

PERIYAR UNIVERSITY
PERIYAR PALKALAI NAGAR SALEM – 636011

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

Syllabus for

B.A. ECONOMICS

(SEMESTER PATTERN)

**(For Candidates admitted in the Colleges affiliated to Periyar
University from 2021-2022 onwards)**

**B.A ECONOMICS
REGULATIONS**

1. PROGRAMME

“Programme” means a course of study leading to the award of a degree in a discipline - B.A Economics

2. ELIGIBILITY

Refer this office circular No: PU/R/AD-1/UG/PG/Programmes Eligibility/2019 Dated: 16-04-2019.

3. DURATION OF THE COURSE

The course shall extend over a period of **three years comprising** of six semesters with two semesters in one academic year. There shall not be less than 90 working days for each semester. Examination shall be conducted at the end of every semester for the respective subjects.

Each semester have 90 working days consists of 5 teaching hours per working day. Thus, each semester has 450 teaching hours and the whole programme has 2700 teaching hours.

4. COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study for the B.A Economics degree shall consist of the following Subjects in each of the semester for completing the Degree

Part – I. Tamil

Tamil or any one of the modern or classical languages such as, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic or Urdu and the subject shall be offered during the **first four semesters** with one examination at the end of each semester (4 courses - 4X3= 12 Credits)

Part – II Communicative English

The subject shall be offered during the **first four semesters** with one examination at the end of each semester (4 courses - 4X3=12 Credits)

Part – III: Core subject.

It is prescribed in the scheme of examination. Examination shall be conducted in the core subjects at the end of every semester. For the programmes with 6 semesters 14 core courses are offered for the programmes and each subject has 5 credits (14X5=70 credits). Other than the core subjects, Professional English is also offered by TANSCH as core subjects take part in the first and second

semester and the examination is conducted at the end of the respective semesters having two courses 4 credit in each (2X4=8 credits)

PART IV (Included in Part III for grading) : Allied Subjects

It is prescribed in the scheme of Examination. For the programme offered 6 semesters, only in first four semesters have only a allied subjects and each has 4 credits and totally 16 credits (4X4=16 Credits). The examination shall be conducted at the end of the respective semesters.

PART V (Included in Part III for grading): Electives courses

It is prescribed in the scheme of Examination. It is offered only in 5th and 6th Semesters. Two elective courses with 5 credit are to be offered in each and totally 10 Credits (2x5= 10 Credits). Elective subjects are selected from the list of electives prescribed by the Board of Studies concerned. The examination shall be conducted at the end of the respective semesters.

PART VI: (A) Skill Based Subjects Theory papers

All the UG programmes shall offer of four courses of skill based subjects. One in third semester, the second is in fourth semester, third is in fifth and last one is in the sixth semester. The first three SBEC'S have 3 credit and totally 9 credits (3x4=12Credits). The examination shall be conducted in the same at the end of the respective semesters.

PART VI: (B)) Skill Based Subjects – Project:

Each student admitted to the Programme of study shall take up a project work in lieu of two skill based courses in one course. The report of the study should be submitted at the end of course of study i.e. in VI Semester. It is certified by the supervisor and duly forwarded by the Head of the Department/Principal of the College. The Head of the department of the concerned programme shall assign a project supervisor, who in turn shall assign the topic and monitor the project work of the student. For Project studied, the programme offered 6 Credits (1x8=8 Credits)

PART VII: Value Education:

(a) **YOGA:** All the UG programmes shall offer a course in “Value Education – “Yoga” subject and it shall be offered in the first Semester. Examination shall be conducted at the end of the semester which has no credit.

(b) **Environmental Studies:** All the UG programmes shall offer a course of Environmental Studies subject and it shall be offered in the Second Semester. Examination shall be conducted at the end of the semester which has no credit.

PART: VIII: Non- Major subject

All the UG programmes shall offer a course as Non Major Subjects and it shall be offered to the other department to take classes in the third and fourth semester which as 2 credits each (2X2=4 credits)

PART: IX: Internship Subject – Add on Course

It is offered in 4th Semester. The Examination should take part in the same semester which has no credits

Part X: Extension Activities

Every student shall participate compulsorily for period of not less than two years (4 semesters) in any one of the following programmes.

NSS

NCC

Sports

YRC

Other Extracurricular activities

The student's performance shall be examined by the staff in charge of extension activities along with the Head of the respective department and a senior member of the Department on the following parameters. The marks shall be sent to the Controller of Examinations before the commencement of the final semester examinations.

20% of marks for Regularity of attendance

60% of marks for Active Participation in classes/camps/games/special Camps/programmes in the college/ District/ State/ University activities.

10% of marks for Exemplary awards/Certificates/Prizes.

10% of marks for Other Social components such as Blood Donations, Fine Arts, etc

The above activities shall be conducted outside the regular working hours of the college. The mark sheet shall carry the gradation relevant to the marks awarded to the candidates. The programme offered only one credit points (1X1=1 Credit)

Note: Handicapped students who are unable to participate in any of the above activities shall be required to take a test in the theoretical aspects of any one of the above fields and be graded and certified accordingly

5. CREDIT

Credit means the weightage given to each subject of the whole programme by the expert's of the Board of Studies concerned.

| S. No | Subjects | Credit Points |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Language (Tamil) – 4 Courses | 12 |
| 2 | Language (English) – 4 Courses | 12 |

| | | |
|---------------|--|-----|
| 3 | Core Subjects – 14 courses | 70 |
| 4 | Electives – 2 courses | 10 |
| 5 | Skill Based Elective Subjects = 4 courses | 15 |
| 6 | Allied Subjects – 4 courses | 16 |
| 7 | Non – Major Subjects -2 Courses | 4 |
| 8 | Extension Activities | 1 |
| 9 | Value Education -2 Courses | -- |
| 10 | Internship – Add on Course | -- |
| 11 | Professional English For Arts and Social Science | 8 |
| Total Credits | | 148 |

6. CREDIT SYSTEM

Credit System means, the course of study under these regulations, where weightage of Credits are spread over to different semesters during the period of study and the Cumulative Grade Point Average shall be awarded based on the credits earned by the students. A total of 145 credits are prescribed for the Undergraduate Programme (Three years)

7. CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

All Undergraduate Programmes offered by the University shall be under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). This is to enhance the quality and mobility of the students within and between the Universities in the country and abroad.

8. REQUIREMENT TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATIONS

a. a candidate shall be permitted to appear for the university examinations for any semester (practical/theory) if

i.e.he/she shall secure **not less than 75%** of attendance in the number of working hours during the semester and

ii His/her conduct has been satisfactory

Provided that it shall be open to the Syndicate, or any authority delegated with such powers by the Syndicate, to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to earn 75% of the attendance prescribed for valid reasons subject to usual conditions and as per the Ordinance of the University.

- b. A candidate who has secured less than 75% but 65% and above attendance in any semester has to pay condonation fee of Rs500/ to university and then to appear the examination in the same semester
- c. A candidate who has secured **less than 65% but 55%** and above attendance in any semester has to compensate the shortage in attendance in the subsequent semester besides earning the required percentage of attendance in that semester and appear for both semester papers together at the end of the later semester.

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- d. A candidate who has secured **less than 55%** of attendance in any semester shall not be permitted to appear for the regular examinations and to continue the study in the subsequent semester. He/she has to rejoin the semester in which the attendance is less than 55%
- e. A candidate who has secured **less than 65%** of attendance in the final semester has to compensate his/her attendance shortage in a manner as decided by the concerned Head of the department after rejoining the same course.

9. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

As given in the annexure.

10. RESTRICTIONS TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATIONS

- a) Any candidate having arrear paper(s) shall have the option to appear in any arrear paper along with the regular semester papers.
- b) “Candidates who fail in any of the course of Part I to Part X of UG degree examinations shall complete the course concerned **within 5 years** from the date of admission to the said programme, and should they fail to do so, they shall take the examination in the texts/ revised syllabus prescribed for the immediate next batch of candidates. If there is no change in the texts/syllabus they shall appear for the examination in that course with the syllabus in vogue until there is a change in the texts or syllabus. In the event of removal of that course consequent to change of regulation and / or curriculum after 5 year period, the candidates shall have to take up an equivalent course in the revised syllabus as suggested by the Chairman and fulfill the requirements as per the regulation for the award of the degree.

11. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATIONS

The medium of instruction and examinations for the courses of Part I & II shall be the language concerned. For part III, IV, V, VI(A), VII and VIII courses other than modern languages, the medium of instruction shall be either Tamil or English and the medium of examinations is English/Tamil irrespective of the medium of instructions. Part VI (B) of the courses project work is written in English only

12. PASSING MINIMUM

- a) A candidate who secures **not less than 40 marks in the University (external)** Examination or 30 marks in the external examination and 10 marks in the continuous internal assessment put together in any course of Part I, II, III, IV, V, VI(A), VII, VIII, IX and X shall be declared to have passed the examination in the subject. In part VI(B) a Candidate who secures not less than 80 marks out of 150 marks and 20 marks out of 50 marks in Internal assessment shall be declared to have passed in the project work
- b) A candidate who passes the examination in all the courses of Part I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X shall be declared to have passed the whole examination.

