

PERIYARUNIVERSITY
PERIYARPALKALAINAGARSALEM-636011

DEGREEOFBACHELOROFARTS
CHOICEBASEDCREDITSYSTEM

Syllabusfor

B.A.

ECONOMICS(SEMES

TERPATTERN)

**(ForCandidatesadmittedintheCollegesaffiliatedtoPeriyarUniversity
from2021-2022onwards)**

**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. Examinations shall be conducted at the end of every semester for the respective subjects.

Each semester has 90 working days consisting 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

This 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: Coresubject.

It is prescribed in the scheme of examination. Examination shall be conducted in the coresubjects 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 coresubjects, Professional English is also offered by TANSICHE as co-core subjects (III-A) take part in the first and second

semesters and the examination is conducted at the end of the respective semesters having two courses 3 credit each (2X3=6 credits).

There are three skill oriented courses have been introduced under “Naan Muthalvan Scheme” in the second, fourth and sixth semester respectively. The examinations is conducted at the end of the respective semester and each course having 2 credits and totally there are 6 credits (3X2=6 credits).

PARTIV (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.

PARTV (Included in Part III for grading): Elective courses

It is prescribed in the scheme of Examination. It is offered only in 5th and 6th Semesters. Two elective courses with 4 credit are to be offered in each and totally 8 Credits (2x4= 8 Credits). Elective subjects are selected from the list of electives prescribed by the Board of Studies concerned. The examinations shall be conducted at the end of the respective semesters.

PARTVI: Skill Based Subjects Theory papers

All the UG programmes shall offer four courses of skill based elective 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 SBECs have 3 credit each and totally 9 credits (3x3=9 Credits). The examination shall be conducted in the same at the end of the respective semesters.

PARTVI:(A) 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 (1x6=6 Credits)

PARTVII: 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 has 2 credit each (2X2=4

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credits)

PART:IX:InternshipSubject–AddonCourse

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

PartX:ExtensionActivities

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 students' 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 marksheet shall carry the gradation relevant to the marks awarded to the candidates. The programme offered only one credit points (1X1=1Credit)

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)–4Courses	12
2	Language(English) –4Courses	12
3	CoreSubjects –14courses	70
4	Co-CoreSubject ProfessionalEnglishForArtsandSocialScience– 2Courses	6

5	Electives–2courses	8
6	SkillBasedElectiveSubjects=4courses	15
7	AlliedSubjects–4courses	16
8	Non–Major Subjects -2Courses	4
9	ExtensionActivities	1
10	ValueEducation-2Courses	--
11	InternshipTraining	Commended / HighlyCommended
12	AddonCourse	--
13	NaanMuthalvan–SkillOrientedCourses	6
TotalCredits		150

6. CREDITSYSTEM

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 150 credits are prescribed for the Undergraduate Programme (Three years)

7. CHOICEBASEDCREDITSYSTEM

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

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 Rs 500/ 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.
- d. A candidate who has secured **less than 55%** of attendance in any semester shall not be permitted

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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, III-A, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX courses other than modern languages,

the medium of instructions shall be either Tamil or English and the medium of examinations is English/Tamil irrespective of the medium of instructions. Part VI (A) 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 (Both internal and external) Examination**, 30 marks in the external examination and 10 marks in the continuous internal assessment put together in any course of Part I, II, III, III-A, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X shall be declared to have passed the examination in the subject. In part VI(A) a candidate who secures not less than 40 marks out of 75 marks in external and 10 marks out of 25 marks in internal assessments 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, III-A, IV, V, VI, VI-A, 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 the theory and continuous internal assessment marks of UG programme

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
75	40	25	10	50

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 assignments)	5
3	End semester model test (3 hours)	10
4	Attendance	5
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 points per the details given below:

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

CGPA	GRADE
9.5–10.0	O+
9.0and abovebutbelow9.5	O
8.5and abovebutbelow9.0	D++
8.0and abovebutbelow8.5	D+
7.5and abovebutbelow8.0	D
7.0and abovebutbelow7.5	A++
6.5and abovebutbelow7.0	A+
6.0and abovebutbelow6.5	A
5.5and abovebutbelow6.0	B+
5.0and abovebutbelow5.5	B
4.5and abovebutbelow5.0	C+
4.0and abovebutbelow4.5	C
0.0and abovebutbelow4.0	U

