

Bachelor of Arts in Economics (Major/Honours)

(Four Year Undergraduate (FYUG) Programme to be offered from 2023-24 academic sessions onwards as per NEP 2020)

Structure of the Four Year UG Programme with Economics as Major

Semester	Type of Course	Name of the Course	Credit
I	Major – 1	Introduction to Economic Theory - I	4
	Minor – 1	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	IDC – 1	<i>Choice of one course from the set of IDCs</i>	3
	AEC – 1	General English	3
	VAC – 1	Environmental Studies	3
	SEC – 1	<i>Choice of one course from the set of SECs</i>	3
Total			20
II	Major – 2	Introduction to Economic Theory - II	4
	Minor – 2	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	IDC – 2	<i>Choice of one course from the set of IDCs</i>	3
	AEC – 2	Modern Indian Language (MIL)	3
	VAC – 2	Introduction to Yoga	3
	SEC – 2	<i>Choice of one course from the set of SECs</i>	3
Total			20
Exit 1		UG Certificate	40
III	Major – 3	Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis - I	4
	Major – 4	Regional Economy of North East India	4
	Minor – 3	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	IDC – 3	<i>Choice of one course from the set of IDCs</i>	3
	AEC – 4	Life Skills	4
	SEC – 4	Cyber Security	4
Total			23
IV	Major – 5	Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis - II	4
	Major – 6	Indian Economy	4
	Major – 7	History of Economic Thought	4
	Minor – 4	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	AEC – 4	<i>Any one from the following: Studies of Assamese Culture; or Spoken English</i>	4
Total			20
Exit 2		UG Diploma	83
V	Major – 8	Public Finance	4
	Major – 9	Money, Banking and Financial System	4
	Major – 10	Agricultural Economics	4
	Major – 11	Demography	4
	Minor – 5	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4

	Total		20
VI	Major – 12	Development Economics	4
	Major – 13	Rural Development and Finance in India	4
	Major – 14	Economic Systems and Planning	4
	Major – 15	Environmental Economics	4
	Minor – 6	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	Total		20
	Exit 3	UG Degree (General)	123
VII	Major – 16	Advanced Microeconomics	4
	Major – 17	Advanced Macroeconomics	4
	Major – 18	Economics of Social Sector	4
	Minor – 7	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	SEC – 4	Research Methodology	4
	Field Work	Seminar/Presentation/Internship etc.	4
	Total		24
VIII	Major – 19	International Economics	4
	Major – 20	Political Economy	4
	Minor - 8	<i>Choice of one course from the set of minor courses</i>	4
	Field Work	Project/Dissertation	12
	Total		24
	Exit 4	UG Degree (Honours/Research)	171

**Structure of the Four Year UG Programme with Economics as
Minor (with provision for double major)**

Semester	Type of Course	Name of the Course	Credit
I	Major – 1		4
	Minor – 1	Introduction to Economic Theory - I	4
	IDC – 1		3
	AEC – 1	General English	3
	VAC – 1	Environmental Studies	3
	SEC – 1		3
Total			20
II	Major – 2		4
	Minor – 2	Introduction to Economic Theory - II	4
	IDC – 2		3
	AEC – 2	Modern Indian Language (MIL)	3
	VAC – 2	Introduction to Yoga	3
	SEC – 2		3
Total			20
Exit 1		UG Certificate	40
III	Major – 3		4
	Major – 4		4
	Minor – 3	<i>Any one from the following (both in case of double major)</i> Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis I/ Regional Economy of North East India	4
	IDC – 3		3
	AEC – 4	Life Skills for All	4
	SEC – 4	Cyber Security	4
Total			23
IV	Major – 5		4
	Major – 6		4
	Major – 7		4
	Minor – 4	<i>Any one from the following (any two in case of double major)</i> Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis II/Indian Economy/History of Economic Thought	4
	AEC – 4	<i>Any one from the following:</i> Studies of Assamese Culture; or Spoken English	4
	Total		
Exit 2		UG Diploma	83
V	Major – 8		4
	Major – 9		4
	Major – 10		4
	Major – 11		4
	Minor – 5	<i>Any one from the following (any three in case of double major)</i> Public Finance/	4