13. DISTRIBUTION

Table – 1(A): The following are the distribution of maximum and minimum for theory and continuous internal assessment marks of UG programme

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| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| External Maximum | External Minimum | Internal Maximum | Internal Minimum | Overall Passing both Internal and External (Minimum) or only External Minimum |
| 75 | 30 | 25 | 10 | 40 |

Table – 1(B): The following are the distribution of maximum and minimum for Project work of UG Programme

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| External Maximum | External Minimum | Internal Maximum | Internal Minimum | Overall Passing both Internal and External Minimum |
| 150 | 80 | 50 | 20 | 100 |

Table – 1(C): The following are the Distribution of marks for the continuous internal assessment in the theory papers of UG programmes.

| S.No. | Classification | Marks |
|-------------|---|-------|
| 1. | Class Tests (one best test out of 2 tests of 2 hours each) | 5 |
| 2. | Assignments – 2 Nos.(One best assignment out of two assignment) | 5 |
| 3 | End semester model test (3 hours) | 10 |
| Total Marks | | 25 |

14. GRADING:

Once the marks of the CIA and end semester examinations for each of the course are available, they shall be added. The mark thus obtained shall then be converted to the relevant letter grade, grade point as per the details given below:

Conversion of Marks to Grade Points and Letter Grade (Performance in a Course/Paper)

| Range of Marks | Grade Points | Letter Grade | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 90 - 100 | 9.0 - 10.0 | O | Outstanding |
| 80 - 89 | 8.0 - 8.9 | D+ | Excellent |
| 75 - 79 | 7.5 - 7.9 | D | Distinction |
| 70 - 74 | 7.0 - 7.4 | A+ | Very Good |
| 60 - 69 | 6.0 - 6.9 | A | Good |
| 50 - 59 | 5.0 - 5.9 | B | Average |
| 40 - 49 | 4.0 - 4.9 | C | Satisfactory |
| 00 - 39 | 0.0 | U | Reappear |
| ABSENT | 0.0 | AAA | ABSENT |

C_i = Credits earned for course i in any semester

G_i = Grade Point obtained for course i in any semester

n = refers to the semester in which such course were credited

GRADE POINT AVERAGE (FOR A SEMESTER):

Calculation of grade point average semester-wise and part-wise is as follows:

$$\text{GRADE POINT AVERAGE [GPA]} = \frac{\sum_i C_i G_i}{\sum_i C_i}$$

Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the courses offered under each part

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the courses offered under each part}}{\text{Sum of the credits of the courses under each part in a semester}}$$

Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) (for the entire programme):

A candidate who has passed all the examinations under different parts (Part I to X except part VII and IX) is eligible for the following part wise computed final grades based on the range of CGPA.

$$\text{CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGE (CGPA)} = \frac{\sum_n \sum_i C_{ni} G_{ni}}{\sum_n \sum_i C_{ni}}$$

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the entire programme}}{\text{Sum of the credits of the courses of the entire programme}}$$

| CGPA | GRADE |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 9.5 – 10.0 | O+ |
| 9.0 and above but below 9.5 | O |
| 8.5 and above but below 9.0 | D++ |
| 8.0 and above but below 8.5 | D+ |
| 7.5 and above but below 8.0 | D |
| 7.0 and above but below 7.5 | A++ |
| 6.5 and above but below 7.0 | A+ |
| 6.0 and above but below 6.5 | A |
| 5.5 and above but below 6.0 | B+ |
| 5.0 and above but below 5.5 | B |
| 4.5 and above but below 5.0 | C+ |
| 4.0 and above but below 4.5 | C |
| 0.0 and above but below 4.0 | U |

15. Classification of Successful candidates

A candidate who passes all the examinations in Part I to X securing following CGPA and Grades shall be declared as follows separately **for Part I to Part X except Part VII and Part IX:**

| CGPA | GRADE | CLASSIFICATION OF FINAL RESULT |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 9.5 – 10.0 | O+ | First Class – Exemplary * |
| 9.0 and above but below 9.5 | O | |
| 8.5 and above but below 9.0 | D++ | First Class with Distinction* |
| 8.0 and above but below 8.5 | D+ | |
| 7.5 and above but below 8.0 | D | |
| 7.0 and above but below 7.5 | A++ | First Class |
| 6.5 and above but below 7.0 | A+ | |
| 6.0 and above but below 6.5 | A | |
| 5.5 and above but below 6.0 | B+ | Second Class |
| 5.0 and above but below 5.5 | B | |
| 4.5 and above but below 5.0 | C+ | Third Class |
| 4.0 and above but below 4.5 | C | |

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*The candidates who have passed in the first appearance and within the prescribed semester of the UG Programme (Major, Allied and Elective Courses Alone) are eligible.

16. CONFERMENT OF THE DEGREE:

No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the Degree unless he / she

- a) has undergone the prescribed course of study for a period of not less than six semesters in an institution approved by/affiliated to the University or has been exempted from in the manner prescribed and has passed the examinations as have been prescribed therefore.
- ii. Has completed all the components prescribed under Parts I to Part X in the OBCS pattern to earn 148 credits.
- iii. Has successfully completed the prescribed Field Work/ Institutional Training as evidenced by certificate issued by the Principal of the College.

17. RANKING:

A candidate who qualifies for the UG degree course passing all the examinations in the first attempt, within the minimum period prescribed for the course of study from the date of admission to the course and secures I Class or II class shall be eligible for ranking subject to a maximum of 10 ranks.

14. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

The following question paper patterns shall be followed for OBCS pattern syllabus for the candidates admitted from the academic year 2021- 22 wherever applicable otherwise provided in syllabus itself.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| SECTION A | 1 mark Objective type questions | 3 Questions from each unit and totally 15 Questions | 15X1= 15 Marks |
| SECTION B | Short answer questions – 2 out of 5 questions | 1 Questions from each unit and totally 5 questions | 2 X5 =10 Marks |
| SECTION C | 5 Essay type question- Either...or...questions | 2 Questions from each unit and totally 10 Questions | 5X10= 50 Marks |
| Total marks | | | 75 Marks |

15. Syllabus

The syllabus for this course shall be clearly demarcated into five viable units in each paper/subject.

16. Revision of Regulations and Curriculum

The above Regulation and Scheme of Examinations shall be in vogue without any change for a

minimum period of three years from the date of approval. The University may revise / amend/ change the Regulations and Scheme of Examinations, if found necessary.

17. Transitory Provision

Candidates who have undergone the Course of Study prior to the Academic Year 2016 - 2017 shall be permitted to take the Examinations under those Regulations for a period of four years i.e. upto and inclusive of the Examination of April 2021 thereafter they shall be permitted to take the Examination only under the Regulations in force at that time.

COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

| Part | Course Code | Name of the Subject | Instructions per week | University Theory Exam marks | CIA | Total marks | No of credits |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----|-------------|---------------|
| SEMESTER - I | | | | | | | |
| I | 21UFTA01 | Foundation Course - Tamil – I | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| II | 21UFEN01 | Foundation Course - Communicative English - I | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| III | 21UEC01 | Core I -Micro Economics - I | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC02 | Core II- Indian Economy – I | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| | 21UPEA01 | Professional English for Arts and social science - I | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | -4- |
| IV | 21UECA01 | Allied I - Principles of Commerce | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 4 |
| VII | 21UVE01 | Value Education I- Yoga | 2 | 75 | 25 | 100 | -- |
| SEMESTER – II | | | | | | | |
| I | 21UFTA02 | Foundation Course - Tamil – II | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| II | 21UFEN02 | Foundation Course - Communicative English - II | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| III | 21UEC03 | Core III- Micro Economics – II | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC04 | Core IV- Indian Economy – II | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| | 21UPEA02 | Professional English for Arts and Social science - II | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | -4- |
| IV | 21UECA02 | Allied II - Banking Law and practice | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 4 |
| VII | 21UES01 | Value Education II- Environmental Studies | 2 | 75 | 25 | 100 | -- |
| SEMESTER – III | | | | | | | |
| I | 21UFTA03 | Foundation Course - Tamil – III | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| II | 21UFEN03 | Foundation Course - Communicative English – III | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| III | 21UEC05 | Core V- Monetary Economics | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| VI | 21UECS01 | SBEC I - Entrepreneurial Development | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| IV | 21USTA03 | Allied III - Statistics for Economics – I | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 4 |
| VIII | 21UECN01 | NMEC I - Tourism and Economic Development | 2 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 2 |

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| SEMESTER – IV | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| I | 21UFTA04 | Foundation Course - Tamil – IV | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| II | 21UFEN04 | Foundation Course - Communicative English - IV | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| III | 21UEC06 | Core VI- International Economics | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| VI | 21UECS02 | SBEC II - Industrial Economics | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| IX | 21UEVE01 | Internship - Add on Course - Business Environmental for emerging Entrepreneurs | 2 | 75 | 25 | 100 | -- |
| IV | 21USTA04 | Allied IV- Statistics for Economics – II | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 4 |
| VIII | 21UECN02 | NMEC II- Foreign Trade Management | 2 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 2 |
| SEMESTER – V | | | | | | | |
| III | 21UEC07 | Core VII- Macro Economics – I | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC08 | Core VIII- Public Economics – I | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC09 | Core IX- Economic Thought | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC10 | Core X- Introduction to Econometrics | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| V | 21UECE01 | Elective I - Health Economics | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| VI | 21UECS03 | SBEC III - Economics for Logistics | 5 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| SEMESTER – VI | | | | | | | |
| III | 21UEC11 | Core XI- Macro Economics – II | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC12 | Core XII- Public Economics – II | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC13 | Core XIII- Agricultural Economics | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| III | 21UEC14 | Core XIV- Environmental Economics | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| V | 21UECE02 | Elective II- Labour Economics | 6 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5 |
| VI | 21UECS04 | SBEC IV - Group Project | -- | 150 | 50 | 200 | 6 |
| X | 21UEX01 | Extension Activities | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 1 |
| Total | | | 180 | 3000 | 1000 | 4100 | 148 |

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SEMESTER - I
CORE I - MICRO ECONOMICS – I

OBJECTIVES :

- 1. To introduce basic concepts and definition of Economics.**
- 2. To teach the students about the cardinal, ordinal approaches and theory of production.**

UNIT I DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF ECONOMICS

Meaning – Nature and Scope – Features - Smith, Marshall and Robbins definitions – Significance of Micro Economics - Similarities and dissimilarities of Micro and Macro Economics – Inductive and Deductive methods – Positive Vs Normative Economics – Static and Dynamic concepts -. Limitations

UNIT II CARDINAL AND ORDINAL UTILITY ANALYSIS

Cardinal Utility Analysis – Meaning and Types – Law of Diminishing Marginal utility
Law of Equi - marginal utility – Ordinal Utility Analysis – Indifference Curves – Properties – MRS -
– Consumer Equilibrium – Price Effect, Income Effect and Substitution Effect.