15. ClassificationofSuccessfulcandidates

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

CGPA	GRADE	CLASSIFICATIONOFFINALRESULT
9.5–10.0	O+	FirstClass– Exemplary*
9.0and abovebutbelow9.5	O	
8.5and abovebutbelow9.0	D++	First ClasswithDistinction*
8.0and abovebutbelow8.5	D+	
7.5and abovebutbelow8.0	D	
7.0and abovebutbelow7.5	A++	FirstClass
6.5and abovebutbelow7.0	A+	
6.0and abovebutbelow6.5	A	
5.5and abovebutbelow6.0	B+	SecondClass
5.0and abovebutbelow5.5	B	
4.5and abovebutbelow5.0	C+	ThirdClass
4.0and abovebutbelow4.5	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 she / 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 CBCS 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 CBCS pattern syllabus for the candidates admitted from the academic year 2021- 22 wherever applicable otherwise provided in syllabus itself.

SECTION A	1 mark Objectivity 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	2X5 =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. up to 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.

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COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION							
Part	Course Code	Name of the Subject	Instructions per week	University Theory Examinations	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
III-A	21UPEA01	Professional English for Arts and social science-I	4	75	25	100	3
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	4	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
III-A	21UPEA02	Professional English for Arts and Social science-II	4	75	25	100	3
IV	21UECA02	Allied-II- Banking Law and practice	4	75	25	100	4
VII	21UES01	Value Education II-Environmental Studies	2	75	25	100	--
II	NaanMuthalvan	Effective English-Language Proficiency for Employability	2	75	25	100	2
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	5	75	25	100	5
VI	21UECS01	SBECI-Entrepreneurial Development	5	75	25	100	3
IV	21USTA10	Allied III-Statistical Methods for Economics	4	75	25	100	4
VIII	21UECN01	NMECI-Tourism and Economic Development	2	75	25	100	2
IV	NMSDC	Digital skills for Employability –Microsoft Office Essentials	2	75	25	100	2
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	3	75	25	100	3
IX	21UEVE01	Add on Course-Business Environment for emerging Entrepreneurs	2	75	25	100	--

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IX-A	Internship Training	15 Days Internship Training Programme	--	--	--	Commended /Highly Commended	
IV	21USTA11	Allied-IV-Applied Statistics for Economics	4	75	25	100	4
VIII	21UECN02	NMECII-Foreign Trade Management	2	75	25	100	2
IV	NaanMuthalvan	Employability Skills-Microsoft	2	75	25	100	2
SEMESTER – V							
III	21UEC07	CoreVII-Macro Economics–I	5	75	25	100	5
III	21UEC08	CoreVIII-Public Economics –I	5	75	25	100	5
III	21UEC09	CoreIX-History of Economic Thought	5	75	25	100	5
III	21UEC10	CoreX-Introduction to Econometrics	5	75	25	100	5
V	21UECE01	ElectiveI-Health Economics	4	75	25	100	4
VI	21UECS03	SBECIII-Economics for Logistics	4	75	25	100	3
IV	SBEC-Naan Muthalvan	Management and Market Strategies for Employability-Sales and Marketing	2	75	25	100	2
SEMESTER–VI							
III	21UEC11	CoreXI-Macro Economics– II	6	75	25	100	5
III	21UEC12	CoreXII-Public Economics–II	6	75	25	100	5
III	21UEC13	CoreXIII-Agricultural Economics	6	75	25	100	5
III	21UEC14	CoreXIV-Environmental Economics	6	75	25	100	5
V	21UECE02	ElectiveII-Labour Economics	4	75	25	100	4
VI-A	21UECS04	SBECIV-Group Project	--	75	25	100	6
X	21UEX01	Extension Activities	--	--	--	100	1
IV	NaanMuthalvan	Logistics & Business operations Essentials for Employability-Business Process Management.	2	75	25	100	2
Total			180	3150	1050	4200	154

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ECONOMICS
MESTER-I
COREI-MICROECONOMICS-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. R**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Agarwal.H.S,**AdvanceEconomicTheory.**
2. Chopra,**MicroEconomics.**
3. AhujaH.L,**MicroEconomics.**
4. Jhingan,M.L,**MicroEconomics.**
5. SundharamK.P.MandSundharamE.N, **MicroEconomics.**

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EMESTER-I

OBJECTIVES: COREII-INDIANECONOMY-I

- 1. ToacquiresufficientknowledgeaboutIndianEconomy.**
- 2. ToteachmajorissuesinIndianEconomy.**