		Money, Banking and Financial System/ Agricultural Economics/ Demography	
	Total		20
VI	Major – 12		4
	Major – 13		4
	Major – 14		4
	Major – 15		4
	Minor – 6	<i>Any one from the following (any three in case of double major)</i> Development Economics/ Rural Development and Finance in India/ Economic Systems and Planning/ Environmental Economics	4
	Total		20
	Exit 3	UG Degree (General)	123
VII	Major – 16		4
	Major – 17		4
	Major – 18		4
	Minor – 7	<i>Any one from the following (any two in case of double major)</i> Advanced Microeconomics/ Advanced Macroeconomics/ Economics of Social Sector	4
	SEC – 4	Research Methodology	4
	Field Work	Seminar/Presentation/Internship etc.	4
		Total	
VIII	Major – 19		4
	Major – 20		4
	Minor - 8	<i>Any one from the following (both in case of double major)</i> International Economics/ Political Economy	4
	Field Work	Project/Dissertation	12
	Total		24
	Exit 4	UG Degree (Honours/Research)	171

Four Year Undergraduate Programme in Economics (Detailed Syllabi)

SEMESTER – I

DSC 1/DSM 1: Introduction to Economic Theory - I

Course Objectives:

- The course aims at introducing the learners about the nature and scope of economics,
- The course intends to provide the learners the basic knowledge economic ideas and principles.
- The course aims at providing an elementary understanding of economic behaviours of various economic agents.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will make the learners aware how economy functions and how economic behaviours of individual economic agents can be understood.
- This course will enable the learners to acquire the fundamental principles of economic decision making.
- The course will allow the learners to apply the knowledge gained in real world situation which they encounter in their day to day lives. It will also encourage the learners for further studies.
- The course will encourage the learners to further study the subject of economics.

UNIT 1: AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

Nature and Scope of Economics; Choice as an Economic Problem; Stock and Flow Variables; Micro Economics and Macro Economics Approaches: Scope and Subject Matter

UNIT 2: THE MARKET MECHANISM

Demand-Supply Framework, Concept of Equilibrium and Market Equilibrium; Static Analysis, Comparative Static Analysis and Dynamic Analysis

UNIT 3: INTRODUCTION TO DEMAND

The idea of Demand; The Demand Curve: Movement along a demand curve and Shift in the Demand Curve; Elasticity of Demand - Price, Income and Cross

UNIT 4: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR: CARDINAL APPROACH

Utility - Cardinal and Ordinal Approaches; Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility; Law of Equi-Marginal Utility; Consumer's Surplus

UNIT 5: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR: ORDINAL APPROACH

Indifference Curve; Consumer's Equilibrium; Price, Income & Substitution Effects; Giffen's Goods

UNIT 6: CONCEPTS OF REVENUE

Concepts of Total Revenue; Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue; Relationship between AR and MR Curves; Relationship between TR, AR, MR and Price Elasticity

UNIT 7: THEORY OF PRODUCTION

Production Decisions; Production Function; Iso-Quant; Factor Substitution; Law of Variable Proportions; Returns to Scale; Equilibrium of The Firm with respect to Choice of Factor Combination; Expansion Path.

UNIT 8: COST OF PRODUCTION AND COST CURVES

Different Concepts of Costs and their Interrelation; Cost Curves and their Inter-Relationship; Short-run and Long-run Cost Curves

UNIT 9: EQUILIBRIUM OF FIRM

Conditions of Firm's Equilibrium; Break-Even Point; Equilibrium of Industry; Incorporating Normal Profit into Average Cost Prices

UNIT 10: MARKET STRUCTURE - PERFECT COMPETITION

Types of Market - Perfect and Imperfect Markets; Equilibrium of a Firm and Industry under Perfect Competition in the Short-run and in the Long-run

UNIT 11: MARKET STRUCTURE -MONOPOLY

Meaning and Characteristics; Equilibrium under Monopoly; Comparison of Equilibrium under Monopoly and Perfect Competition

UNIT 12: MARKET STRUCTURE - MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION

Monopolistic Competition: Meaning and Characteristics; Product Differentiation and Selling Cost (Concepts Only); Concepts of Oligopoly and Duopoly

UNIT 13: EQUILIBRIUM UNDER MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION

Equilibrium under Monopolistic Competition: Short-run and Long-run; Product and Group Equilibrium; Excess Capacity

UNIT 14: BASIC CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL INCOME

Concepts: Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product at factor cost and market price, National Income at constant and market price, Per Capita Income, Personal Income, Disposable Income; Importance of National Income,

UNIT 15: NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING AND CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME

Methods of National Income Measurement, Difficulties in Measurement of National Income, circular Flow of National Income in a two sector model.