UNIT III DEMAND ANALYSIS

Demand - Law of Demand – Extension and Contraction of Demand - Changes in Demand –
Factors affecting demand – Exception to law of Demand – Reasons underlying Law of
Demand - Elasticity of Demand – Price Elasticity of Demand – Types, Uses and Measurement
– Income Elasticity of Demand – Cross Elasticity of Demand – Advertising Elasticity of
Demand

UNIT IV FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

Nature and characteristics features of Land, Labour, Capital and Organization – Division of Labour –
Production Function – Linear Homogeneous Production function - Cobb Douglas and CES Production
function - Laws of Variable Proportions - Laws of Returns to Scale

UNIT V COST AND REVENUE ANALYSIS

Cost – Cost Concepts – Relationship between Average, Marginal and Total cost curves - Short Run
and Long Run Cost Curves - Concepts of Revenue – Relationship between Average Revenue,
Marginal Revenue and Total Revenue

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Cauvery.R., et.al, **Micro Economic Theory.**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

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1. Agarwal. H.S, **Advance Economic Theory.**
2. Chopra, **Micro Economics.**
3. Ahuja H.L,**Micro Economics.**
4. Jhingan, M.L, **Micro Economics.**
5. Sundharam K.P.M and Sundharam E.N, **Micro Economics.**

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SEMESTER - I

CORE II - INDIAN ECONOMY - I

OBJECTIVES :

- 1. To acquire sufficient knowledge about Indian Economy.**
- 2. To teach major issues in Indian Economy.**

UNIT I DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Meaning of Developed and under developed Countries –Features of under Development Countries - Determinants of under Developed Countries - Obstacle to Under Developed Countries – Distinction between Development and Growth – Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy – Major Issues of Indian Economic Development – Stages of economic Development

UNIT II NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Natural resources – Sources - Various Natural resources in India – Water Resources of India – Reasons for growth of population in India – Consequences of growth of population in India – National population policy 2000 – Family Planning Programme – Census of India 2011

UNIT III PHYSICAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION

Meaning – Physical and Human capital Formation – Process of Physical capital formation – process of Human capital formation – Capital formation in India – Causes for low capital formation in India – Factors affection capital formation in India – sources of saving in India– Causes of low saving in India - Importance of human capital – Human Development Index (HDI) – Meaning and measurement.

UNIT IV POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Meaning of Poverty – Causes of Poverty – Inequality of Income – reasons for inequality of Income – Methods of reducing inequality of Income – Measure undertaken by the government to remove poverty – Unemployment – Types –Causes for unemployment – remedial measure to unemployment – Various unemployment programme – National Income – Concepts – measurement - problems of Measurement of National Income

. UNIT V ROLE OF STATE AND PLANNING COMMISION IN INDIA

Role of State – Objectives of Modern State – Functions of modern welfare State –Need and Importance of Economic Planning - Achievements and failure of five Year Planning in India - NITI AYOK – Structure – Functions - weakness

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TEXT BOOKS:

1. Dutt R. & K.P.M. Sundharam,**Indian Economy.**
2. Mishra&Puri,**Indian Economy.**
3. Sankaran, **S, IndianEconomy.**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Agarwal,A.N.,**IndianEconomy.**
2. Garg,V.K.,**IndianEconomicProblems.**
3. DhingraI.C,**IndianEconomy.**

B.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - II
CORE III - MICRO ECONOMICS -II

OBJECTIVES :

1. To understand Distribution theories
2. To teach the students about price determination under various Market System

UNIT V FACTOR PRICING

Distribution Theories – Concept of Rent – Ricardian Theory of Rent- Quasi Rent, Modern Theory of Rent – Wage - Types of Wages – Theories of Wages- Subsistence Theory and Wage Fund Theory – Role of Trade Union in Wage Determination. – Concept of Interest - Classical Theory - Loanable Fund Theory and Keynes' Liquidity Preference Theory. Concepts of Profit – Gross Profit and Net Profit – Theories of Profit

UNIT III MARKET STRUCTURES

Meaning – Classification of Market – Time Elements – Short Period and Long Period - Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry – Perfect Competition – Features of Perfect Competition – Price and output Determination under Perfect Competition - Pure Competition

UNIT III MONOPOLY

Monopoly – Features of Monopoly – Types of Monopoly - Price determination under Monopoly Market –Discriminating Monopoly - Types of Price Discrimination - Price and output determination under Discriminating Monopoly — Evils of Monopoly – Monopoly power - Control of Monopoly

UNIT IV OLIGOPOLY

Oligopoly- Meaning – Features of oligopoly market – Types of Oligopoly - Price and output determination under Oligopoly – Price Leadership – Price Rigidity - Kinked Demand Curve - Duopoly

UNIT V MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION

Monopolistic Competition – Features of monopolistic Competition – Selling Costs – Importance of selling cost - Price and output determination under Monopolistic Competition – Price Discount and differentials – Product Differentiation and non price Competition – Wastages under Monopolistic Competition.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Cauvery. R., et.al, **Micro Economic Theory.**

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2 Sankaran,S,**Micro Economics.**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Agarwal. H.S,**Advance Economic Theory.**
2. Chopra, **Micro Economics.**
3. Ahuja H.L, **Micro Economics.**
4. Jhingan, M.L,**Micro Economics.**
5. Sundharam K.P.M and Sundharam E.N, **Micro Economics**

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SEMESTER - II

CORE IV - INDIAN ECONOMY-II

OBJECTIVES :

- 1. To teach the students about the role of Agriculture, Industry and Transport sector.**
- 2. To Portrait emerging Issues in Indian Economy**

UNIT I: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development – Relationship between Agriculture and Industry - Contribution of Agriculture in Indian Economic Development – Share in National Income – Agricultural Productivity – Crop pattern – Green revolution – Agricultural Marketing – warehousing – Agricultural price – Second Green revolution.

UNIT II ROLE OF INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Industrialization - Meaning - Role of Industry in Economic Development – Industrial Policies - Large Scale Industry – Iron and steel Industry - Sugar Industry- NTC – TISCO - SAIL — Medium Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME) - Cottage Industry – Role and Problems of Medium and small scale Industry – Industrial Finance – IDBI – IFCI- SFC – LIC and SIDCO.

UNIT III TRANSPORT

Transport - Meaning – Nature - Role of Transport in Economic Development – Means of Transport – Surface Transport - Rail Transport – Functions – Accident and safety Measures – Road Transport – problems of Road transport – Water Transport – Inland Water Transport - Air transport - Nationalization of Transport in India – Aviation Policy – problems of Indian Transport System

UNIT IV FINANCIAL RELATION BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

Nature and significance of financial Relationship – Finance commission – Importance and functions of financial commission – Center – State conflict on finances – Local Government – Functions and Importance of Local Government – Federal Finance

V STATE TRADING AND FOREIGN TRADING

Meaning – Merits and demerits of State trading – State trading corporation of India – Importance of Foreign Trade - pattern of Import and Export – Foreign trade policy - Balance of Payments – Problems – Make in India Scheme – Brain Drain – IMF –WTO and Indian Economy

B.A.ECONOMICS

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Dutt R. & K.P.M. Sundharam ,**IndianEconomy.**
2. Mishra&Puri,**Indian Economy.**
3. Sankaran,S.**Indian Economy.**

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. Agarwal,A.N.,**IndianEconomy.**
2. Garg,V.K.,**IndianEconomicProblems.**
3. Dhingra,**Indian Economy.**

B.A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - III

CORE V – MONETARY ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To Evaluate history and development of Monetary Standards**
- 2. To Understand the role of money in the economy**

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

Money – Definition – Evolution of Money - Functions – Primary, Secondary and Contingency – Static and Dynamic Functions - Gresham’ s Law - Kinds – Qualities of Good Money – Defects of Money- - Significance of Money in Capitalistic Economy - Significance of Money in Socialistic Economy - Significance of Money in Mixed economy – Monetary standards – Barter System - Metallic, Gold and paper standards.