UNITIDEVELOPINGANDDEVELOPEDCOUNTRIES

Meaning of Developed and under developed Countries –Features of under Development Countries - Determinants of under Developed Countries - Obstacle to Under Developed Countries – Distinctionbetween Development and Growth – Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy – Major Issues of IndianEconomicDevelopment–StagesofeconomicDevelopment

UNITIINATURALANDHUMANRESOURCES

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 – Nationalpopulationpolicy2000– FamilyPlanningProgramme– CensusofIndia2011

UNITIIPHYSICALANDHUMANCAPITALFORMATION

Meaning – Physical and Human capital Formation– Process of Physical capital formation– processof Human capital formation – Capital formation in India – Causes for low capital formation in India – FactorsaffectingcapitalformationinIndia–sourcesofsavinginIndia–CausesofflowsavinginIndia -Importance ofhumancapital–HumanDevelopmentIndex(HDI)–Meaningandmeasurement.

UNITIVPOVERTY,INEQUALITYANDUNEMPLOYMENT

Meaning of Poverty – Causes of Poverty – Inequality of Income – reasons for inequality of Income – MethodsofreducinginequalityofIncome –Measureundertakenbythegovernmentto removepoverty – Unemployment – Types –Causes for unemployment – remedial measure to unemployment – Variousunemployment programme – National Income – Concepts – measurement- problems of MeasurementofNationalIncome

.UNITVROLEOFSTATEANDPLANNINGCOMMISIONININDIA

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

TEXTBOOKS:

1. DuttR.&K.P.M.Sundharam,**IndianEconomy.**
2. Mishra&Puri,**IndianEconomy.**
3. Sankaran,**S,IndianEconomy.**

REFERENCEBOOKS:

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

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SEMESTER-II
CORE III-MICROECONOMICS -II

OBJECTIVES:

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

UNIT I 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 II 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.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Cauvery.R.,et.al,**MicroEconomicTheory.**

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2 Sankaran,S,**Micro**

Economics.REFERENCEBOOK

S:

1. Agarwal.H.S,**AdvanceEconomicTheory.**
2. Chopra,**MicroEconomics.**
3. AhujaH.L,**MicroEconomics.**
4. Jhingan,M.L,**MicroEconomics.**
5. SundharamK.P.MandSundharamE.N,**MicroEconomics**

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SEMESTER-II

COURSE-INDIAN ECONOMY-II

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To teach the students about the role of Agriculture, Industry and Transport sector.**
- 2. To portray 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 RELATIONSHIP 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

UNIT 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

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TEXTBOOKS:

1. DuttR.&K.P.M.Sundharam,**IndianEconomy.**
2. Mishra&Puri,**IndianEconomy.**
3. Sankaran,S.**IndianEconomy.**

REFERENCEBOOKS:

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

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SEMESTER-III

COREV–MONETARYECONOMICS

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 – NBFIs 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

TextBooks

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

ReferenceBooks:

1. Mithani, D, **Money, Banking and International Trade.**
2. Vaish, M.C, **Monetary Theory.**
3. Seth, M.L, **Monetary Theory.**
4. Cauveryetal, **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 help to understand various aspects of entrepreneurship, critically and analytically use the key concepts and ideas as a practicing entrepreneur.**

UNIT-I 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, Barrier 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- NIES BUD- 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

Textbooks

1.JayashreeSuresh:Entrepreneurialdevelopment2.Dr.

S.S.Khanka:Entrepreneurship

3.Saravanavel:Entrepreneurialdevelopment4.

Desai, Vasant:Entrepreneurial

DevelopmentReference books

1.Dr.C.B.Gupta&Dr.N.P.Srinivasan:Entrepreneurialdevelopment2

.HisrichPeters:Entrepreneurship

B.A.
ECONOMICS
SEMESTER-III
ALLIED III – STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

Learning Objectives:

- To introduce statistical concepts and develop analytical skills through economic barometers.

Course Outcomes:

The students will be able to:

- Understand the scope and functions of statistics.
- Emphasize the necessity of data collection.
- Understand the various types of diagrams and graphs.
- Compute mathematical averages, positional averages and dispersion.

UNIT – I Collection, Classification and Tabulation of Data

Nature and scope of statistics – Limitations – Types of data – Primary data and secondary data – Methods of collection of data – Classification and tabulation of data.

