Market in India, Micro finance, role of micro finance, Non-banking financial Companies, Role of non-banking companies, special reference to Power finance corporation, Rural electrification corporation limited, Bajaj finance Limited, Shriram Transport finance company limited, Indian Railway finance corporation limited.

Unit :IV Reserve Bank of India

Organization and Management of the Reserve Bank of India; Functions of the RBI; Appraisal of the functioning of the RBI; Achievements; Failures; Credit Management of the RBI; Evaluation of credit control policy; Comparison between Central banking and commercial banking, new Gold Investment Scheme of 2015.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Managerial Economics
Course Code: DSE-5E-Econ

Course Objectives: The course intends to provide students flair of economics as a decision science used for doing business. The course equips the students to understand economics in a practical way and thereby prepares them for the competitive world of business.

Learning Objectives: The course helps student to showcase an understanding of basic principles of managerial economics, understand the methods and solve problems related to demand forecasting, solve basic problems based on Linear Programming, be able to calculate NPV, payback period and understand break-even analysis, besides being able to appreciate various practical pricing policies.

Unit-1: Introduction

Meaning and Definition of Managerial Economics - Nature, Scope and Importance of the Study of Managerial Economics - Application of Basic Economic Principles to Managerial Problems: Incremental, Discounting, Time Perspective, Opportunity Cost and Equi-Marginal Principle.

Unit-2: Demand Forecasting

Meaning, Objective and Determinants of Demand Forecasting Methods: Complete Enumeration and Sample Survey Methods - Statistical Methods - Semi Average, Moving Average and Least Square Methods (with Emphasis on Problems).

Unit-3: Linear Programming

Meaning - Basic Concepts - Applications of Linear Programming - Cost Minimization and Profit Maximization - Graphic Method - Procedure used in Formulating and Solving Linear Programming Problem.

Unit-4: Pricing Policy

Meaning, Objectives and Methods - Cost Plus or Mark-Up Pricing, Multiple Product Pricing - Skimming and Penetration Pricing Policy.

Unit-5: Profit Management and Capital Budgeting

Meaning of Profit - Accounting Profit and Economic Profit, Break-Even Analysis - Problems, Break-Even Quantity, Break-Even Sales - Targeted Profit, Safety Margin. Capital Budgeting: Meaning and Importance - Techniques: Payback Period and Net Present Value (NPV) Method.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Development Economics
Course Code: DSE-6E-Econ

Course Objectives: The Objectives of this course are to provide the students with the essential tools and concepts of development economics, general theories of economic growth and development, problems of economics development and to prepare them to understand what helps development to succeed.

Learning Outcomes: The course enables the student to compare alternative measures of development and theories of growth and development. The student would get a demonstrable perspective of neo-classical growth models and make international comparisons of growth. The course also helps student to appreciate various factors affecting growth/development.

Unit-I: Concepts of Development

Economic development – Meaning and Definitions – Distinction between Economic Growth and Development - Indicators of Development: Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Per Capita Income, Physical Quality Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Related Development Index, Green Index, Sustainable Development Index.

Unit-II: Classical Theories of Growth

Adam Smith's Theory, Karl Marx's Theory - Schumpeter's Theory and Rostow's Growth Theories

Unit-III: Theories of Economic Development

Lewis Model – Rodan's Big Push Theory – Balanced and Unbalanced Growth

Unit-IV: Neo-Classical Growth Models and International comparison

Stylized facts of economic growth of Kaldor; Harrod-Domar Model; Sources of economic growth, international comparisons

Unit-V: Factors in the Development Process

Capital Accumulation-Determinants of Capital Accumulation, Importance of Capital Formation Sources of Capital Formation; Capital - Output Ratio; Technology and Economic Development - Institutional Factors: Sustainable Development – Sustainable Development Goals and Approaches; Inclusive Development - Millennium Development Goals- Natural Resources and their Importance-Man Power planning.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Environment Economics
Course Code: DSE-7E-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The objectives of this paper are to enable the student to understand the importance of environment and resource conservation, to identify the causes of various types of pollutions and reflect upon what needs to be done to promote sustainable development.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student would be in a position to comprehend and explain the concepts of environmental economics, environmental pollution, its conservation and environmental policy. The course also facilitates students to understand environmental accounting and impact assessment.*

Unit- I: Environment and Ecology

Meaning and Elements of Ecology, Environment and Economic Linkages; Entropy Laws, Population Environment Linkage; Concept and Indicators of Sustainable Development

Unit- II: Natural Resources and Conservation

Meaning; Natural Resource and Economic Development; Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources; Reasons for Scarcity of Natural Resources; Conservation and Recycling Measures; Energy Resources –Energy and Economic Development; Alternative Energy Sources.