UNIT II VALUE OF MONEY

Value of Money and Price Level - Fisher’s transaction approach – Cambridge cash Balance approach – Keynesian theory of Money and Prices – Patinkin’s Real Balance Effect – Milton Friedman’s Restatement of Quantity theory of Money- Tobin portfolio approach

UNIT III DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF MONEY

Demand for Money and Supply of Money - Principles of Note Issue - Classical theory of Money – Loanable fund theory - Keynesian Liquidity Preference Theory – Liquidity Trap – NBF and Gurley and Shaw approach - Factors affecting Money Supply in India - Money in Circulation

UNIT IV BANKING

Commercial Bank – Definition - Functions of Commercial banks – Credit Creation – Role of commercial Bank in Economic Development – Balance sheet – Assets and Liabilities structure - Central Bank- Meaning - functions – RBI and its Functions - Measures to Credit Control – Role of Central bank in Indian Economic Development

UNIT V INFLATION AND DEFLATION

Inflation – Meaning – Causes - Types- Effects – Demand Full Inflation – Cost Push Inflation – Effects of Inflation – Inflationary gaps – Deflation – Causes and effects of Deflation – Stagflation – Measures to control Inflation and deflation – Trade Cycle

B.A.ECONOMICS

Text Books

1. Jhinghan, M.L ,**Monetary Economics.**
2. Sankaran, S,**Monetary Economics.**

Reference Books:

1. Mithani, D ,**Money, Banking and International Trade.**
2. Vaish, M.C ,**Monetary Theory.**
3. Seth, M.L ,**Monetary Theory.**
4. Cauvery et al ,**Monetary Theory.**

B. A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - III

SBEC – I ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective

- 1. The objective of this subject is to make the students understand entrepreneurship as a profession,**
- 2. Its create a spark for the start-up entrepreneurs,**
- 3. It helps to understand various aspects of entrepreneurship, critically and analytically use the key concepts and ideas as a practicing entrepreneur.**

UNIT-1 INTRODUCTION TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneur – Definition, Nature and Importance of Entrepreneurship - Characteristics of an entrepreneur - Functions of an entrepreneur –Qualities of a successful entrepreneur - Problems of women entrepreneur- future of women entrepreneur, Problems of rural entrepreneur and overcoming the problems of rural entrepreneurs

UNIT-II CURRENT SCENARIO OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Classification of entrepreneurs- Types of Entrepreneur - Factors influencing entrepreneurship, Barriers to entrepreneurship – Current scenario of entrepreneurship in India - Role of Government in promoting entrepreneurship in India – Problems of Rural Entrepreneur

UNIT-III ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Entrepreneurship development programmes- Entrepreneurial training –Industrial estates - KVIC-NIESBUD-SIDCs–ITCOT-SIPCOT-DIC-TIIC - NSIC-SIDO

UNIT-IV V PROJECT APPRAISAL

Project Appraisal - Meaning – Various analysis used by Financial Institution – Market Feasibility – Technical feasibility – Financial feasibility - Economic Feasibility – Managerial and Social feasibility – Methods of Financial and Managerial Feasibility - Break even analysis, working capital, classification of financial needs, capitalization, capital structure.

UNIT-V PROJECT REPORT

Project -Meaning -.Classification of projects - Project life cycle - Project Identification - Contents of a project report - Guidelines for project preparation - Importance of Project Report – Precautions for Preparing Project Report.

B.A.ECONOMICS

Text books

- 1. Jayashree Suresh :Entrepreneurial development**
- 2.Dr.S.S.Khanka: Entrepreneurship**
- 3. Saravanavel : Entrepreneurial development**
- 4.Desai, Vasant:Entrepreneurial Development**

Reference books

- 1. Dr.C.B.Gupta&Dr.N.P.Srinivasan: Entrepreneurial development**
- 2.Hisrich Peters: Entrepreneurship**

**B.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - III
ALLIED III – STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS – I**

OBJECTIVES :

- 1. To provide knowledge and significance of Statistics in Economics.**
- 2. To make the students to understand objectives, data collection and measures of averages.**

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

Meaning - Definition – Functions of Statistics, Characteristics of Statistics, Stages of Statistics, objectives of Statistics – Statistics and Economics – Importance of Statistics - Limitation of Statistics

UNIT II SOURCES OF DATA

Collection of Data – Primary data and Secondary data - Methods of Collection of Primary data – Sources of Secondary Data – Drafting the Questionnaire - Classification and Tabulation of Data - Diagrammatic and Graphic Representation of Data.

UNIT III MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

Meaning - Objects of Average – Characteristics of average - properties of good average - Types of averages – Mean – weighted arithmetic mean - Median and Mode – Quartiles – Deciles and Percentiles – Merits and demerits of Averages

UNIT IV MEASURES OF DISPERSION

Meaning – Significance – properties – Range – Mean Deviation - Quartile Deviation – Standard Deviation – Variance and Co – efficient of Variation – Lorenz Curve

UNIT V MEASURES OF SKEWNESS

Meaning – Types of Skewness, Measures of Skewness – Karl Pearson co – efficient of Skewness – Bowleys Co – efficient of Skewness – Kelley’s Co – efficient of Skewness

TEXT BOOKS :

1. S.P. Gupta ,Statistical Methods

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Yamane .T ,StatisticalMethods.
2. Croxten and Cowden,Statistics.
3. Sivathanupillai ,Economics and BusinessStatistics.
5. Musgrave and Musgrave ,Public finance Theory andPractical.

B.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - III
NMEC I – TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- 1. To give awareness to the students about Tourism**
- 2. To learnt the student about tourism management, planning and communication**

**UNIT I NATURE AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES
OF TOURISM**

Tourism – Meaning – Nature and Character – Types- functions – Volume and Components – Factors affecting Tourism – Importance of Tourism – Limitations

UNIT II DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Development of Tourism in India – Historical Events – Nature - Role of Private and Public Sector in Tourism – Tourism under five year plans – Recent Tourism policy in India

UNIT III TOURISM PROMOTION

Travel Agency – Importance of Travel agency – Tourism Guides – Travel documents – passport and Visas – Various Tourism centre in Tamil Nadu

UNIT IV ADVERTISING AND COMMUNICATION

Advertising agencies in Tourism – Functions of advertising agency in Tourism - Role of Communication in Tourism – Communication in Hospitality –

UNIT V PLANNING AND LEGISLATION

Tourism Planning – Origin – Concepts and approaches in Tourism planning – Environmental Planning – Tourism Legislation – Eco Tourism – Tourism Packages – Economic gains of Tourism

References

1. Seth. P.N tourism Management
2. Krishnaswami and Thiyagarajan Tourism and Development
3. Gunclare A. Torism Management

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - IV

CORE VI– INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To familiarize the students with the international trade.**
- 2. To teach about the features, balance of payments and foreign exchange of international trade.**

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Meaning and scope of International Trade – Features of International Trade – Factors Influencing International Trade - Differences between Internal trade and International trade – Theories of International trade – Adam Smith, Ricardo and Huckster –Ohlin

UNIT II FREE TRADE VS PROTECTION

Free Trade – Meaning – Case for and case against free Trade – Importance of Free Trade – Protection of Trade - – Meaning – Case for and Case against Protection of Trade - Tariffs – Meaning, Types and Effects of Tariffs – Quotas – Meaning, Types and Effects of Quotas.

UNIT III BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Balance of Payment – Meaning - Difference between Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments – Visible and Invisible Items - Disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments: Causes and Measures – Capital and Current account deficit

UNIT IV FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Meaning – Demand for and Supply of Foreign Exchange – Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rate – floating Exchange rate - Equilibrium Exchange Rate — Mint Parity Theory – Purchasing Power Parity Theory – Currency Devaluation – Meaning and Importance

UNIT V INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Evolution - Role and Functions of International Institutions – IMF - IBRD – UNCTAD - WTO and ADB - Role of India in International Trade

TEXT BOOKS :

- 1. Sankaran,S. International Economics.**

REFERENCEBOOKS:

- 1. Jhingan ,M.L, International Economics.**
- 2. MithaniD.M ,International Economics.**
- 3. Raju Kumar,International Economics.**
- 4. Dominick Salvatore,International Economics.**

B. A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER – IV

SBEC – II INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To know the industrial structure in India**
- 2. To ascertain the role of industries in development process**

UNIT – I BASIC CONCEPT

Meaning and nature and scope of Industrial Economics – Importance of Industrial Economics - concept and measurement – industrial classification – concepts of plant firm – Role of industries in Economic Development.

UNIT –II INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

Meaning of Industrial location - Factors influencing Industrial Location – Weber’s theory of location - Location and Localization -- Industrial clustering – regional growth – Causes for imbalances in the regional growth of industries -Measures to correct the regional imbalance – Industrial backwardness – Causes and measures.

UNIT – III INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Structure of large scale industries in India – sugar, cotton, iron and steel, small and medium enterprises - Rural industrialization - Impact of LPG on industrial development- role of government towards major industries

UNIT – IV INDIAN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND PATTERN

History of Industrial growth in India – Growth of industries in primary, secondary and tertiary sector- Role of foreign exchange in industrial growth – Industrial policy resolution – 1956 , 1985 and 1991 – Industrial backwardness – EPZ, SEZ, FDI, FII and FPI.

UNIT – V INDUSTRIAL FINANCE IN INDIA

Industrial financing - Capital market in India — Role of IFCI, SFC’s, NIDC, SIDC, ICICI, and IDBI in industrial development – Problems of industrial Finance - recent industrial policies in India

Reference:

1. Barathwal, R. R. (1992), Industrial Economics: An Introductory Text Book, Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Cherunilan, F. (1994), Industrial Economics: Indian Perspective, (3rd Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai,
3. Desai, B. (1999) Industrial Economy in India, (3rd Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Kuchhal, S.C. (1980) Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Rajana Seth, (2010), Industrial Economics, Ane Books Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.

B. A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER – IV

Internship – Add on course

IX BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT FOR EMERGING ENTREPRENEURS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To know the legal framework to starting up of Business**
- 2. It helps to understand the importance of digital marketing**
- 3. To know the various Government financial assistance scheme available for business**

Unit –I NATURE OF BUSINESS

Business – Meaning –Characteristic Features of Business – Goals of Business – Economic Goals of Business – Social Goals of Business – Business Ethics – Importance – Ethical Practices

Unit –II LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF BUSINESS

Legal framework for business – License procedures – Consumer Protection Laws –Contract law –No objection formalities – Environmental pollution and Environmental Protection – Registration formalities and Getting Certificate for Commencement of Business

Unit – III DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS

Start up Business – Concept of start up business – Scope of start up business – Factors affecting the start up business - Role of business in Economic development – Recent trends -Government policies – Problems in Start up business - Development of women entrepreneurship.