UNIT – II Diagrammatic Representation of Data

Formation of frequency distribution – Diagrammatic representation – Simple bar diagram – Multiple bar diagram – Subdivided bar diagram – Percentage bar diagram – Pie diagram.

UNIT – III Graphical Representation of Data

Graphical representation – Histogram – Frequency polygon – Frequency curve – Ogive curve and Lorenz curve.

UNIT – IV Measures of Central Tendency

Definitions – Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric mean, Harmonic mean, weighted arithmetic mean and their uses in Economics – Simple Problems.

UNIT – V Measures of Dispersion

Definitions – Absolute and Relative Measures of Dispersion – Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation and their coefficients – Standard deviation and coefficient of variation.

B.A.ECONOMICS

BooksforReference:

1. Gupta.S.P.(2001),Statisticalmethods,SultanChand &Sons,NewDelhi.
2. Kapoor.V.K,FundamentalsofStatisticsforBusinessandEconomics,SultanChand&Sons,NewDelhi
3. Pillai.R.S.N.And Bagavathi.V.(2005),Statistics, S.Chand&CompanyLtd.,NewDelhi.
4. Sancheti.D.C.andKapoor.V.K,Statistics–
Theory,Methods&Applications,SultanChand&Sons,NewDelhi.
5. AroraP.N,ComprehensiveStatisticalMethods,SultanChand&Sons,NewDelhi.
6. AgarwalB.L,BasicStatistics,WileyEasternLtd.,Publishers,NewDelhi.
7. VittalP.R,BusinessStatistics,MarghamPublications,Chennai.
8. SharmaJ.K,BusinessStatistics,5thEdition,VikasPublishingHouse,NewDelhi.
9. P.A.Navanithan(2007),BusinessStatistics,JaiPublishers,Trichy.
10. Dhingra I.C&DesRaj, StatisticsforEconomics,SultanChand&Sons,NewDelhi..

WebLinks:

- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/statistics/>
- <http://pages.intnet.mu/cueboy/education/notes/statistics/presentationofdata.pdf>
- https://www3.nd.edu/~dgalvin1/10120/10120_S17/Topic15_8p2_Galvin_2017_short.pdf
- https://www3.nd.edu/~dgalvin1/10120/10120_S16/Topic16_8p3_Galvin.pdf
- <https://www.toppr.com/guides/economics/statistics-for-economics/statistics-in-economics/>

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**B.A.
ECONOMICSSSE
MESTER-III
NMECI–TOURISMANDECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Objectives

To give awareness to the students about Tourism

To learn 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. Tourism Management

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER-IV

COREVI-INTERNATIONALECONOMICS

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

TEXTBOOKS:

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

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Jhingan, M.L., **International Economics.**
2. Mithani D.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.ECONOMICSSE

MESTER-IV

Addoncourse

IXBUSINESSENVIRONMENTFOREMERGINGENTREPRENEURS

OBJECTIVES

1. **To know the legal framework to starting up of Business**
2. **It help 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-Variousschemes 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 – APPLIED STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Learning Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand the elementary concepts in statistical analysis.

Course Outcomes:

The students will be able to:

- Understand the correlation coefficient from different methods of measurements.
- Understand the concept of time series and estimate the trend values using various methods.
- Understand the concept, purpose and its types of index numbers.
- Understand the concept of sampling, sampling errors and types of sampling.

UNIT – I Correlation

Definition of Correlation – Types of Correlation – Measures of Correlation – Scatter diagram – Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient – Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and their interpretation.

UNIT – II Regression

Meaning of Regression – Fitting of Regression lines – Regression Equations – Uses in Economics.

UNIT – III Time Series

Time series analysis – Definition – Uses – Components of Time series – Measures of Trend – Graphic method – Semi-average method – Moving average method – Least square method – Measure of Seasonal variation – Simple average method.

UNIT – IV Index Number

Definition – Uses of Index Number – Types of Index Number – Methods of construction – Simple index number – Weighted index number – Time Reversal and Factor Reversal Test – Cost of living index number.

UNIT – V Sampling Methods

Basic sampling methods – Probability sampling – Simple Random Sampling – Systematic Sampling – Stratified Random Sampling – Non-Probability sampling – Quota Sampling – Purposive Sampling – Errors – Difference between probability and non-probability sampling.

