

B.A.PART II

(Economics)

Subject : Macro Economics, Paper-I (Code: 0181)

UNIT -1

(1)National Income: Concept and measurement of national income,(2) Economic welfare and national income, Social accounting. (3)Circular flow of income, National income accounting, Green accounting Classical theory of employment,(4) Say's law of market Keynesean theory of employment.

UNIT- 2

(1) Consumption Function - Average and marginal propensity to consume(2), Keynes's psychological law of consumption.(3) Determinants of the consumption function. (4)The saving function.(5) The investments multiplier and its effectiveness, (6)The investment Function - marginal efficiency of capital, Autonomous and induced investment. (7)Saving and investment equality.

UNIT -3

(1) Nature and Characteristics of trade cycle,(2) Theories of trade cycle: Hawtrey's monetary theory, Hayek's over investment theory, Keynes's view on trade cycles,(3) Schumpeter's theory of innovation,(4) Samuelson and Hicks multiplier accelerator model,(5) Control of trade cycle.

UNIT 4

(1) International Trade - Inter-regional and international trade,(2) Comparative advantage cost theory,(3) Opportunity cost theory and Heckscher Ohlin theory,(4) International trade and economic development, Tariffs & import quotas, Concept of optimum tariff.(5) Balance of trade & balance of payment.(6), Concept & components of BOP, Equilibrium & disequilibrium in BOP, (7)Relative merits & demerits of devaluation, Foreign trade multiplier.

UNIT 5

- (1) Functions and objectives of international monetary fund, World Bank and World Trade Organization, (2)International monetary reforms and India, (3)Foreign trade in India recent change in the composition and(3) .direction of foreign trade, India's balance of payment, Export promotion and import substitution in India Explain what economics is and explain why it is important
- OUT COMES :-Use mathematics in common economic applications

- Use graphs in common economic applications
- Illustrate society's trade-offs by using a production possibilities frontier, or curve
- Explain the assumption of rationality by individuals and firms
  - Describe and differentiate between major economic systems
  - Explain the determinants of demand
  - Explain the determinants of supply
  - Explain and graphically illustrate market equilibrium, surplus and shortage
  - Analyze the economic effect of government setting price ceilings and floors
  - Define, calculate, and illustrate consumer, producer, and total surplus
  - Examine ways that supply and demand apply to labor and financial markets
  - Define macroeconomics and explain how economic indicators like GDP are used to assess the state of the economy
  - Differentiate between and calculate nominal and real GDP
  - Describe economic growth

B.A. Part- II

(Economics)

Subject : Money, Banking and Public Finance, Paper-II (Code: 0182)

UNIT 1

(1)Basic concepts : Money - meaning and functions, Gresham's law; Quantity theory of moneyCash transaction and cash balance approaches; (2)Value of Money, Inflation, deflation and reflation, types, causes and effects on different sectors of the economy; (3)Demand pull and cost push inflation; Measures to control inflation.(4) Phillips curve, Concept of demonetization.

UNIT 2

(1) Commercial banking- meaning and types; Functions of commercial banks,2() The process of credit creation, purpose and limitations; Liabilities and assets of banks; (3)Evolution of commercial banking in India after independence;(4) A critical appraisal of the progress of commercial banking after Nationalization, (5)Functions of a central bank; Quantitative and qualitative methods of credit control; Bank rate policy(6); Open market operations; Variable reserve ratio and selective methods. Role and functions of the Reserve bank of India;(7) Objectives and limitations of monetary policy with special reference to India.

UNIT 3

(1) Meaning and scope of public finance; Distinction between private and public finance; (2)public goods v/s private goods; (3)The Principle of maximum social advantage; Role of the government in economic activities ; (4)Public expenditure - Meaning, classification and principles of public expenditure; (5)Trends in public expenditure and causes of growth of public expenditure in India.

UNIT 4

(1) Sources of Public revenue; taxation - Meaning, (2)Canons and classification of taxes; Division of tax burden.(3) The benefit and ability to pay approaches; Impact and incidence of taxes; Taxable capacity;(4) Effects of taxation; Characteristics of a good tax system;(5) Equity and Justice in Taxation,(6) Major trends in tax revenue of the Central and State Government in India.