Unit – IV DIGITAL MARKETING

Digital Marketing - Meaning of Digital Marketing – Scope of Digital Marketing – Content of digital marketing – Website design – Online Advertisement – Advantages of Digital Marketing – Criteria for successful digital marketing – Ethics in digital marketing - Drawback of digital marketing

Unit –V CENTRAL AND STATE FINANCIAL AID

MSME – Various schemes Under MSME – opportunities available in MSME – Benefits of MSME – Role of MSME in Indian Economic Development – Registration in MSME

Reference Books

1. Entrepreneurial Development – C.B Gupta and N.P.Srinivasan
2. Entrepreneurship Development – P.Saravanel
3. Economics of Entrepreneurial Entrepreneurship Development – P.Subba Rao and M.Sundaram
4. Business Environment - N.Premavathy

B.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - IV
ALLIED IV – STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS – II

OBJECTIVES :

- 1. To provide knowledge to the students about the bivariate analysis and significance of Statistics used in Economics.**
- 2. To make the students to understand sampling methods for collecting data for economic research**

UNIT : I CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Meaning – Correlation and Causation -Significance - Types of correlation – Methods of measuring correlation – Scatter Diagram – Graphic Method - Karl Pearson’s Correlation Co –efficient – Rank correlation Co efficient - uses of Correlation

UNIT:II REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Meaning – Difference between correlation and regression - Uses of regression analysis – Regression Lines – Regression equations X on Y and Y on X – Uses of Regression analysis

UNIT III INDEX NUMBER

Meaning- Uses of Index Numbers – Problems in the construction of Index Number –Types of Index Number – Fixed and Chain based Index Number –Weighted and Unweighted Index Number- Laspers - Paascheys – fisher Ideal Index Number – Bowleys – Marshall and Edgeworth – Kelleys Method – Test of Index Number – Consumer Price Index Number

UNIT IV TIME SERIES

Meaning – Components of Times series – Uses of time series analysis - Methods to measuring secular Trend – Graphic Method - Moving average method, Method of Least square - Methods to measuring seasonal variations - Method of simple average - Ratio to trend Method – Link relative Method - Cyclical Variations and Irregular variation.

UNIT V SAMPLING METHODS

Meaning – Census And Sample Method – Different methods of sampling – Probability and Non-probability sampling – Uses of sampling – merits and demerits of different sampling – sampling and Non Sampling errors – Measures to reducing of sampling errors.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Gupta, S.P., Statistical Methods.**

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Yamane .T,**StatisticalMethods.**
2. Croxten&Cowden,**Statistics.**
3. D.N. Elhance&VeenaElhance ,

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B. A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - IV

NMEC- II– FOREIGN TRADE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES

- 1. The objective of this subject is to make the students to understand the basics of foreign trade in India,**
- 2. Also It helps to understand Government policies and framework**
- 3. It facilitate agencies to know about the opportunities of foreign trade Investment opportunities also**

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade – Meaning- Need for foreign trade- Features of foreign trade –Importance of foreign trade - India's export and import – Historical prospective - Trends – Composition of India's export and import – Direction of exports and imports of products -Development of Foreign Trade Policy - India's Foreign Trade since 1991.

UNIT-II EXPORT IMPORT MANAGEMENT

Export Import management - Meaning - Need for export import management - Scope of export import management - Nature of export import management - - Procedures for export import trade - FEMA, FERA - Letter of credit – Types - Operation of letter of credit.

UNIT-III DOCUMENTATION

Need for Export Import Documentation – Classification of export import documents - Commercial documents & Regulatory documents – Differences – Aligned Documentation System (ADS) – Advantages – Master Documents I & II – Steps in electronic processing of export documentation -Export of services – Export promotion – Objectives – Promotion measures.

UNIT-IV EXPORT AND IMPORT FINANCE

Export Import finance- Importance of Export Import finance-Methods of Export Import finance-Source of Export Import finance-Institutional support- RBI-EXIM bank-ECGC-IDBI, IMF.

UNIT – V RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Globalization and Knowledge Economy: Concept of Intellectual Property Rights -IPRs and TRIPS - forms of IPRs: Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Designs& Geographical Indications - World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and World Trade Organization (WTO) - Developments in India in the field of IPRs-New international economic order. (EU,OPEC,BRICS.SAARC,ASEAN,G7)

Text books

1. Export Import Management -Justin Paul and Rajiv
2. Export Management -Kathiresan and Radha
2. Export management – P.K. Khurana
3. Export Management – T.A.S. Balagobal

Reference books

- 1.1. International Trade policy, practices, procedures and Documentation Dr.C.Jeevanandam..
2. International business by Francis Cherunilam.
3. Publication from Electronics and computer software export promotion council
4. How to Export and How to Import – Nabhi publications
5. A Guide on Export Policy, Procedure and Documentation – M.I.Mahajan – Snow white publications
6. International Trade - M.L. Varma

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - V

CORE VII – MACRO ECONOMICS – I

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To make the students to understand the Macro Economic aspects.**
- 2. To enlighten the students to understand classical and Keynesian Economics.**

UNIT I NATURE AND SCOPE OF MACRO ECONOMICS

Meaning – Nature and Scope of Macro Economics- Similarities and dissimilarities between Micro and Macro Economics - Characteristic features of Macro Economics -Importance - Limitation – Macro Statics- Macro Dynamics – Comparative Macro Statics and Macro Dynamics - Circular flow of Income in two, three and four sector Economy.

UNIT II THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT

Classical Theory of employment with saving and without savings– Say's Law of Market – Wage price flexibility - Pigou's Wage Cut Theory - Keynes' criticism on classical theory-Keynesian Model – Keynesian theory of Employment –Aggregate Demand-Aggregate Supply – Effective Demand -Importance of Effective Demand - Keynesian Cross.

UNIT III CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Consumption function – Meaning and importance of Consumption function - Average Propensity to Consume (APC) and Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) – Determinants of propensity to consume – Subjective factors and objective factors -- Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption Function – Absolute Income Hypothesis, Duesenberry Hypothesis, Permanent Income Hypothesis and Life Cycle Hypothesis.

UNIT IV INVESTMENT FUNCTION

Investment – Meaning – Various types of Investment - Induced and Autonomous investment – Determinants of Investment –Marginal efficiency of investment – Marginal efficiency of capital - MEC and Rate of in interest – Factors other than the Interest rate affecting Inducement to Invest.

UNIT – V NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING

National Income – Concepts – Methods of measuring national Income – Difficulties – Importance of National Income Analysis – National Income Accounting.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Jinghan. M. L,Macro Economics.**

1 Sankaran.S,**Macro Economics.**

REFERENCEBOOKS

1. Edward Shapiro,**Macro Economics.**

2. Rana and Varma,**Macro Economics.**

3. Cauvery & others,**MacroEconomics.**

4. Vaish, M.C ,**Macro Economictheory.**

B.A.ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - V
CORE VIII – PUBLIC ECONOMICS – I

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To provide revenue and expenditure pattern of the Government**
- 2. To know the role of government in equal distribution of income and wealth**

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

Public Economics – Meaning – Nature – Scope - Distinction between Public and Private Finance - Public good versus Private good - Market failure and Role of government - Principles of Maximum social advantage

UNIT II: PUBLIC REVENUE

Meaning - Sources of Public Revenue – Meaning and Definition of Taxation –Canons of Taxation - Objectives of Taxation – Characteristics of Good Taxation – Classification of Taxation –Tax and Non Tax Revenue - Direct and Indirect taxes- Progressive - Proportional and Regressive Taxation - Role of Taxation in Developing Economy- Ability to Pay approaches - Recent Tax policy- Goods and services Tax (GST).

UNIT III: TAXABLE CAPACITY

Meaning and Definition – Determinants of Taxable capacity – Shifting and incidence of Taxation – Distinction among Impact, Shifting and Incidence of Taxation – Factors affecting Incidence of Taxation – Tax evasion and tax avoidance

UNIT IV: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Meaning – Classification – Revenue and Capital Expenditures – Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure – Principles - Canons and effects - Causes and growth of public expenditure – Effects of Public Expenditure on production, Employment and Distribution- Wagner’s law of increasing state activities.

UNIT V: PUBLIC DEBT

Meaning and Definition – classification of Public debt – Objectives of Public Debt - Difference between Public debt and Private debt – Reasons for growth of public debt - Methods of debt redemption - Growth of public Debt in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. J. Hindriks and G. Myles (2006): Intermediate Public Economics, MIT Press
2. R. A. Musgrave and P. B. Musgrave (1989): Public Finance in Theory and Practices. McGraw Hill.
3. B. P. Herber (1975): Modern Public Finance

4. B. Mishra (1978): Public Finance, Macmillan India limited.
5. SundharamK.P.M, Fiscal Economics.
6. Tyagi, B.P, Public Finance
7. Sankaran .S, Fiscal Economics
8. Cauvery et.al. , Public Finance.
9. Musgrave and Musgrave, Public finance Theory and Practical.
10. John Kennedy, (2012), Public Finance, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - V

CORE IX – HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Objective of the study

- 1. To To Know the ever emerging ideas of Economist till now**
- 2. To teach the students historical development of economic theories**

UNIT – I MERCANTILISM AND PHYSIOCRACY

Nature and Scope of the subject – Significance – Mercantilism – Main ideas of Mercantilists - Criticism– Physiocracy – The Natural Order – The New Product – The Circulation of Wealth – Trade and functions of the State – Taxation and Interest – Criticism of Physiocrats Thought

UNIT – II CLASSICAL THOUGHT

Adamsmith – Division of Labour, Money, Capital, Value and Price – Doctrine of Invisible Hand and Laissez-Faire – David Ricardo –Ricardian Theory of Rent, Wages, Profit , Interest and criticism –Doctrine of Comparative Cost and Stationary State – J. B Say - Law of Market – J.S.Mill - Senior and Bastiat – Superiority of Classical Thoughts over the Mercantilism and Physiocracy.

UNIT – III SOCIALISTIC THOUGHT

Scientific Socialism - Karl Marx –Dialectical Materialism -Labour Theory of Value – Theory of Surplus Value – The Law of Concentration of Capital – Criticism of Marx’s thought – State Socialism –Rodbertus and Lassalle – Social Organism – Exploitation of Labour –Theory of Commercial Crisis –State Intervention – Fabian Socialism – Features, Forms and Characteristics of Socialism.