BooksforReference:

1. Gupta.S.P.(2001),Statisticalmethods,SultanChand&Sons,NewDelhi.
2. Kapoor.V.K,FundamentalsofStatisticsforBusinessandEconomics,SultanChand&Sons,NewDelhi
3. Pillai.R. S.N.AndBagavathi.V.(2005),Statistics,S.Chand&CompanyLtd.,NewDelhi.
4. Sancheti. D. C. and Kapoor. V. K, Statistics – Theory, Methods & Applications, Sultan Chand & Sons,NewDelhi.
5. AroraP.N,ComprehensiveStatisticalMethods,SultanChand &Sons,NewDelhi.
6. AgarwalB.L,BasicStatistics,WileyEasternLtd.,Publishers,NewDelhi.
7. VittalP.R,BusinessStatistics,MarghamPublications,Chennai.
8. Gupta.S.C.Kapoor.V.K.(2007),FundamentalsofAppliedStatistics,SultanChand&Sons.
9. SharmaJ.K,BusinessStatistics,5thEdition,VikasPublishingHouse,NewDelhi.
10. P.A.Navanithan(2007), BusinessStatistics,JaiPublishers,Trichy.

WebLinks:

- <https://www.surveysystem.com/correlation.htm>
- <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/regression.asp>
- https://www.academia.edu/2191454/Chapter5_Index_number
- <https://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/pmc/section4/pmc4.htm>

Note:Thequestionpaper20%theoryand80%problemstobeconsidered.

B.A.ECONOMICSSE
MESTER-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 facilitates 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)

B.A.ECONOMICS

Textbooks

1. ExportImportManagement-JustinPaulandRajivExportManagement-KathiresanandRadha
2. Exportmanagement–P.K.Khurana
3. ExportManagement–T.A.S.Balagobal

Referencebooks

1. InternationalTradepolicy,practices,proceduresandDocumentationDr.C.Jeevanandam..
2. InternationalbusinessbyFrancisCherunilam.
3. PublicationfromElectronicsandcomputersoftwareexportpromotioncouncil
4. HowtoExportand HowtoImport–Nabhipublications
5. AGuideonExportPolicy,ProcedureandDocumentation–M.I.Mahajan–Snowwhitepublications
6. InternationalTrade-M.L.Varma

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER-V

COREVII–MACRO ECONOMICS –I

OBJECTIVES

1. To makethestudentstounderstandtheMacroEconomicaspects.
2. ToenlightenthestudentstounderstandclassicalandKeynesianEconomics.UNI

UNIT I NATURE ANDSCOPEOFMACROECONOMICS

Meaning – Nature andScope of Macro Economics- Similarities and dissimilarities between Microand Macro Economics - Characteristic features of Macro Economics -Importance - Limitation –Macro Statics- Macro Dynamics – Comparative Macro Statics and Macro Dynamics- CircularflowofIncomeintwo,threeandfoursectorEconomy.

UNITII THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT

Classical Theory of employment with saving and without savings– Say's Law of Market – Wageprice flexibility - Pigou's Wage Cut Theory - Keynes' criticism on classical theory- KeynesianModel – Keynesian theory of Employment –Aggregate Demand-Aggregate Supply – EffectiveDemand -ImportanceofEffectiveDemand-KeynesianCross.

UNITIII CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Consumption function – Meaning and importance of Consumption function - Average Propensityto Consume (APC) and Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) – Determinants of propensity toconsume–Subjectivefactorsandobjectivefactors-- KeynesianPsychologicalLawofConsumptionFunction– AbsoluteIncomeHypothesis,DuesenberryHypothesis,PermanentIncomeHypothesis andLifeCycleHypothesis.

UNITIV INVESTMENT FUNCTION

Investment – Meaning – Various types of Investment - Induced and Autonomous investment – Determinants of Investment –Marginal efficiency of investment – Marginal efficiency of capital - MECandRateofinterest–FactorsotherthantheInterestrataffectingInducementtoInvest.

UNIT–V NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING

NationalIncome – Concepts–MethodsofmeasuringnationalIncome–Difficulties– ImportanceofNationalIncomeAnalysis –NationalIncomeAccounting.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Jinghan.M.L,**MacroEconomics**.

B.A.ECONOMICS

1 Sankaran.S,MacroEconomics.

REFERENCEBOOKS

- 1. EdwardShapiro,MacroEconomics.**
- 2. RanaandVarma,MacroEconomics.**
- 3. Cauvery&others,MacroEconomics.**
- 4. Vaish,M.C,MacroEconomictheory.**

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER-V

COREVIII–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 I: 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.