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Ahuja, H L (2006); Modern Economics; S. Chand; 12th Ed. S. Chand & Co.
- 3) Dewett, K.K (2005) Modern Economic Theory, S.Chand& Sons, 22nd Ed.
- 4) Jhingan, M. L; Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications
- 6) Koutsoyiannis, A. (1994); Modern Microeconomics, 2nd Ed., Macmillan
- 7) Rana &Verma (2008); Macroeconomic Analysis, 8th Ed, Vishal Publishing Co.
- 8) Stonier & Hague (2000); A Text Book of Economics, Macmillan

[Note: DSC: Discipline Specific Core (Major); DSM: Discipline Specific Minor]

SEMESTER – II

DSC 2/DSM 2: Introduction to Economic Theory - II

Course Objectives

- The course intends to provide the basic knowledge and understanding of how an economy functions in aggregate terms
- The course aims at imparting fundamental macroeconomic principles and theories.

Course Outcomes

- This course will enable the learner to acquire theoretical knowledge about different macroeconomic theories.
- It will encourage the learner to relate the theoretical knowledge to empirical macro issues like national income, employment, inflation etc.

UNIT 1: THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION

Personal and Functional Distribution; Marginal Physical Productivity, Marginal Revenue Product and Value of Marginal Product; Concept of Marginal and Average Factor Cost

UNIT 2: WAGES

Meaning, Nominal Wages vs. Real Wages; Marginal Productivity Theory of Determination of Factor Prices; Wages and Collective Bargaining

UNIT 3: RENT

Rent; Ricardian Theory of Rent; Criticism of Ricardian Theory; Marshallian Producer's Surplus; Quasi Rent; Relation between Rent and Price.

UNIT 4: PROFIT

Profits: Nature –Uncertainty Theory of Profit; Innovation as a Source of Profit

UNIT 5: OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT: CLASSICAL THEORY

Basic Assumptions, Classical Theory of Income, Output and Employment; Keynes' criticism of the classical theory

UNIT 6: THE KEYNESIAN THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT

Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply; The Principle of Effective Demand; Determination of Equilibrium Level of Income: Aggregate Expenditure Output Identity, Planned Saving- Planned Investment Equality: Criticisms

UNIT 7: DETERMINATION OF INTEREST RATE: KEYNESIAN APPROACH

Interest Rate as a Monetary Phenomenon, Demand for Money: Transaction, Precautionary, and Speculative: Bulls and Bears; Liquidity Preference Theory of Interest Rate Determination

UNIT 8: KEYNESIAN CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Keynesian Consumption function: Fundamental Psychological Law of Consumption, Average and marginal propensity to consume; Factors influencing consumption spending.

UNIT 9: CONCEPT OF MULTIPLIER CONCEPT, DERIVATION OF INVESTMENT MULTIPLIER

Algebraic Derivation of Multiplier, Calculating the size or Value of Multiplier, Assumptions of Multiplier Theory, Working of the Multiplier; Leakages of Multiplier, Multiplier in developing country conditions

UNIT 10: INVESTMENT FUNCTION AND MARGINAL EFFICIENCY OF CAPITAL

Autonomous and Induced investment; Marginal efficiency of capital and Marginal Efficiency of Investment; MEC and volume of Investment

UNIT 11: IS-LM Model

Derivation of IS curve; Slope and Shift; Derivation of LM Curve, Slope and Shift; Interaction of IS and LM Curves

UNIT 12: ACCELERATION PRINCIPLES

Definition, The Principle of Acceleration, Operation of the Accelerator, Assumption and Criticism

UNIT 13: BUSINESS CYCLES

Concept, Features of Business Cycle, Phases of Business Cycle, Causes and effects, Control of Business Cycles

UNIT 14: BUSINESS CYCLES THEORY

Multiplier-Accelerator Interaction: Samuelson and Hicks

UNIT 15: WELFARE ECONOMICS

Welfare and Welfare Economics; Concepts of Pigovian Utilitarian Welfare and Paretian Welfare; Value Judgement and Welfare Economics

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Ahuja, H L (2006); Modern Economics, S. Chand, 12th Ed. S. Chand & Co.
- 2) Chopra, P. N; Macroeconomics, Kalyani Publishers
- 3) Dewett, K.K (2005); Modern Economic Theory, S.Chand& Sons, 22nd Ed.
- 4) Jhingan, M. L.; Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications
- 5) Jhingan, M.L. (2000); Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi
- 6) Koutsoyiannis, A. (1994); Modern Microeconomics, 2nd Ed., Macmillan
- 7) Rana & Verma (2008); Macroeconomic Analysis, 8th Ed, Vishal Publishing Co.
- 8) Stonier & Hague (2000); A Text Book Of Economics, Macmillan
- 9) Vaish, M C (2009); Macroeconomic Analysis, 13th Ed., Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

SEMESTER – III

DSC 3/DSM 3:Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis - I

Course Objectives

- To have basic knowledge about mathematical methods of economics
- To provide basic theoretical foundation of economics