UNIT –IV NEO-CLASSICAL, KEYNESIAN AND MODERN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Alfred Marshall – Theory of Utility- Theory of Consumer Surplus – Theory of Demand – Representative Firm – A.C.Pigou’s - Wage Cut Theory – – New Welfare Economics –Concept of Social Welfare – Pareto and J.R.Hicks - Economic Thoughts of Keynes – Theory of Employment – Theory of Consumption – Concept of Effective Demand – Modern Economic Thought – Economic Ideas of Hawtrey, Robertson, Lionel Robbins and Joan Robinson.

UNIT –V ECONOMIC THOUGHTS IN INDIA

Economic Thoughts of Dadabhai Naoroji – Drain Theory – National Income of India –M.G. Ranade – R.C.Dutt – Gopala Krishna Gokhale – Gandhian Economic Thought – The Trusteeship Doctrine – Village Industrialization – Khadi and Sarvodaya – Economic ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru – P.C.Mahalanobis – Emerging Economic Thoughts in modern India.

Reference Books

1. "A History of Economic Thought" By S.Sankaran, Margham Publication, Chennai.
2. "A History of Economic Thought" By V.Loganathan
3. "History of Economic Thought " By Girija and Manimegalai

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - V

CORE X – INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMETRICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To introduce various concepts in Econometrics**
- 2. To know the applicability of Economics in Econometrics**

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

Meaning and Definition of Econometrics – Goals of Econometrics -Scope of Econometrics – Importance of Studying Econometrics – Relationship with Statistics and Mathematical Economics – Methodology of Econometric Research – Salient Properties of Econometric Model.

UNIT – II LEAST SQUARE ESTIMATORS

Simple Linear Regression Model – Method of Ordinary Least Square (OLS) – Assumptions of Least Square Method – Significance of introduction of Error term (u) – Standard Errors of Least Square Estimators – Properties of Least Square Estimators – Point estimation and Interval Estimation.

UNIT – III MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Difference between simple regression and Multiple Regression – Assumptions of Multiple Regression analysis – Two and Three Variable Model - Interpretation of Multiple Regression Results, Values of coefficients, t values – Measure of Goodness of Fit (R^2) .

UNIT- IV MULTICOLLINEARITY

Meaning and Nature of Multicollinearity – Types of Multicollinearity – Causes for Multicollinearity - Specification bias -Consequences of Multicollinearity – Tests for detecting Multicollinearity – Remedial Measures .

UNIT – V HETEROSCEDASTICITY

Definition – Causes for Heteroscedasticity –Consequences of Heteroscedasticity – Tests for detecting Heteroscedasticity – Spearman’s Rank Correlation Test, Goldfeld- Quandt Test,and Park Test- Dummy Variables.

Reference Books

1. “Theory of Econometrics” By A.Koutsoyiannis, Palgrave Publishers, New York
2. “Basic Econometrics” By Domadar Gujarathi, Tata MC Graw Hills Pvt Limited
3. “Econometrics” By Suresh K.Ghose,Prentics Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.

B. A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER – V
ELECTIVES -I - HEALTH ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To introduce various Economic principles in health care services**
- 2. To know the all financial aspects of health care services**

UNIT-I SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF HEALTH CARE

Meaning of Health Economics –Determinants of Health –Poverty, Malnutrition and Environmental issues
– Demand and Supply of Health Care - Inequalities in health

UNIT-II: COST – BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Private Costs and Benefits of Providing Health Services – Market failure in Health Services - Provision of Health Services by Government – The Health segment – Application of cost benefits analysis.

UNIT-III: HEALTH INSURANCE

Health Insurance – Need for a General Health Insurance –Need for a Special Health Insurance for the Poor, Disabled and the aged - Health Insurance Policy of Government - Health Insurance reform.

UNIT-IV: HEALTH COST CONCEPTS

Fixed and Variable costs - Opportunity cost – Incremental and marginal cost – Direct and Indirect Medical costs - Time costs - Travel cost and Incidental cost

UNIT-V: MANPOWER PLANNING IN HEALTH SECTOR

The Health Workforce – Medical education – Physician Supply – Physician incentives – Man Power Planning – Indian Medicine – The Pharmaceutical Industry and its implications – WHO – UNICEF - ICMR

Reference Books

1. Berman.P.(1995) Health sector Reform in Developing countries: Making Health Development Sustainable: Bosren Harvard series on population and International Health.
2. Panchamukhi P.R.(1980) Economics of Health: A Trend Report in ICSSR. A Survey of Research in Economics Volume. VI. Infrastructure Allied. Delhi.
3. Baru.R.V.(1998) Private Healthcare in India, Social characteristics and Trend's sage Publications. New Delhi
4. World Health Organization (2010) Socioeconomic Determinants of Health.
5. World Health Organization (2000) Report of commission on Macro economics and Health.
6. Zweifel. P (1997) Health Economics.

B.A.ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - V
SBEC - III - ECONOMICS FOR LOGISTICS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To introduce various concepts of Economics used in Logistics**
- 2. To know the applicability of Economics to have efficient Transport management**

UNIT I: CONCEPT OF LOGISTICS

Introduction – Meaning - Concept - Objectives of logistics - Types of logistics - Evolution of Logistics - Role of Logistics in an Economy- Difference between Logistics and Supply Chain Management.

UNIT II: TRANSPORTATION

Meaning – Objectives - Transportation System - Transportation Infrastructure - Different Modes of Transportation - Freight Management - Factors affecting Freight Cost - Transportation Network - Containerization

UNIT III: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Meaning - Objectives, Defining Value Chain - Functions and Contribution of Supply Chain Management - Supply Chain Relationships - Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)

UNIT IV: INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Meaning – Objectives - Concept of Inventory - Types of Inventory - Concept of Inventory Management - Importance of Inventory Management- Objectives of inventory management - Different Types of Inventory Costs

UNIT V: CURRENT TRENDS

Logistic Information Systems – Need - Characteristics and design - E Logistics - Structure and Operation- Logistics Resource Management e LRM - Automatic Identification Technologies - Reserve logistics- Scope, design and as a competitive tool- Global Logistics

Reference:

- Fundamentals of Logistics Management (The Irwin/Mcgraw-Hill Series in Marketing), Douglas Lambert, James R Stock, Lisa M. Ellram, McGraw-hill/Irwin, First Edition, 1998.
- Vinod V. Sople (2009) Logistic Management (2nd Edn.) Pearson Limited.
- David J. Bloomberg, Stephen LeMay&: Logistics, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt Joe B. Hanna Ltd.,New Delhi, 2003.

- Donald J. Bowersox & David J. Closs: Logistical Management, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd, New Delhi, 2004.
- Satish C. Ailawadi & Rakesh Singh: Logistics Management, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.
- Donald Waters: Logistics. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2004.
- Krishnaveni Muthiah: Logistics Management & World Sea borne Trade, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1999.

B.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - VI
CORE -XI - MACRO ECONOMICS-II

OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable the students to understand the working of Multiplier and income generation.
2. To teach the students about multiplier, IS-LM and macro-economic policies.

UNIT I MULTIPLIER

Multiplier – Meaning – Khan’s Employment Multiplier – Keynes Investment Multiplier -Working of Multiplier – Importance of Multiplier – Uses of multiplier - Limitations of Multiplier – Leakages of Multiplier– Foreign Trade Multiplier - Principles of Acceleration – Interaction between Multiplier and Accelerator (Super Multiplier).

UNIT II GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM

General Equilibrium - Equilibrium in Goods Market (IS) – Equilibrium in Money Market (LM) – IS LM Equilibrium -Shifts in IS and LM Curves – Simultaneous shifts in IS and LM Curves.

UNIT III WAGE – PRICE FLEXIBILITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Concept of Full employment - Wage – Price Flexibility – Pigou Effect - Keynes' effect - Unemployment – Classical views – Keynesian views – Post Keynesian views on employment - Types of Unemployment –Nature and Causes of Unemployment in Developing countries.

UNIT IV TRADECYCLE

Meaning and Definition – Features of Trade Cycle – Various types of trade cycle - Phases of Trade Cycle — Theories of Trade Cycle - Monetary and Non-Monetary theories – Hicks and Samuelsson Model = Control of Trade Cycle

UNIT V MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY

Meaning – Macro Economic Policy – Objectives and the Instruments — Limitations - Monetary Policy – Instruments and Objectives –Fiscal policy – Objectives and the Instruments of Fiscal Policy. Income Policy – Supply side Economics – Basic Propositions – Reaganomics and supply side Economics – Critique in Supply side Economics

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Jinghan. M. L, **MacroEconomics**.
2. Sankaran, S , **MacroEconomics**.

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. Edward Shapiro , **MacroEconomics**.

2. Rana and Varma ,**MacroEconomics.**
3. Cauvery& et.al ,**MacroEconomics.**
4. Vaish, M.C ,**Macro Economictheory.**
5. Brooman ,**MacroEconomics.**

B.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - VI
CORE XII – PUBLIC ECONOMICS – II

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To understand various budgetary concepts and Local finance**
- 2. To know the fiscal relations between the centre and the states**

UNIT – I: BUDGET:

Meaning – Objectives of Budget - Kinds of budget- Revenue Budget and Capital Budget - Principles of Budget – Qualities of Good Budget - Economic and functional classification of the budget; Balanced budget- Budget as an instrument used in economic policy - Zero Based Budgeting – Classical and Modern Approach

UNIT – II: LOCAL FINANCE

Meaning – Functions – Sources of Local Bodies – Municipalities – Village Panchayat – Zillaparished – problems of local finance

UNIT III: FISCAL FUNCTIONS AND PUBLIC GOODS

Different Economic Systems - Private Good and Public Goods - Provision of Public Goods – Mixed goods - Need and growth of public sector - Major Fiscal functions, – Allocation, Distribution and stabilization function -

UNIT IV: FISCAL POLICY:

Meaning- Instruments of Fiscal Policy - Objectives of Fiscal policy - Full employment, Anti-Inflation, Economic growth, Redistribution of Income and Wealth – compensatory fiscal policy – Role of fiscal policy in Indian economy.