B.A.ECONOMICS

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. J.HindriksandG.Myles(2006):IntermediatePublicEconomics,MITPress
2. R.A.MusgraveandP.B.Musgrave(1989):PublicFinance in TheoryandPractices.McGrawHill.
3. B.P.Herber(1975):ModernPublicFinance
4. B.Mishra(1978):PublicFinance,MacmillanIndialimited.
5. SundharamK.P.M,FiscalEconomics.
6. Tyagi,B.P,PublicFinance
7. Sankaran.S,FiscalEconomics
8. Cauveryet.al.,Public Finance.
9. MusgraveandMusgrave,PublicfinanceTheoryandPractical.
10. JohnKennedy,(2012),PublicFinance,PHILearningPvtLtd,NewDelhi.

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER-V

COREIX–HISTORYOFECONOMIC THOUGHT

**Objectiveofthes
tudy**

- 1. ToToKnowtheeveremergingideasofEconomisttillnow**
- 2. Toteachthestudentshistoricaldevelopmentofeconomictheories**

UNIT–IMERCANTILISMANDPHYSIOCRACY

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 oftheState–TaxationandInterest–CriticismofPhysiocrats Thought

UNIT–IICLASSICALTHOUGHT

Adamsmith – Division of Labour, Money, Capital, Value and Price – Doctrine of Invisible Hand andLaissez- Faire – David Ricardo –Ricardian Theory of Rent, Wages, Profit , Interest and criticism – Doctrineof Comparative Cost and Stationary State – J. B Say - Law of Market – J.S.Mill - Senior and Bastiat –SuperiorityofClassicalThoughtsovertheMercantilismandPhysiocracy.

UNIT–IIISOCIALISTICTHOUGHT

Scientific Socialism - Karl Marx –Dialectical Materialism -Labour Theory of Value – Theory of SurplusValue – The Law of Concentration of Capital – Criticism of Marx’s thought – State Socialism – RodbertusandLassalle–SocialOrganism–ExploitationofLabour–TheoryofCommercialCrisis– StateIntervention–FabianSocialismFeatures,FormsandCharacteristicsofSocialism.

UNIT–IVNEO-CLASSICAL,KEYNESIANANDMODERNECONOMICTHOUGHT

Alfred Marshall – Theory of Utility- Theory of Consumer Surplus – Theory of Demand – RepresentativeFirm – A.C.Pigou’s - Wage Cut Theory – – New Welfare Economics –Concept of Social Welfare – Paretoand 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,LionelRobbins andJoanRobinson.

UNIT–VECONOMICTHOUGHTSININDIA

Economic Thoughts of DadabhaiNaoroji – Drain Theory – National Income of India –M.G. Ranade – R.C.Dutt –Gopala Krishna Gokhale – Gandhian Economic Thought – The Trusteeship Doctrine – VillageIndustrialization – Khadi and Sarvodaya – Economic ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru – P.C.Mahalanobis –Emerging EconomicThoughtsinmodernIndia.

B.A.ECONOMICS

ReferenceBooks

1. "AHistoryofEconomicThought"ByS.Sankaran,MarghamPublication,Chennai.
2. "AHistoryofEconomicThought"ByV.Loganathan
3. "HistoryofEconomicThought"ByGirijaandManimegalai

B.A.ECONOMICS**SEMESTER-V****COREX-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, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.

B.A.ECONOMICSSE
MESTER-V
ELECTIVE-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-ISUPPLYANDDEMANDOFHEALTHCARE

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. Pancharukhi 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 Macroeconomics and Health.

6. Zweifel.P(1997)HealthEconomics.

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 Economic 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 LRM – Automatic Identification Technologies – Reserve Logistics – Scope, design and as a competitive tool – Global Logistics

Reference:

1. 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.
2. Vinod V. Sople (2009) Logistic Management (2nd Edn.) Pearson Limited.
3. David J. Bloomberg, Stephen LeMay &: Logistics, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt Joe B. Hanna Ltd., New Delhi, 2003.
4. Donald J. Bowersox & David J. Closs: Logistical Management, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd, New Delhi, 2004.
5. Satish C. Ailawadi & Rakesh Singh: Logistics Management, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.

6. Donald Waters: Logistics. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2004.
7. Krishnaveni Muthiah: Logistics Management & World Seaborne Trade, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1999.