Course Outcomes

- It will enable the learners to acquire mathematical knowledge enabling them to articulate well.
- Increase their skills which enhances their employability

UNIT 1: NUMBERS, FUNCTIONS AND RELATIONS

Natural Number; Whole Number; Integers; Rational Number(or Fraction); Irrational Numbers; Real Numbers; Imaginary Numbers; Complex Number; Prime Numbers; Concepts of Constants and its Different Types; Concept of Variables and its Different Types; Concept of Relation: Identity Relation, Inverse Relation; Concept of Function; Different Types of Function: Polynomial Function, Linear Function, Quadratic Function, Cubic Function, Power Function, Rational Function, Constant Function, Exponential Function, Logarithmic Function

UNIT 2: THEORY OF SETS

Sets and their Representation; The Empty Set; Finite and Infinite Sets; Equal Sets; Subsets, Super Sets, Proper Subsets; Power Set; Universal Set; Venn Diagrams; Set Operations: Union of Sets, Intersection of Sets, Difference of Sets, Complement of a Set

UNIT 3: FUNCTIONS IN ECONOMICS

Some Fundamental Functions in Economics: Demand Function, Supply Function, Utility Function, Production Function, Revenue Function, Cost Function, Profit Function, Consumption Function, Savings Function, Investment Function

UNIT 4: EQUATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Concept of Equation: Degree of Equation, Polynomial Equation, Simultaneous Equation; Rewriting of Equation; Solving of Equation: Solution of Polynomial Equation, Solution of Simultaneous Equation; Demand Function; Supply Function; Determination of Equilibrium Price and Quantity; Cost Function; Revenue Function; Profit Function; Budget Function

UNIT 5: DETERMINANTS

Determinant of order 2; Determinant of order 3; Properties of Determinants; Solution of a Set of Linear Equations by Cramer's Rule

UNIT 6: INTRODUCTION TO MATRIX ALGEBRA

Concept of a Matrix; Types of Matrix; Equality of Matrices; Addition and Subtraction of Matrices; Scalar Multiplication of Matrix; Multiplication of Matrices; Transpose of a Matrix; Symmetric Matrix (Concept only)

UNIT 7: LIMIT AND CONTINUITY

Limits: Finding Limits Analytically, Examples of Evaluations of Limits Using Various Rules, Limits by the Method of Substitution: A Special Limit, Some Other Special Limits, One Sided Limits; Continuity: Basic Definitions and Example

UNIT 8: DIFFERENTIATION

Concept of Derivative of a Function; Geometrical Interpretation of Derivative of a Function; Economic Interpretation of Derivative of a Function; Rules of Differentiation: The Rules for Sums and Differences, Product Rule of Differentiation, Derivative of composite functions or Chain Rule of Differentiation; Second Order Derivative; Derivative of Various Standard Functions; Examples of One Variable Derivative

UNIT 9: PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND TOTAL DERIVATIVES

Function of Several Variables; Partial Derivatives; Total Differentiation

UNIT 10: ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS OF DERIVATIVES

Economic Applications of Derivatives: Elasticity of Demand (ed), Deriving the Relationship between AR, MR and ed, Deriving the Relationship between AC and MC, Utility Function, Indifference Curve (IC) Function, Iso-Quant (IQ) Function, Relationship between MR, MP and MPR, Consumption Function, Saving Function, Import Function, Elasticity of Supply (es); Numerical Problems

UNIT 11: CONCEPTS OF MAXIMA AND MINIMA

Maximum and Minimum of a Function: Methods for Finding Maximum and Minimum

UNIT 12: ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS OF MAXIMA

Economic Applications of Maxima; Profit Maximisation; Revenue Maximisation

UNIT 13: ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS OF MINIMA

Economic Applications of Minima; Problem of Cost Minimisation

UNIT 14: INTEGRATION AND METHODS OF INTEGRATION

Integration of Simple Functions; Definite Integral

UNIT 15: APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRAL CALCULUS TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Derivation of Total Functions from Marginal Functions; Estimation of Consumer's Surplus; Estimation of Producer's Surplus

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Baruah, S. (2011): Basic Mathematics and Its Applications in Economics, 2nd Ed., Trinity Press
- 2) Chiang, A.C. (2002): Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, 3rd Ed., McGrawHill.
- 3) Sachdeva, Dr. S. (2013): Quantitative Techniques, 3rd Ed., Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- 4) Soper, J. (2004): Mathematics for Economics and Business, Blackwell Publishing, 2nd Ed.
- 5) Sydsaeter and Hammond (2006): Mathematics for Economic Analysis, 1st Ed., Pearson.
- 6) Veerachamy, R. (2008): Quantitative Methods for Economists, New Age International Publishers