UNIT V: FISCAL FEDERALISM:

Fiscal Federalism in India; Centre-State financial relations in India; Problems of states' resources and indebtedness; Transfer of resources from Union and States to local bodies – Functions finance Commission - Recommendation of 12th and 13th finance Commission

Reference:

- Dr. B.P. Tyagi “Public Finance,” Jai Prakash Natu& (O). (2016)
- R. A. Musgrave and P. B. Musgave (1989): Public Finance in Theory and Practices.

B.A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - VI

CORE – XIII -AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To introduce salient features of Agricultural Economics**
- 2. To know nature and importance of Agricultural Finance and Marketing**

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

Agriculture – Need and Importance - Features of Indian Agriculture – Distinction between Agriculture and Industry - Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy – Problems Agriculture - Sub division and fragmentation – Causes and Remedies - Agricultural development since Independence – Land Reforms measures – Objectives of Modern Agriculture

UNIT –II AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND GREEN REVOLUTION

Agricultural Production – Trends in Agricultural production after 2000 – Cropping Pattern – Factors affecting Cropping Pattern – Crop shifting and Rotation - Productivity in Indian Agriculture – Causes for low productivity – Remedial Measures – Objectives and Importance of Green Revolution – Programmes and Schemes under Green Revolution – Advantages of Green Revolution – Defects of Green Revolution – Need for Second Green Revolution.

UNIT – III AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

Agricultural finance – Need and importance – Features - Rural Indebtedness – Causes of Rural indebtedness – Measures to remove rural indebtedness - Need and Importance of Agricultural credit – Sources of Agricultural Finance – Money lenders – Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks, NABARD, RRBs – ARDC National Agricultural Insurance Scheme – Kisan Credit cards – Self help groups schemes

UNIT- IV AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Agricultural Marketing – Meaning – Features – Defects of Agricultural Marketing in India – Regulated Market – Grading and Standardization – Co operative marketing – Warehousing in india - Agricultural Price Policy – Objectives and Instruments of Agricultural policy – Minimum Support price – Buffer Stock- PDS – Food policy – FCI

UNIT –V MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural policy – objectives of agricultural Policy – Measures to develop agriculture – Investment and institutional Structure - Assessment of new agricultural policy – Agricultural policy vision 2020

Reference Books

B.A.ECONOMICS

1. “Agricultural Problems of India” By Memoria C.B and Badri Bishal Tripathi, Kitab Magal Agencies, Patna.
2. “Indian Economy” By Sankaran .S, Margham Publications Chennai.
3. “Agricultural Marketing In India” by S.S.Acharya and N.L.Agarwal
4. “Agricultural Production, Marketing and Price Policy” By S.S. Acharya, Mittal Publications, New Delhi

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - VI

CORE – XIV – ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To introduce the basic concepts in Environmental Economics**
- 2. To Analyse the Environment economically and Economics of Welfare**

UNIT – I FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

Environmental Economics – Meaning -Nature of Environmental Economics –Scope of Environmental Economics – Relationship between Environment and Economics – Relationship with other sciences - Various approaches – Natural Resources – Renewable and non-renewable resources – Protection of Natural Resources – Issues in protecting natural resources.

UNIT – II COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Economic analysis of Environment – Cost and Benefit analysis – Environmental Cost and Economic Growth – Private cost and social cost — Limits to growth – Environmental Impact analysis - Pollution cost analysis – Consequences on Environment – Water pollution, Air Pollution, Soil Pollution-Total benefits – Marginal benefits – Efficacy of pollution control.

UNIT –III ECONOMICS OF WELFARE

Public good and Environment — Population growth and Environment- Impact on Life Expectancy - Demographic transition and its impact on environment – Land use pattern - Problems of Industrialization and Urbanization on environment.

UNIT –IV ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic growth and environmental quality – Sustainable agricultural development - Fiscal Measures to control pollution - Taxation and Subsidies – Green Marketing – Systems of Environmental Management –

UNIT – V EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Environmental Protection Policies -Role of Government in protecting environment – Environmental Act – Agreements and Treaties -Role of Non-Governmental Organization in conservation of Environment - Environmental awareness- Environmental Education.

Reference Books

1. Sankaran, S. (2004), Environmental Economics, Margham Publications, Chennai
2. Baumol, W.J. "The Theory of Environmental Policy", Cambridge University Press.
3. Karpagam, M. (2001), Environmental Economics, Sterling Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.

B.A.ECONOMICS

4. Ulagnathan Sankar.(2003),Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

B.A. ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - VI

ELECTIVES –II - LABOUR ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To know the importance of Labour in Agriculture and Industry**
- 2. To analyse Labour welfare measure available industry**

UNIT –I INTRODUCTION

Meaning – Nature and Characteristic features of labour Economics – Scope of Labour Economics – Labour as a production factor – Role of Labour in Economic Development – Salient features of labour – Labour Force – Growth of Labour Force in India.

UNIT – II LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Labour and Industrial development -Agricultural Labour – Industrial Labour – Organized and Unorganized Labour – Migrant Labour – Causes for increasing migrant labours – Labour Efficiency – Causes for Inefficiency of Labour – Remedial measures to increase labour efficiency Labour absorption by industry – Industrial efficiency.

UNIT – III LABOUR MARKET AND WAGE STRUCTURE

Demand for Labour – Short run demand and long run demand -Supply of Labour – Factors affecting the supply of labour - Female work participation - Wage structure and Wage discrimination - Causes for wage discrimination – Criteria for a good wage system.

UNIT – IV COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Unions – Features of Trade Unions in India – Functions of Trade unions – Merits of Trade Unions – Defects of Trade Unions in India – Workers Participation in Management- Industrial Resolution for Industrial discipline – Importance of Industrial Resolution - Reasons for poor disciplines and suggestions Labour Legislations and Social Security.

UNIT – V LABOUR WELFARE MEASURES

Need and Importance of labour welfare – Working conditions – Working Hours – Safety measures and workers health – Job security -Monetary benefits and non –monetary benefits – Computerization and Replacement of Labour. .

Reference Books

1. “ Indian Economy” By V.K.Puri and S.K.Misra, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi
2. “ Labour Economics” By A.K.Sharma, Anmol Publications, New Delhi

B.A.ECONOMICS

3. “Labour Problems and Social Welfare” By R.C.Sexana, K.Nath and Company, Meerut

B.A. ECONOMICS
SEMESTER - VI
SBEC -IV - GROUP PROJECT

Group Project work submitted by the students shall be evaluated by external examiner appointed by the University for Marks of 150, remaining 50 marks is the Internal Marks shall given by internal examiner as per the rules and regulation of the university.

**I B.Com- ALLIED
SEMESTER - I
BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To understand how the Economics theories are modified into business practice so as for firm development**
- 2. It helps to understand project proposal and also how they are framed**

UNIT-I NATURE AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Introduction – Meaning – Definitions – Nature and Scope of Business Economics – Characteristics features of Business Economics - Significance - Objectives of the Business firms – Fundamental Concepts used in Business Economics – Incremental concepts – Principles of time Perspectives, discounting principle – opportunity cost principle

UNIT-II: DEMAND ANALYSIS

Meaning – Definitions – Law of Demand – features of Law of Demand - Factors Determining Demand – Extension and Contraction in demand – Increase and decrease in demand – Exception to Law of Demand - Elasticity of demand – Meaning – Price elasticity of Demand - types and Measurement – Income Elasticity of Demand – types and Measurement – Cross Elasticity of Demand – factors affecting Elasticity of Demand - Demand forecasting – Demand forecasting Methods.

UNIT-III: COST CONCEPTS AND PRICING METHODS

Cost concept- Cost - output relationship - Peak load pricing – cost plus pricing - Going rate Pricing – Target Pricing - Pricing of life cycle product – Pioneer Pricing – Skimming Pricing, Surge Pricing, Penetration Price- Multiproduct Pricing – Transfer Pricing – Product line pricing – Dual Pricing

UNIT-IV: PROFITS

Meaning - Accounting and Economic Profits – Measurement of profit – Profit Policy – profit planning and forecasting – Break Even Analysis – uses of BEP- .

UNIT-V: CAPITAL BUDGETING AND PROJECT PROFITABILITY

Capital budgeting – Need for Capital Budgeting – Forms of capital Budgeting - Demand for supply of capital – Capital Rationing - Cost of Capital – Project profitability - Methods of Appraising a project Profitability

Text Books

1. Sankaran S. Business Economics

Reference Books

1. Ahuja, H.L., Business Economics.
2. Nelli and Parker, The Essence of Business Economics.
3. Ferguson P.R. Rothschild, R. and Ferguson G.J. Business Economics
4. R. Cauvery – Business Economics.