B.A.
ECONOMICS
SEMESTER-VI
CORE-XI-MACROECONOMICS-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 TRADE CYCLE

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 MACROECONOMIC 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. Jingan.M.L,**MacroEconomics**.
2. Sankaran,S,**MacroEconomics**.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Edward Shapiro,**MacroEconomics**.

2. RanaandVarma,**MacroEconomics**.
3. Cauvery&et.al,**MacroEconomics**.
4. Vaish,M.C,**MacroEconomictheory**.
5. Brooman,**MacroEconomics**.

B.A.ECONOMICS
SEMESTER-VI
COREXII–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–Zilla Parishad–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. Musgrave (1989): Public Finance in Theory and Practices.

CORE–XIII-AGRICULTURALECONOMICS

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-Subdivision 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

B.A.ECONOMICS

ReferenceBooks

1. "AgriculturalProblemsofIndia"ByMemoriaC.BandBadriBishalTripathi,KitabMagalAgencies,Patna.
2. "IndianEconomy"BySankaran.S,MarghamPublicationsChennai.
3. "AgriculturalMarketingInIndia"byS.S.AcharyaandN.L.Agarwal
4. "AgriculturalProduction,MarketingandPricePolicy"ByS.S.Acharya,MittalPublications,NewDelhi

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER-VI

CORE–XIV–ENVIRONMENTALECONOMICS

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. UlagathanSankar.(2003),EnvironmentalEconomics,OxfordUniversityPress,NewDelhi.

B.A.ECONOMICS

SEMESTER-VI

ELECTIVE-II-LABOUR ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

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

4. "Labour Problems and Social Welfare" By R.C. Sexana, K. Nath and Company, Meerut

B.A.
ECONOMICSSE
MESTER-VI
SBEC-IV-GROUPPROJECT

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.

(All Branches of Commerce) I

B.Com-

ALLIED SEMESTER-

I

BUSINESS ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand how the Economic theories are modified into business practices so as for firm development
2. It help 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

TextBooks

1. SankaranS.BusinessEconomics

B.A.ECONOMICS

ReferenceBooks

1. Ahuja,H.L.,BusinessEconomics.
2. NelliandParker,TheEssenceofBusinessEconomics.
3. FerguronP.R.Rothschild,R.andFerguronG.J.BusinessEconomics
4. R.Cauvery–BusinessEconomics.

(All Branches of Commerce)

IB.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 underdeveloped countries –

Features, Determinants, Obstacle to underdeveloped Countries – Distinction between Developed and under developed countries – Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy –

Major Issues of Indian Economic Development

UNIT II NATURAL LAND 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

B.A.ECONOMICS

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 –
NITIAYOK–Structureandfunction

TEXTBOOKS:

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

REFERENCEBOOKS:

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

(All Branches of BBA)

IIBBA-

ALLIED SEMES

OBJECTIVES

TER-III

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

1. To understand how the Economic theories are modified into business practices 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

B.A.ECONOMICS

1. Ahuja,H.L.,BusinessEconomics.
2. NelliandParker,TheEssenceofBusinessEconomics.
3. FerguronP.R.Rothschild,R.andFerguronG.J.BusinessEconomics

4. R.Cauvery–BusinessEconomics.

(All Branches of BBA)

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

OBJECTIVES

- 1. It helps the student to understand the nature and functions of Money**
- 2. It helps the student 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 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

Interregional 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

1) Jhinghan, 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. Cauveryetal, **Monetary Theory.**
5. Jhingan, M.L, **International Economics**

B.A.ECONOMICS

(For B.A.History, B.A.Political Science and B.A.Public Administration)

IIBAHISTORY- ALLIEDSEMESTER-III INDIANECONOMY–PROBLEMSANDPOLICIES-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 flow 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

TEXTBOOKS:

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

REFERENCE BOOKS:

4. Agarwal, A.N., **Indian Economy.**
5. Garg, V.K., **Indian Economic Problems.**
6. Dhingra I.C, **Indian Economy.**

(For B.A. History, B.A. Political Science and B.A. Public Administration)

**IIBA 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 portray 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

UNIT 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. DuttR.&K.P.M.Sundharam,**IndianEconomy.**
5. Mishra&Puri,**IndianEconomy.**
6. Sankaran,S.**IndianEconomy.**

REFERENCEBOOKS:

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