DSC 4/DSM 3:Regional Economy of North East India

Course Objectives

- Provide knowledge on different aspects of economy of NE region.
- Help to analyse the service sector growth in the context of economy of NE India.
- Highlights the different prospects which can be explored for growth of NE India

Course Outcomes

- Enable the learners to acquire knowledge enabling them to articulate well the various problems and prospects in economic development of NE India
- Encourage the learners to go for research in the field related to NE India and its. Economy.
- Facilitate the learners to engage with the society in a fruitful manner leading to the welfare of all and thus contribute to the betterment of the society

UNIT 1: NORTH EAST AS A REGION

Concept of India's North East as an Economic Region; Characteristics of the Economy of the North-East; North Eastern Council (NEC): Aims and Objectives; Role and Function of NEC in Regional Development; Critical Evaluation

UNIT 2: NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE NORTH EAST

Natural Resources - Mineral, Forest, Water and Their Uses; Prospects and Challenges Human Resources of the North East: Size, And Growth of Population; Characteristics of the Population: Sex Ratio, Age Composition, Density, Rural-Urban Ratio and Occupational Distribution; Indicators of Human Development: Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality and Literacy

UNIT 3: MAJOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NORTH EAST INDIA

Poverty, Unemployment, Low Capital Formation, Other Socio- Economic Problems

UNIT 4: DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF NER

Trend and Composition of State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of the Different States of the Region in the Post-Independence Period; Reasons for Slow Growth Rate of State Income

UNIT 5: AGRICULTURE IN NORTH EAST INDIA

Importance of Agriculture for the N-E Economy; Land-Use Pattern and Cropping Pattern; Agricultural Production and Productivity; Modernisation of Agriculture in the Region

UNIT 6: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY PRIMARY SECTOR IN NER

Problems of Primary Sector; Challenges faced by Agricultural Sector; Suggestions for Improvement

UNIT 7: SHIFTING CULTIVATION AND PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL TRANSITION IN HILL AREAS

Concept of Shifting Cultivation; Harmful Impact of Shifting Cultivation; Problem of Agricultural Transition in Hill Areas

UNIT 8: INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH EAST

State of Infrastructure in the Region: Power, Transport and Communication; Finance; Health and Education

UNIT 9: INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE NER

Role of Organized and Unorganized Industries; Extent of Industrial Development; Current Industrial Policy for N-E India (Important Features Only); Problems Faced by the Industries of NER; Suggestions to Overcome the Problems; Development of SSIs in NER; Problems and Prospects

UNIT 10: BORDER TRADE AND LOOK EAST POLICY

Prospect of Border Trade with Neighbouring Countries; Look East Policy; Act East Policy

UNIT 11: BANKING AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN NER-PERFORMANCE, PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Performance of Banking Sector in NER, Prospect and Challenges; Performance, Problems and Prospect of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in NER

UNIT 12: DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM SECTOR IN NER-PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Tourism Sector in NER-Present Status; Prospect of Tourism Sector in NER; Specific Problems Faced by the Tourism Sector in NER

UNIT 13: CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN NER WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM

History of Co-Operative Movement In NER And Assam; Features Of The Co-Operative System; STATEFED; Weakness Of The Co-Operative System

UNIT 14: ECONOMIC PLANNING IN NER WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM

Economic Planning in Assam and NER after Independence; Major Achievement; Failures

UNIT 15: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN NER WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM

Major Community Development Programmes in NER and Assam; Achievements and Limitations; Role of Local Government in Economic Development: Panchayati Raj Institutions

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Dhar, P.K : *The Economy of Assam (Including the Economy of North-East India)*, Kalyani Publisher
- 2) Daimari, P(2008):*Economic Development of Assam-Problems and Prospects*, Eastern Book House
- 3) Lyngdoh C. R., Rani, M (Eds.). *Look East Policy-Impact On North East India*, Akansha

SEMESTER – IV

DSC 5/DSM 4:Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis - II

Course Objectives

- To provide basic statistical skill for analyzing economic as well as other problems
- To have basic knowledge about statistical concepts
- To apply statistical concepts in analyzing the problems in economics

Course Outcomes

- It will enable the learners to acquire statistical knowledge enabling them to undertake quantitative analysis
- This course will also enable the learners to apply statistical concepts in practical field and thereby increase their employability skills

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

Meaning Importance of Statistics; Methods of Presenting Statistical Information, Tabulation of Data; Parts of a Table

UNIT 2:VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF DATA

Idea of a distribution, Frequency Distribution, Graphical representation data, Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Ogive, Cartographic and pictorial presentation of data