**I B. COM - ALLIED
SEMESTER - II
INDIAN ECONOMY**

OBJECTIVES :

- 1. To acquire sufficient knowledge about Indian Economy.**
- 2. To teach major issues in Indian Economy.**

UNIT I DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Meaning of Developed and under developed countries –Features, Determinants. Obstacle to under developed Countries – Distinction between Developed and under developed countries – Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy – Major Issues of Indian Economic Development

UNIT II NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Natural resources - sources - Natural resources in India – Water Resources of India – Reasons for growth of population in India – Consequences of population growth in India – National population policy 2000 – Physical and Human capital Formation – Capital formation in India – Causes for low capital formation in India – Factors affecting capital formation in India – Human Development Index (HDI)

UNIT III: AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development – Distinction between Agriculture and Industry - Contribution of Agriculture in Indian Economic Development – Share in National Income – Agricultural Productivity – Green revolution – Agricultural Marketing - .Industrialization - Role of Industry in Economic Development –Large Scale Industry – Iron and steel Industry - Sugar Industry – NTC - MSME

UNIT IV POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Meaning of Poverty – Causes of Poverty – inequality of Income – reasons for inequality of Income – Methods of reducing inequality of Income – Measure undertaken by the government to remove poverty – Unemployment – Types –Causes for unemployment – remedial measure to unemployment – unemployment programmes – National Income – Concepts – measures and problems of Measurement of National Income

UNIT: V ROLE OF STATE AND PLANNING COMMISSION IN INDIA

Role of State – Objectives of Modern State – Functions of modern welfare State – Need and Importance of Economic Planning in India – Achievement and failure of five year planning – State

trading corporation of India – Importance of Foreign Trade - Foreign trade policy of 2015-20 -
Balance of Payments - – Make in India Scheme – Brain Drain – IMF – WHO and WTO – NITI
AYOK – Structure and function

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Dutt R. & K.P.M. Sundharam **Indian Economy.**
2. Mishra&Puri **Indian Economy.**
3. Sankaran,S.**Indian Economy.**

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. Agarwal,A.N.,**IndianEconomy.**
2. Garg,V.K.,**IndianEconomicProblems.**
3. Dhingra,**Indian Economy.**

II BBA - ALLIED
SEMESTER - III
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To understand how the Economics theories are modified into business practice so as for firm development**
- 2. It helps to understand project proposal and also how they are framed**

UNIT-I NATURE AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Introduction – Meaning – Definitions – Nature and Scope of Managerial Economics – Characteristics features of Managerial Economics - Significance – Difference between Economics and Managerial economics – Relationship of Managerial economics with other social science – Fundamental Concepts and Principles used in Managerial economics

UNIT-II: DEMAND ANALYSIS

Meaning – Definitions – Law of Demand – features of Law of Demand - Factors Determining Demand – Extension and Contraction in demand – Increase and decrease in demand – Exception to Law of Demand - Elasticity of demand – Meaning – Price elasticity of Demand - types and Measurement – Income Elasticity of Demand – types and Measurement – Cross Elasticity of Demand – factors affecting Elasticity of Demand - Demand forecasting – Demand forecasting Methods.

UNIT-III: COST CONCEPTS AND PRICING METHODS

Cost concept- Cost - output relationship - Peak load pricing – cost plus pricing - Going rate Pricing – Target Pricing - Pricing of life cycle product – Pioneer Pricing – Skimming Pricing, Surge Pricing, Penetration Price- Multiproduct Pricing – Transfer Pricing – Product line pricing – Dual Pricing

UNIT-IV: PROFITS

Meaning - Accounting and Economic Profits – Measurement – Profit Policy – Aims of profit policy - profit planning and forecasting – Break Even Analysis – uses of BEP- .

UNIT-V: CAPITAL BUDGETING AND PROJECT PROFITABILITY

Capital budgeting – Need for Capital Budgeting – Forms of capital Budgeting - Demand for supply of capital – Capital Rationing - Cost of Capital – Project profitability - Methods of Appraising a project Profitability

Text Books

1. Sankaran S. Business Economics

Reference Books

1. Ahuja, H.L., Business Economics.
2. Nelli and Parker, The Essence of Business Economics.
3. Ferguron P.R.Rothschild, R. and Ferguron G.J.Business Economics

4. R.Cauvery – Business Economics.

**II BBA - ALLIED
SEMESTER - IV
MONEY BANKING AND TRADE**

OBJECTIVES

- 1. It helps the students to understand the nature and functions of Money**
- 2. It helps the Students to know about the functions of commercial and Central Banking**

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

Money – Definition – Evolution of Money - Functions – Primary, Secondary and Contingency – Static and Dynamic Functions - Gresham’ s Kinds – Qualities of Good Money – Defects of Money- Significance of Money in Capitalistic Economy - Significance of Money in Socialistic Economy - Significance of Money in Mixed economy – Monetary standards – Barter System - Metallic, Gold and paper standards.

UNIT II UNIT II VALUE OF MONEY

Value of Money and Price Level - Fisher’s transaction approach – Cambridge cash Balance approach – Keynesian theory of Money and Prices – Patinkin’s Real Balance Effect – Milton Friedman’s Restatement of Quantity theory of Money- Principles of Note Issue – Demand for Supply of Money – Factors affecting supply of Money

UNIT III BANKING

Commercial Bank – Definition - Functions of Commercial banks – Credit Creation – Role of commercial Bank in Economic Development – Balance sheet – Assets and Liabilities structure - Central Bank- Meaning - functions – RBI and its Functions - Measures to Credit Control – Role of Central bank in economic Development

UNIT IV INFLATION

Inflation – Meaning – Causes - Types- Effects – Demand Full Inflation – Cost Push Inflation – Effects of Inflation – Inflationary gaps – Deflation – Causes and effects of Deflation – Stagflation – Measures to control Inflation and deflation – Trade Cycle

UNIT V INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Inter regional and International Trade – Features of International Trade - Role and Functions of International Institutions – IMF - IBRD – UNCTAD - WTO and ADB - Role of India in International Trade

Text Books

1Jhinghan, M.L ,**Monetary Economics.**

- 2.Sankaran, S,**Monetary Economics**
- 3.Jhingan ,M.L, **International Economics.**

Reference Books:

- 1.Mithani, D ,**Money, Banking and International Trade.**
- 2.Vaish, M.C ,**Monetary Theory.**
- 3.Seth, M.L ,**Monetary Theory.**
- 4.Cauvery et al ,**Monetary Theory.**
- 5.Jhingan ,M.L, **International Economics**

II BA HISTORY - ALLIED
SEMESTER - III
INDIAN ECONOMY – PROBLEMS AND POLICIES - I

OBJECTIVES :

- 3. To acquire sufficient knowledge about Indian Economy.**
- 4. To teach major issues in Indian Economy.**

UNIT I DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Meaning of Developed and under developed Countries –Features, Determinants, Obstacle to Under Developed Countries – Distinction between Development and Growth – Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy – Major Issues of Indian Economic Development

UNIT II NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Natural resources – Sources - Various Natural resources in India – Water Resources of India – Reasons for growth of population in India – Consequences of growth of population in India – National population policy 2000 – Family Planning Programme – Census of India 2011

UNIT III PHYSICAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION

Meaning – Physical and Human capital Formation – Process of Physical capital formation – process of Human capital formation – Capital formation in India – Causes for low capital formation in India – Factors affecting capital formation in India – sources of saving in India– Causes of low saving in India - Importance of human capital – Human Development Index (HDI) – Meaning and measurement.

UNIT IV POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Meaning of Poverty – Causes of Poverty – Inequality of Income – reasons for inequality of Income – Methods of reducing inequality of Income – Measure undertaken by the government to remove poverty – Unemployment – Types –Causes for unemployment – remedial measure to unemployment – Various unemployment programme – National Income – Concepts – measurement - problems of Measurement of National Income

UNIT V ROLE OF STATE AND PLANNING COMMISSION IN INDIA

Role of State – Objectives of Modern State – Functions of modern welfare State –Need and Importance of Economic Planning - Achievements and failure of five Year Planning in India - NITI AYOK – Structure – Functions - weakness

TEXT BOOKS:

4. Dutt R. & K.P.M. Sundharam,**Indian Economy.**
5. Mishra&Puri,**Indian Economy.**
6. Sankaran, **S, IndianEconomy.**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

4. Agarwal,A.N.,**IndianEconomy.**
5. Garg,V.K.,**IndianEconomicProblems.**
6. DhingraI.C,**IndianEconomy.**

II BA HISTORY - ALLIED

SEMESTER - IV

INDIAN ECONOMY – PROBLEMS AND POLICIES - II

OBJECTIVES :

3. To teach the students about the role of Agriculture, Industry and Transport sector.

4. To Portrait emerging Issues in Indian Economy

UNIT I: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development – Relationship between Agriculture and Industry - Contribution of Agriculture in Indian Economic Development – Share in National Income – Agricultural Productivity – Crop pattern – Green revolution – Agricultural Marketing – warehousing – Agricultural price – Second Green revolution.

UNIT II ROLE OF INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Industrialization - Meaning - Role of Industry in Economic Development – Industrial Policies - Large Scale Industry – Iron and steel Industry - Sugar Industry- NTC – TISCO - SAIL — Medium Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME) - Cottage Industry – Role and Problems of Medium and small scale Industry – Industrial Finance – IDBI – IFCI- SFC – LIC and SIDCO.

UNIT III TRANSPORT

Transport - Meaning – Nature - Role of Transport in Economic Development – Means of Transport – Surface Transport - Rail Transport – Functions – Accident and safety Measures – Road Transport – problems of Road transport – Water Transport – Inland Water Transport - Air transport - Nationalization of Transport in India – Aviation Policy – problems of Indian Transport System

UNIT IV FINANCIAL RELATION BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

Nature and significance of financial Relationship – Finance commission – Importance and functions of financial commission – Center – State conflict on finances – Local Government – Functions and Importance of Local Government – Federal Finance

V STATE TRADING AND FOREIGN TRADING

Meaning – Merits and demerits of State trading – State trading corporation of India – Importance of Foreign Trade - pattern of Import and Export – Foreign trade policy - Balance of Payments – Problems – Make in India Scheme – Brain Drain – IMF –WTO and Indian Economy

TEXTBOOKS:

4. Dutt R. & K.P.M. Sundharam ,**IndianEconomy.**
5. Mishra&Puri,**Indian Economy.**
6. Sankaran,S.**Indian Economy.**

REFERENCEBOOKS:

4. Agarwal,A.N.,**IndianEconomy.**
5. Garg,V.K.,**IndianEconomicProblems.**
6. Dhingra,**Indian Economy.**