Unit- III: Environmental Pollution (With reference to India)

Meaning, Types of Pollution - Air, Water and Noise Pollution; Land Degradation and Deforestation, Loss of Biodiversity and Climate Change – Causes and Consequences

Unit-IV: Environmental Accounting

Concept of Environmental Accounting – Various Approaches to Environmental Accounting - System of National Accounts (SNA), IEEA & Green GDP Methods – Green Accounting & Green Economics – Environmental Impact & Assessment.

Unit-V: Environmental Policy and citizen enforcement

Environmental Management System and Regulatory in India – Role of Pollution Control Board and their Functions; Provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986; Environmental Movements in India (Chipko); Role of Citizens, SHGs, and NGOs in Environmental Protection, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; Afforestation Programmes

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Public Economics
Course Code: DSE-1F-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The objectives of this course are to acquaint the students with the concept of public and private goods, basics of public expenditure, public revenue, canons of taxation and theories of public expenditure, and also to familiarize the students with different concepts of budgetary deficits, Union budget and fiscal policy*

***Learning Outcomes:** The course facilitates student to acquire understanding and compare the concept of public good and private good, provisioning of public good, principles of taxation, theories of public expenditure, concept of public debt burden and its methods of redemption, deficit financing. The student would also be able to describe the meaning and types of budget, fiscal policy and its tools.*

Unit- I: Introduction to Public Economics

Nature, Scope and Importance Public Finance; Public and Private Finance- Similarities and Dissimilarities; Concept of Public and Private Goods and Market Failure for Provision of Public Goods; Principle of Maximum Social Advantage

Unit-II: Public Revenue

Meaning, Significance and Sources of Public Revenues; Canons of Taxation; Merits and Demerits of Direct and Indirect Taxes; Concept of Progressive, Regressive, Proportional and Digressive Taxes; Shifting and Incidence of Taxes; Goods and Service Tax (GST)- Meaning, Objectives, Slabs of GST, Structure (SGST, CGST and IGST), GST Council and Impact of GST.

Unit- III: Public Expenditure

Meaning and Types of Public Expenditure; Cause for Growing Public Expenditure and its Effects; Role of Public Expenditure in Economic Development; Wagner's views on Public Expenditure.

Unit- IV: Public Debt and Deficit Financing

Meaning, Objectives, Types and Burden of Public Debt; Causes for Growth of Public Debt and Methods of Redemption of Debt; Meaning, Objectives and Effects of Deficit Financing.

Unit- V: Public Budget and Fiscal Policy

Meaning, Types and Importance of Public Budget; Budget Preparation and Process; Budgetary Deficits-Fiscal Deficits – Primary Deficit, Revenue Deficits; Zero- Based Budgeting; Fiscal Policy- Meaning, Objectives and Tools

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Rural Development
Course Code: DSE-2F-Econ

Course Objectives: *The objectives of this course are to understand the basics of rural development, including characteristics, problems, theories and programmes of rural development and to study the poverty and unemployment, trends and patterns of economic diversification in rural areas; to study the role of infrastructural facilities in rural development, rural credit and agriculture markets in India.*

Learning Outcome: *The student would demonstrate the comprehension of rural economy of India with respect to its problems like poverty and unemployment, rural industrialization, rural politico-economic institutions and rural finance.*

Unit-I: Introduction to Rural Development

Rural Development- Meaning, Objectives and Characteristics of Rural Economy of India; Approaches to Rural Development Programmes-Gandhian Model, Community Development Approach, Minimum Package Approach, Target Group and Area Approach, Minimum Needs Approach, Integrated Rural Development and Inclusive Growth Approach; Review of Major Rural Development Programmes in India

Unit-II: Poverty and Unemployment in Rural India

Poverty-Meaning, Measurement, Causes, Trends in Poverty and Poverty in Major States ; Unemployment- Meaning, types, Measurement, Causes and Consequences, Status of Unemployment and Unemployment in Major States; Review of Swarn Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Unit-III: Rural Enterprises and Development