UNIT 3: MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

Measures of Central Tendency: Definition, Characteristics of a Good Average; Σ Symbol; Arithmetic Mean: Simple and Weighted, Median, Mode, Geometric mean; Harmonic Mean

UNIT 4: MEASURE OF DISPERSION

Dispersion: Objectives of studying Dispersions, Range; Inter -Quartile Range and Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation; Standard Deviation and Variance; Coefficient of Variation

UNIT 5: SKEWNESS,MOMENTSAND KURTOSIS

Skewness; Measures of Skewness: Moments (concept only), Kurtosis: Measures of Kurtosis

UNIT 6: CORRELATION

Meaning and Concept; Types of correlation; Methods of measuring correlation: Underlying Assumptions, Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient

UNIT 7: REGRESSION

Meaning and Concept; Linear Regression; Line of Regression and Regression Equation; Coefficient of Regression; Relation between Correlation and Regression Coefficients; Correlation and Regression Analysis: A Comparison

UNIT 8: FUNDAMENTALS OF PROBABILITY

Random Experiment; Classical Definition of Probability; Sample Space; Axiomatic Definition of Probability; Theorems on Probability, Conditional probability; Bayer's theorem (Concept only).

UNIT9: RANDOM VARIABLES AND PROBABILITY

Random Variable: Definition or Random Variable, Discrete Random Variable, Continuous Random Variable; Probability Distribution: Probability Mass Function, Probability Density Function; Mathematical Expectation and Variance: Mathematical Expectation, , Variance of Random Variable.

UNIT 10:THEORETICAL DISTRIBUTION- I

Binomial Distribution: Derivation of Binomial Distribution: Definition, Moments of Binomial Distribution, Properties of Binomial Distribution, Importance of Binomial Distribution,

UNIT 11: THEORETICAL DISTRIBUTION-II

Poisson Process: Poisson Distribution as a limiting case of Binomial Distribution, Properties of Poisson Distribution, Application of Poisson Distribution,

UNIT 12: THEORETICAL DISTRIBUTION-III

Normal Distribution: Definition, Standard Normal Variate, Properties of Normal Distribution, Area under Normal Probability Curve, Importance of Normal Distribution

UNIT 13: INDEX NUMBERS

Concept of Index Numbers; Types of Simple Index Numbers; Properties of Relatives; Construction of Simple Index Numbers, Construction of Weighted Index Numbers; Test of Adequacy of Index Numbers; Uses of Index Numbers

UNIT 14: TIME SERIES

Definition of Time Series; Importance of Time Series Analysis; Components of a Time Series; Methods of Measuring Secular Trend; Estimation of the Trend by the Method of Moving Average

UNIT 15: BASIC CONCEPTS IN SAMPLING

Defining Population, Parameter and Sampling; Random and Non Random Sampling, Sampling with and without Replacement, Large Samples; Errors in Sampling

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Gupta, Dr. S.P. (2015): Statistical Methods, 43rd Ed., Sultan Chand & Sons Publishers.
- 2) Gupta, S.C. (2013): Fundamentals of Statistics, 17th Ed., Himalaya Publishing House.
- 3) Nagar, A. L. And Das R.K. (2010): Basic Statistics, OUP
- 4) Sachdeva, Dr. S. (2013): Quantitative Techniques, 3rd Ed., Lakshmi NarainAgarwal.
- 5) Veerachamy, R. (2008): Quantitative Methods for Economists, New Age International Publishers, 2nd Ed.

DSC 6/DSM 4: Indian Economy

Course Objectives

- To provide knowledge on different aspects of the Indian economy
- Help to analyse the service sector growth and recent important issues in the Indian economy

Course Outcomes

- This course will enable the learners to explain various important aspects of the Indian economy
- This course will also help the learners to analyse the different factors relating to the recent service sector growth and other important issues in the Indian economy

UNIT 1 : INDIAN ECONOMY: ITS BASIC CHARACTERISTICS, DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

Indian Economy in the pre-independence period, Characteristics of India as a developing economy; Emerging Issues of development in the Indian economy National Income: Trends, size and Composition

UNIT 2 : POPULATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Size, and growth of Population; Characteristics of the population: sex ratio, age composition, density, rural-urban ratio and occupational distribution. Indicators of Human Development: Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality and Literacy

UNIT 3: INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Infrastructural Facilities in India: Energy, Power, Transport and Communication, Urban Infrastructure in India, Industrial Corridor and Smart Cities