UNIT 5

(1)Public debt and financial administration: Sources of public borrowing,(2) Effects of public debt. (3)Methods of debt redemption.(4) The public budget- Kinds of budget, Economic and functional classification of the budget;(5) Preparation and passing of budget in India.

-OUT COME :-1. Cash Transactions and cash Balance approaches.

2. The Process of Credit Creation, Assets and Liabilities.

3. Function of the Central Bank.

3. BUSINESS CYCLE Meaning and Characteristics; Hawtrey's Theory of Trade Cycle.

4. MONETARY POLICY Objectives of Monetary Policy with special reference to UDCs.

5. FINANCIAL SYSTEM Meaning, Functions and constituents. Concepts of Money Market, Capital Market and Stock Market

B. A. Part- I

(Economics)

Subject : Micro Economics, Paper-I (Code: 0111)

#### UNIT 1

(1) Introduction - Definitions Nature and scope of Economics, Methodology in Economics, (2) Utility - Cardinal and Ordinal approaches, (3) Indifference curve, (4) Consumer's equilibrium, (5) Giffin goods, (6) Demand - Law of Demand, (7) Elasticity of demand Consumer's surplus

#### UNIT 2

(1) Theory of production and cost, Production decision, (2) Production function, (3) Iso-quant, Factor substitution, (4) Law of variable proportions, Returns to scale, Economies of scale, (5) Different concepts of cost and their interrelation, (6) Equilibrium of the firm.

#### UNIT 3

(1) Market structure - perfect and imperfect markets, (2) Equilibrium of a firm - Perfect competition, Monopoly and price discrimination, (3) Monopolistic competition, (4) Duopoly, (5) Oligopoly, (6) controlled and administered prices

#### UNIT 4

(1) Factor pricing - Marginal productivity theory of distribution, (2) Euler's theorem, (3) Theories of wage determination, (4) wages and collective bargaining, wage differentials, (5) Rent - Scarcity Rent, differential rent, (6) Quasi rent, Modern Rent Theory, (7) Interest Classical and Keynesian Theories, (8) Modern Theory, Profits - Innovation, (9) Risk bearing and uncertainty theories

#### UNIT 5

(1) Welfare economics: , What welfare economics is about ?, (2) Role of value judgments in welfare economics, (3) Pigou's contribution in the field of welfare economics, (4) Concept and condition of Pareto optimality, (5) New welfare

economics: Kaldor-Hicks welfare criterion, Scitovsky paradox, Social welfare function and social choice: Bergson-Samuelson social welfare function,

- **OUT COMES:-** Describe and differentiate between major economic systems
- Explain the determinants of demand
- Explain the determinants of supply
- Explain and graphically illustrate market equilibrium, surplus and shortage
  - Explain the concept of elasticity
  - Explain the price elasticity of demand and price elasticity of supply, and compute both using the midpoint method
  - Explain and calculate other elasticities using common economic variables
  - Explain the relationship between a firm's price elasticity of demand and total revenue
  - Analyze the consequences of the government setting a binding price ceiling
  - Analyze the consequences of the government setting a binding price floor
  - Explain how the price elasticities of demand and supply affect the incidence of a sales tax
  - Define progressive, proportional, and regressive taxes
  - Define and calculate consumer, producer and total surplus; graphically illustrate consumer, producer and total surplus
  - Use the concepts of consumer, producer and total surplus to explain why markets typically lead to efficient outcomes
- Define characteristics of oligopolies
- Explain why collusion can occur in oligopolistic industries
- Explain the role of game theory in understanding the behavior of oligopolies
- Explain why oligopolies are inefficient
- Define and calculate comparative and absolute advantage
- Explain how a nation's workers and consumers are affected by impact of international trade
- Understand the way government regulations (e.g. tariffs, quotas and non-tariff barriers) affect business, consumers and workers in the economy
- Differentiate between alternative international trade regimes and how they impact global trade
- Define currency exchange rates and explain how they influence trade balances
- Explain how the balance of trade (surplus or deficit) affects the domestic economy, and how the domestic economy affects the balance of trade
- Connect globalization, international trade, and international finance