MSMEs- Meaning, Importance, Classification, Progress and Problems; Rural Non-Agricultural Employment in India- Importance, Growth, Regional Pattern and Determinants; Rural Industrialisation- Importance, Programmes, Progress and Problems of Small- Scale Industries (SSI) and Remedial Measures

Unit-IV: Infrastructures and Institutions for Rural Development

Rural Infrastructures- Meaning, Classification, Importance; Development of Major Infrastructures; Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs); Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)/Self Help Groups (SHGs), Co-operatives-meaning, Structures, Principles and Role of Co-operatives in Economic Development

Unit- V: Rural Credit and Agriculture Markets

Rural Credit- Sources, Credit Co-operative Societies (PACs and PCARDBs); Commercial Banks; Regional Rural Banks; Rural Markets- Meaning, Types and Defects and Government Measures for Removal of Defects; Co-operative Marketing Societies-Meaning, Structure, Importance, Achievements, Problems and Remedial Measures; Regulated Markets- Meaning, Structure, Importance, Achievements, Problems and Remedial Measures

References:

- Biradar, R. R. (2012): Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Why do the Poorer Remain Poor?, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru.
- Biradar, R.R. (2009): Rural Non-Agricultural Employment in India: An Analysis of Its Determinants and Impact on Poverty and Inequality, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
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- Chambers, R. (1983): Rural Development: Putting the Last First, Longman, Harlow.
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BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Basic Econometrics
Course Code: DSE-3F-Econ

Course Objectives: The objectives of the paper are to acquaint the students with basic concepts of statistics, mathematics, and importance of econometrics in economics, methodology of econometrics, formulation of hypotheses and testing, regression model and its applications in economics

Learning Outcome: The student is expected to demonstrate an understanding of basics of econometrics, apart from being able to apply and solve problems based on SLRM

Unit I: Introduction: Definition, Nature and scope of econometrics; Theoretical Probability Distributions: Normal distribution; chi-square, t- and F-distributions and their uses

Unit II: Sampling:

Basic concepts of sampling: Probability and non-probability sampling; Types of sampling Theory of Estimation: Estimation of parameters; properties of estimators – small sample and asymptotic properties; point and interval estimation

Unit III: Hypothesis Testing

Testing of hypotheses: defining statistical hypotheses; Simple and composite hypotheses; Null and alternative hypothesis; Type I and Type II errors, Critical region; Neyman-Pearson lemma Power of a test.

Unit-IV: Simple Linear Regression Model (SLRM)

Specifications of the Model- Assumptions; Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Estimation-Gauss Markov Theorem- Estimation of the Error Variance- Statistical Inference in the Linear Regression Model- Confidence Intervals for the Estimated Parameters and the Testing of Hypotheses- Coefficient of Determination- Prediction with the Simple Regression Model.

Unit-V: Applications of SLRM (with SPSS)

Application of SLRM: Demand Function (Estimating Elasticity of Price, Cross, Income), Supply Function, Engel Curve; Consumption Function, Public Expenditure Function, Simple Co

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Economics of Insurance
Course Code: DSE-4F-Econ

Course Objectives: The course provides a comprehensive introduction to the principles of insurance and also acquaints the students with the present insitu architecture and practices of insurance in India.

Learning Outcome: *The students should be able to understand the idea of risk and uncertainty leading to the market for insurance, besides being able to appreciate the types of insurance and Indian insurance market*

Unit-I: Concept of risk-risk and uncertainty- types of risks: financial and non financial, individual, group, pure and speculative, static and dynamic, quantifiable and non-quantifiable risk management risk

Unit-II: Definition of insurance - costs and benefits of insurance-elements of an insurance contract-classification of insurance-principles of insurance-the economic importance of insurance

Unit-III: Introduction: Meaning and Types of Insurance: Life Insurance and importance of its products-General Insurance- Types of Non-Life Insurance and Marketing of general insurance - Features of fire insurance, fire insurance; Investments in Insurance - tax advantaged and non-tax advantaged Insurance- Group insurance and pension schemes

Unit-IV: Regulation of Insurance: Purpose of Government Intervention in Markets; Insurance regulation in India; Insurance regulation & Development Authority; Set up and management of insurance companies.