UNIT 4: INDIAN AGRICULTURE & GREEN REVOLUTION

Role of agriculture in Indian economy; Nature of India's agriculture; Trends in Agricultural Production and Productivity; Factors Influencing Productivity; The new agricultural strategy and the Green Revolution; Impact of Green Revolution

UNIT 5: LAND REFORMS

Tenets, Objectives and strategies of Land Reforms; Appraisal of land reforms in India

UNIT 6: AGRICULTURAL FINANCE, RURAL CREDIT AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Need for agricultural finance; Sources; Role of Rural co-operatives; commercial banks and Regional rural banks; Role of NABARD. Agricultural marketing: Concept and basic requirements; Limitations of agricultural marketing; Role of the Government in promoting agricultural marketing

UNIT 7: FOOD SECURITY AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA

Concept of Food Security; Salient Features of Food Security Act 2013, Public Distribution Systems and Its Impact on Poverty; Problems of the PDS and Suggestive Measures

UNIT 8: INDIAN INDUSTRY – DEVELOPMENTAL EXPERIENCE

Strategy of Industrial Development in India; Industrial Development since Independence; Problems of Industrialisation in India; Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956; New Industrial Policy, 1991; Recent Policy Reform Measures in Initiated in the Industrial Sector

UNIT 9: SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES & INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS

Definition of Small Scale Industries and Related Terms; Role of Small Scale Industries in the Indian Economy; Government Policy relating to Small Scale Industries; Problems of Small Scale Industries in India and their Remedial Measures

UNIT 10: THE ROLE OF THE TERTIARY SECTOR IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Changing role of the Tertiary Sector in the Indian Economy; The Recent Growth of the IT and other service sectors; Major Issues in faced by the Service Sector and Suggestive Policy Measures

UNIT 11: THE FINANCIAL SECTOR IN INDIA

Commercial Banking and Its Changing Role: Pre and Post-nationalisation; Regional Rural Banks: Its role in the Indian economy; Reserve Bank of India: Its Developmental Role in the Indian Economy; The Role of other NBFIs in the Indian Economy; The Major Reforms initiated in the Financial Market

UNIT 12: UNORGANISED SECTOR, LABOUR PROBLEMS AND LABOUR POLICY

Unorganised Sector and India's Informal Economy; Size and Features; Major Issues; Suggestive Measures; Present Status of Agricultural Labours in India; Major Recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour; Features of Industrial Labour; Trade Union Movement in India; Settlement of Industrial Disputes; Social Security Measures introduced for the welfare of the labours; Problems in the Labour Market and Suggestive Measures.

UNIT 13: PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Economic Planning in India; Overall Objectives of Economic Planning; Overall Achievements and Failures of Economic Planning; The Current Five Year Plan: Objectives and Targets Major Objectives, Targets and Achievements of the Last Five Year Plan; Critical Assessment.

UNIT 14: ECONOMIC REFORMS AND GLOBALISATION

Economic Crisis prior to 1991 Economic Reforms; New Economic Policy of 1991; Indian Economy since Economic Reforms

UNIT 15: WTO AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA

Agreements Implemented under the WTO and their Implications for India.

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Agarwal, A.N. (2015): *Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning*, Ed., New Age International.
- 2) Datt and Mahajan (2015): *Indian Economy*, 71st Ed., S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
- 3) Dhingra, I. C. (2014): *Indian Economy: Environment and Policy*, Sultan Chand & Sons
- 4) Kapila, U (2015): *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies*, 15th Edition, Academic Foundation.
- 5) Misra and Puri (2016): *Indian Economy: Its Development Experience*, 31st Ed., Himalaya Publishing House.

DSC 7/DSM 4: History of Economic Thought

Course Objectives

- Describe the ideas and contribution of different school of economic thought of different time in an organised manner
- Compare the contribution of different school of economic thought

Course Outcomes

- Understand about the contribution of different economists of various times
- Appreciate the potential importance of history of economic thought in field of economics
- Critically think about the current economic phenomena comparing with the past economic phenomena

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Need and Importance of the History of Economic Thought; Nature and Significance

UNIT 2: ANCIENT INDIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Kautilya's *Arthashastra*: View on Economy; Wealth and Public Economics

UNIT 3: EARLY MODERN INDIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Naoroji: Drain Theory; Criticism; Long Run Relevance; Ranade: Poverty and Industrialisation; Agrarian Policy; Railway Investment; Methodology of Economics

UNIT 4: GANDHIAN ECONOMICS

Consumption Behaviour; Village Economy; Swadeshi; Technology; Industrialisation and the Scale of Production; Trusteeship; Sarvodaya; Non-violent Economy; Decentralisation

UNIT 5: THE MERCANTILIST SCHOOL

Overview of Mercantilism; Main Doctrines of Mercantilism; Rise and Fall of Mercantilism

UNIT 6: THE PHYSIOCRATIC SCHOOL

Overview of Physiocracy; Main Doctrines of Physiocracy; Natural Order; Net product; Circulation of Wealth; *Tableau Economique*; Taxation, Trade.