**B. A. Part- I  
(Economics)**

**Subject : Indian Economy , Paper-II (Code: 0112)**

**UNIT 1**

1. Pre and post independent Indian economy: A short introduction of economic policies of British India, State of economy at the time of independence,2. Planning exercise in India-Planning in India through different five Year Plans,3. The planning commission and NITI Aayog, Growth and development in prereform period, 4.New Economic Reforms: Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, 5.Growth, development and structural change in post-reform period.

## UNIT 2

1. Population and human development: Demographic trends and issues of education, health,2. malnutrition and migration. Growth and distribution: Trends and policies in poverty,3. inequality,4. unemployment and occupational distribution, 5.International comparison in human development and poverty reduction

## UNIT 3

1. Agriculture: Nature and importance,2. Trends in agriculture production and productivity,3. factors determining productivity,4. Land reforms5., new agriculture strategies and green revolution, rural credit,6. Agricultural marketing, natural resources and infra-structure development: Performance,7. problems and policies, MUDRA yojana.

## UNIT 4

- 1.Industry: Growth and productivity,2. Industrial policy and reforms,3. Growth and problems of small and cottage scale industries 4.,Role of public sector enterprises in India's industrialization.5. Trends and performance in services.

## UNIT 5

- 1.External Sector - Role of foreign trade, 2.Trends in exports and imports, 3.Composition and direction of India's foreign trade,4. Export promotion measures and the new trade policies, 5.Recent macroeconomic scenario: National Income,6. investment, saving and inflation,7. Current macroeconomic policies and their impact,8. fiscal policies and monetary policy .

### OUT COMES:-

Student will be able to understand the links between household behavior

- economic models of demand. It will also help in understanding the efficiency and equity implications of market
- interference, including government policy.

It will result in comprehensive understanding of Indian Economy

- Student will be able to understand govt policies and programs
- To give in-depth knowledge of Banking & Finance to the students of economics .

It is designed as a contemporary, rigorous, innovative and practical course that aims to.

- infuse the participants with the relevant banking knowledge and skills. To give in-depth knowledge of Banking
- & Finance to the students of economics with practical inputs and prepares them as a responsible customer.

It will help students in understanding the behaviour of individuals and small organizations

- in making decisions on the allocation of limited resources. It helps in developing understanding of the students related to different sectors of Indian
- Economy Students will be able to understand how planning and infrastructure support can development economy.

B.A.FINL  
ECONOMICS

PAPER – I DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS (Paper Code-0242)

UNIT-I

1.Economic Growth and Development - Factors affecting economic growth,2. Capital and Technology Development & under development 3., Population of Under-developed Countries,4. Poverty - Absolute & Relative,4. Measuring development and Underdevelopment, gap per capita income,5. inequality of income and wealth.6. Human Development index GDI, GEM, Poverty Index of development & Quality of life.

UNIT-II

1. Population problem and growth, pattern of population. 2.Theory of demographic transition.3. Population poverty & Environment. 4.Theory of Social Change Immutability laws of Capital Development - Crisis in capitalism.5. Karl Marx - Theory of Development, Mahalanobis four sectoral Model.6. Schumpeter's development in Capitalistic economy,7. Big-Push Balance and unbalanced Growth, Critical Minimum Effort thesis8., Low Income Equilibrium Trap-Dualism : Technical, Behavioural & Social

Unit-III

1. Harrod and Domar Growth Model,2. Neo Classical models, So low, Meade & Mrs. Joan Robinson's Growth model,3. Unlimited supply of Labour.

UNIT-IV

1. Environment and Ecology : Economic linkage, 2.Environment as a necessary and luxury, Population environment linkage,3. Environmental use & environmental disruption as

an allocation problem. 4. Market failure for environmental goods, environment as a public good, the Common problem. 5. Property Human right approach to environmental problem, 6. valuation of environmental damages-land, water, air & forest Pollution Control/Prevention. 7. Control and abatement of pollution Choice of policy instruments in developing Countries, 8. Environmental legislation Indicators of Sustainable Development, environmental accounting.