Unit-V : Introduction to reinsurance - role of reinsurers- techniques of reinsurance - nature of reinsurance risk

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Research Methodology
Course Code: DSE-5F-Econ

Objectives: *The objectives of this course are to impart basic knowledge for identification of research issues, formulation of objectives, hypotheses, sampling techniques, data collection, analysis and interpretation skills and to develop original thinking and writing skills of the students*

Learning Outcome: *The student would be able to get an idea of preparing a research proposal and analyze a research problem. The student is expected to demonstrate the skills of data collection and data manipulation also.*

Unit-I: Basics of Social Science Research

Social Science Research-Meaning and Scope – Objectives – Scientific Method; Pure and Applied Research.

Unit-II: Research Problem, Design and Hypotheses

Formulation of a Research Problem and Research Design – Meaning – Need and Features of a good Research Design- Hypothesis: Meaning, Types, Characteristics, Sources, Formulation of Hypothesis, Errors in Hypothesis Testing.

Unit-III: Sampling Theory and Data Collection

Sampling Techniques: probability and Non-probability Sampling Techniques; Merits and Demerits of various sampling techniques – Simple random, Systematic, Stratified, Cluster, Purposive and Judgement Sample types; Primary Data Collection Tools – Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule Methods,

Unit-IV: Data Analysis

Basics of Data Analysis – Descriptive Statistics, Compare Means, Time Series Analysis, Correlation and Regression Models; Index Numbers and Growth Rates; Preparation of Graphs with MS Excel.

Unit-IV: Research Reporting

Types of Reports; Steps in Report Writing; Format of the Research Report; Principles of Writing, Documentation, Foot Notes, End Notes and Bibliography.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Karnataka Economy
Course Code: DSE-6F-Econ

Objectives: The objectives of this paper to understand the structural changes, sectoral aspects and features of the Karnataka Economy since the formation of the state, demographic features of Karnataka, development of agriculture, industry and service sectors, and Karnataka state finances

Learning Outcomes: The student is expected to demonstrate an understanding of changing structure of Karnataka economy, its challenges and its fiscal structure

Unit-I: Structure of Economy

Features of Karnataka Economy; Karnataka's Economic Development since 1956; Sector-wise Contribution to GSDP; A Review of Economic Growth and Structural Change; PCGSDP and HDI Status; Infrastructural Problems (Power and Transportation) in Karnataka's Development; Problem of Regional Disparities-Review of the Report on High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Disparity (HPCRRI) in Karnataka.

Unit-II: Demographic Features of Karnataka

Demographic Change (birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, sex ratio, age distribution); Trends and disparities in Literacy Rates; Urbanisation; Nature and Magnitude of Unemployment; Poverty in Karnataka -Major poverty alleviation schemes in Karnataka

Unit-III: Productive Sectors

Agricultural development since 1956; Land reforms; Cropping Pattern; Recent Trends in Agricultural Growth; Agricultural Credit and Indebtedness; Irrigation Development in Karnataka; Traditional and Modern Industries in Karnataka, Small Scale Industries and their Prospects; Industrial Policy, Industrial Finance and Institutions to Promote Industrial Development KSFC, SIDBI, KSSIDC-- Status of Public sector industries in Karnataka

Unit-IV: Service sector in Karnataka

Service Sector in Karnataka's development - Education, Health, Tourism and IT Sectors in Karnataka; Banking Development in Karnataka; Government Measures to Promote Service and IT Sectors in Karnataka;

Unit-V: State Finances

Fiscal Situation in Karnataka -Sources of Revenue Receipts-Items of Capital and Revenue Expenditure-Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Deficits; Public Debt; Finances of the Local Bodies and Recommendations of the State Finance Commission (Latest)

Course: Economics of Tourism

Course Code: DSE-7F-Econ

Objectives: The objectives of the paper are to examine the importance of tourism in national economy, economics of tourism, economics impact of tourists, tourism marketing and tourism planning and policy for sustainable tourism development

Learning Outcomes: The student is expected to exhibit his/her comprehension of how tourism affects economy and how it should be bolstered to achieve greater economic development.

Unit-I: Introduction to Economics of Tourism

Tourism: Definition- Meaning- Nature and Scope of Tourism, Tourism Development and National Economy: Contribution to GDP-Importance of Tourism Industry in India and Karnataka, Factors Influencing Growth and Development of International and National Tourism.