#### UNIT-V

1. Concept of Intellectual Capital - Food Security, Education Health & Nutrition, 2. Efficiency & Productivity in Agriculture New Technology & Sustainable Agriculture, 3. Globalization & Agriculture growth, 4. the Choice of Technique & appropriate technology & employment. 5. Role of Monetary & Fiscal policies in developing Countries.

- OUT COMES:- Explain the function of market and prices as allocative mechanisms.
- Apply the concept of equilibrium to both microeconomics and macroeconomics.
- Identify key macroeconomic indicators and measures of economic change, growth, and development.
- Identify and discuss the key concepts underlying comparative advantage.
- Identify and explain major types of market failures.
- Present economic arguments in non-quantitative form.
- Synthesize the arguments found in both academic and popular economic media.
- Discuss economic concepts in an articulate manner in a classroom.
- Present an economic argument in quantitative terms.
- Demonstrate ability to solve systems of equations.
- Be able to conduct economic analysis using equations and graphs.

B.A. FINAL

PAPER - II

STATISTICAL METHODS (Paper Code-0243)

#### UNIT-I

1. Statistical Methods Statistics - Definition Statistical Data, Statistical Methods, 2. Functions of Statistics. 3. Importance of Statistics, Limitations of Statistics. 4.



Statistical Survey & Report writing. 5.Collection of Data, Primary & Secondary Data, Sampling & Sampling Designs.6. Sampling Errors, Frequency Distribution, Diagrammatic & Graphic Presentation.

#### UNIT-II

1. Central Tendency.2. Measurement of Mean, Median, Mode,3. Geometric Mean & Harmonic Mean and their uses.

#### Unit-III

- 1.Dispersion : Meaning of Dispersion,2. Properties good measure of Variation - Methods of Dispersion Range,3. Quartiles Deviation - Mean Deviation,4. Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation,5. Lorenz Curve, Skewness & Kurtosis.

#### UNIT-IV

- 1.Coefficient of Correlation - Karl Pearson's Method, Probable Error,2. Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient. UNIT-V Index Number - Construction of Index Numbers Simple & weighted

#### UNIT V

- 1.Index Number'sFisher's Ideal Index Number & Reversal Test.2. Consumer Price Index Numbers and Time Seris Analysis - components of Time-Series.3. Measurement of Trend - Graphic Method, 4.Semi Average Method.5. Moving averages, Least Square Method,6. Measuring Trend by logarithms.

**OUT COMES:**1. The protocol should indicate explicitly each intended analysis comparing study groups

2. An unambiguous, complete, and transparent description of statistical methods facilitates execution, replication, critical appraisal, and the ability to track any changes from the original pre-specified methods.

3.Results for the primary outcome can be substantially affected by the choice of analysis methods. When investigators apply more than one analysis strategy for a specific primary outcome, there is potential for inappropriate selective reporting of the most interesting result.

4. The protocol should pre-specify the main ("primary") analysis of the primary outcome , including the analysis methods to be used for statistical comparisons .

5.The same considerations will often apply equally to pre-specified secondary and exploratory outcomes. In some instances, 6.descriptive approaches to evaluating rare outcomes – such as adverse events – might be preferred over formal analysis given the lack of power Adequately powered analyses may require pre-planned meta-analyses with results from other studies.

7. Most trials are affected to some extent by multiplicity issues. When multiple statistical comparisons are performed (e.g., multiple study groups, outcomes, interim analyses), the risk of false positive (type 1) error is inflated and there is increased potential for selective reporting of favourable comparisons in the final trial report. For trials with more than two study groups,

8. Finally, different trial designs dictate the most appropriate analysis plan and any additional relevant information that should be included in the protocol. For example, cluster, factorial, crossover, and within-person randomised trials require specific statistical considerations, such as how clustering will be handled in a cluster randomised trial.

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