Unit-II: Economics of Tourism- Demand and Supply

Definition of Demand: Factor Influencing Tourism Demand, Income Elasticity of Tourism Demand -Veblen Effect -Trends in Tourism Demand; Forecasting Tourism Demand. Tourism Supply: Definition and Tourism Supply- Elasticity of Supply- Supply Trends in Tourism with Reference to India.

Unit-III: Economic Impact of Tourist

Employment and Income Creation; Special Characteristics of Employment and Income Generated by Tourism; Secondary Employment and Income Tourism Multiplier- Limitations of Tourism Multiplier.

Unit-IV: Tourism Marketing

Concepts in Marketing: Market Structure for Tourism- Pricing in Tourism; Main Types of Integration in Tourism. Difficulties -Foreign Exchange Dependence in Tourism -Effects of Tourism Development on Balance of Payments

Unit-V: Tourism Planning and Policy

Tourism Policy of the Government and Planning; Changing Dimensions of Tourism Planning. Environmental Impact Analysis, Sustainable Tourism Development- Approaches to Tourism Planning.

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (SEC)**

Course: Data Analysis And Computer Application In Economics
Course Code: SEC-1E-Econ

Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to introduce basic computer skills to students at UG level in non-technical subjects. After completion of this course, the students are expected to acquire some basic knowledge about computers and to develop some basic skills in using computers for data storage, compilation, analysis and presentation.

Learning Objective: The student would demonstrate the skills of operating a computer system, learn word processing, analyse and interpret the data with the help of spreadsheet and make presentation based on power point.

UNIT I: Basic Word Processing Introduction to Word Processing, Opening Word Processing Package, Opening and closing documents, Using a Document/Help Wizard, Text Creation and Manipulation, Formatting the Text, Handling Multiple Documents, Table Manipulation, Printing, saving documents in different formats

UNIT II: Spreadsheets and Basic Data Analysis Spread Sheet, Elements of Electronics Spread Sheet, Application/usage of Electronic Spread Sheet, Manipulation of cells, Formulas and functions; Spread sheets for Small accountings-maintaining invoices/budgets, basic practical data analysis works (Maintaining daily and monthly sales reports)

UNIT III: Basic Computer Communication and Internet Basic of Computer networks- LAN and WAN Internet, Service on Internet; WWW and Web Browsers, Web Browsing software, Surfing the Internet Chatting on Internet, Email-Basic of electronic mail, Using Emails, Document handling in Email.

UNIT IV: Basic Presentations Basics- Difference between presentation and document, Using Power Point, Creation of Presentation, Preparation of Slides, Selection of type of Slides, Importing text from word documents, Providing aesthetics Slide Designs, Slide Manipulation and Slide Show, Presentation the Slides

Reading List:

1. C.S. French "Data Processing and Information Technology", BPB Publications 1998
2. P.K Sinha, Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, 1992
3. Guy Hart-Davis "The ABCs of Microsoft Office 97 Professional edition", BPB Publications, 1998
4. Karl Schwartz, "Microsoft Windows 98 Training Guide", 1998

Skill Enhancement Courses

BA Economics (CBCS) Fifth Semester (SEC)

Course: Practice of General Insurance in India

Course Code: SEC-2E-Econ

Course Objective: The course provides an introduction to functional insurance in India which helps to provide wide opportunity in insurance career.

Learning Outcome: The student would manifest the comprehension of - general insurance products in India, forms and policy documents, and claim management

Unit 1: Introduction to General Insurance: Introduction of Indian Insurance Market – Structure, Classification, Salient features of Indian general insurance market.

Unit 2: Policy Documents and forms: Insurance contract & elements – Components of an insurance policy – Interpretation of policies – Contents of insurance proposal form – Certificate of Insurance – Claim forms

Unit 3: General insurance Products and claims – (Engineering & other Insurances): Classes of Engineering insurance – Burglary insurance – Baggage insurance – Fidelity Guarantee insurance – Jeweller's Block insurance – Crime insurance. **Claims:** Preliminary procedure – Loss minimization – Procedure – Process of claim management – Arbitration – Modes of settlement – Recoveries – Identifying claim.

References:

1. General Insurance, John Magee & David Bickelhaupt
2. Operational Transformation of General Insurance Industry during the period 1950 to 1990 & Beyond, R.D.Samarth
3. Study on Distribution Functions in General Insurance & Role of Intermediaries, Arun Agarwal / P R Rao
4. General Insurance for Information Technology Professionals, Martin Frappoli.

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (SEC)**

**Course: Stock Market Operations
Course Code: SEC-1F-Econ**

Course Objective: The course is a brief exposure to the capital market of India. It helps students to understand the working of primary and secondary market in the capital market and gives a basic know how of the regulatory institutions.

Learning Outcome: The student would demonstrate an understanding of stocks, capital market, regulatory mechanism and process of investing in capital market.

UNIT -I : Company –meaning –definitions –types of companies. Share –meaning –types of shares –how to apply for shares.

UNIT -II: Primary market and Secondary market –market conditions –bull-bear –stock exchanges in India – NSE, BSE –sensex Nifty. Investments in shares – Dmat – Trading account on line and off line trading of shares –day trading

UNIT- III : SEBI –functions – concepts of capital gain dividend –EPS- market capitalization – listed companies –NCFM – PAN –price band –STT – STOP LOSS –Volatility

Reference Books

- 1) - Punithavathi Pandiyan- Securities &Portfolio management
- 2) H.L.Bedi, V.K.Hardikar- Magazines:Practical banking advances

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (SEC)**

**Course: MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDIA
Course Code: SEC-2F-Econ**

Course Objective: The course provides an introduction to data analysis besides providing the technical knowhow of data mining to data manipulation.

Learning Outcome: The student would be able to understand the concepts and working of mutual funds and keep oneself updated on mutual fund market. The student will have demonstrate skills of engaging with customer right from educating a customer on mutual fund, processing an application, selling a mutual fund product to termination of investment.

Pedagogy: First and third units would be dealt with lecture method with a practical orientation. The second and fourth units are practical in nature. Hence teachers need to orient students to actively engage in the field.

Assessment: Internal Assessment would be conducted on the second and fourth units to understand the ability of demonstration of skills of market orientation of the student.

Unit I: Introduction: The origin, meaning and growth of Mutual funds – Fund Units Vs shares. Types of Mutual fund scheme; Organization of the Fund; Selection of a Fund – Advantages of Mutual Funds. UTI Schemes, SBI Mutual Fund, Other Mutual Funds – Selection of a Fund

Unit II: Field Based work I : Approach and market various mutual funds schemes to prospective customer identified; Assist customer with determining most suitable mutual fund scheme according to needs; Receive approval for initiating purchase process

Unit III: Protection and Mutual Fund Regulation: Investors Rights – Facilities available to Investors – Operation of the Fund – Net Asset Value

Unit IV: Field based work II: Assist customer with the application process for purchasing the mutual fund; Collect and ensure payments are processed at the bank/organization; Deliver proof of purchase and plan follow-up sessions; Develop long-term relationships with customers; respond to customer queries and clarifications and advise the customers on existing product and new schemes; Assist in termination of investment.

Generic Elective
BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (GEC)

Course: Indian Economy
Course Code: GEC-1E-Econ

Course Objective: *The course provides an introduction to Indian Economy and provides an outline of the behemoth Indian Economic System. As it covers a variety of topics of Indian economy, it improves knowledge and employability of the student. This course helps to understand the structure of Indian economy, challenges the economy is facing, major policies and reforms.*

Learning Outcomes: *The student would be able to explain the structure of Indian economy, identify the major challenges faced by the economy and major policy responses to those problems.*

Unit - 1: Structural changes in the Indian Economy

Indian Economy: Structure – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary; Concept of Development and Growth; Meaning of National Income and per-capita income; Trends in National Income and trends in composition of National Income; Reasons for slow growth.

Unit - 2 Major Challenges to Indian Economy

Poverty: Meaning - Concept of Poverty line, its measurement and extent; Unemployment: Meaning, measurement and extent; Measures to check poverty: Government schemes and programmes to alleviate poverty and unemployment; Demography: Highlights of recent census – density, age sex, size and composition; concept of demographic dividend

Unit - 3: Sectors, Institutions and Policies

Sectors: Agriculture: Trends in agricultural production, causes of low productivity; concept of Food security and self sufficiency; Industry: Industrial Policy of 1956 and 1991 – highlights;

Service sector: Emergence of FMCGs, IT, ITES, BT, Transport and Communication sectors, E-commerce
Institutions: Establishment and Functions of (erstwhile) Planning commission and NITI Aayog, Central statistical office, RBI;

Policies: Monetary and Fiscal Policy as tools of market control; Concept of Budget and Economic survey