UNIT 7: THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL- SMITH

Features of Classical School; Political Philosophy; Naturalism and Optimism; Wealth of Nations; Doctrine of Laissez Faire, Canon of taxation, Theory of Value, Theory of Distribution, Trade; Economic Development

UNIT 8: THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL- MALTHUS

Malthusian Population Theory; Theory of Gluts; Neo-Malthusianism

UNIT 9: THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL- RICARDO

The Theory of Diminishing Returns; Theory of Exchange Value and Relative Prices; Distribution of Income and Trade

UNIT 10: THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL-MILL

Restatement of Classical Theory; Major Economic Thoughts of J. S. Mill

UNIT 11: THE RISE OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

Overview of Socialism; Scientific Socialism; Theory of Value; Theory of Surplus Value; Theory of Economic Development

UNIT 12: THE MARGINALIST SCHOOL-JEVONS, MENGER AND WALRAS

Marginalist School; Economic Thoughts of Jevons, Menger and Walras

UNIT 13: THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL- BOHM-BAWERK AND WIESER

Austrian School; Economic Thoughts of Bohm-Bawerk and Wieser

UNIT 14: THE NEOCLASSICAL SCHOOL-MARSHALL

Features of Neoclassical School; Marshall as a Synthesiser, Economic Thoughts of Marshall

UNIT 15: THE KEYNESIAN SCHOOL-KEYNES

Departure from the Classical School (Difference between Classical and Keynesian School), Major Contribution of Keynes to Economics, Policy Prescriptions

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Brue S. L.; Grant R. R. : The Evolution of Economic Thought, Thomson.
- 2) Dasgupta A: A History Of Indian Economic Thought, Routledge.
- 3) Jhingan M. L.; GirijaM; Manimekalai A. ; Sasikala L. : History Of Economic Thought, Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Medema S. G. ; Samuels W. J. (Edited): The History Of Economic Thought: A Reader
- 5) Samuels W. J.; Biddle J. E. Davis J. B. (Edited) ; A Companion To The History Of Economic Thought, Blackwell Publishing
- 6) Vaggi G. GroenewegenP.:A Concise History Of Economic Thought, Palgrave Macmillan.

SEMESTER – V

DSC 8/DSM 5:Public Finance

Course Objectives

- Introducing basic concept and issues related to Public Finance
- Explaining its theoretical and applied foundation

Course Outcomes

- Understand various concept and issues associated with public finance
- Describe the important sources of receipts and expenditure of the government
- Understand the criteria which are to be kept in view in formulating a government budget
- Critically think about the fiscal policies of government

UNIT 1: NATURE AND SCOPE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

Meaning & Scope of Public Finance; Public Finance and Private Finance; Public Goods and Private Goods;Public goods and free riding; Public Goods and Market Failure;Common Resources and Tragedy of Commons;Club goods & local public finance

UNIT 2: PUBLIC REVENUE

Basic Concepts of Public Revenue: Meaning of Public Revenue, Distinction between Revenue and Non-revenue Receipt, Need for Public Revenue; Source of Public Revenue: Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue

UNIT 3: INTRODUCTION TO TAXATION

Meaning and Features of Taxation; Canons of Taxation; Shifting and Incidence of Tax; Direct and Indirect Taxes; Merits and Demerits of Direct and Indirect Taxes

UNIT 4: SOME IMPORTANT TAXES

Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Expenditure tax, Gift tax, Sales Tax, VAT, GST

UNIT 5: TAXATION AND THE ECONOMY

Tax Ratio and Taxable Capacity; Effects of Taxation: On Production, On Distribution, On Stabilization

UNIT 6: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

Concept of Equity in Taxation: The Benefit Principle of Taxation; The Principle of Ability to pay; Rate Schedules of Taxation

UNIT 7: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Meaning of Public Expenditure; Canons of Public Expenditure; Theories of Public Expenditure: The Theory of Maximum Social Advantage; Principle of Maximum Aggregate Benefit

UNIT 8: EFFECTS OFPUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Effects of Public Expenditure on production, distribution and economic stability; Role of Public Expenditure in developing economy

UNIT 9: PUBLIC DEBT

Basic Concepts of Public Debt: Meaning, Distinction between public Debt and Private Debt, Sources of Public Debt; Burden of Public Debt; Methods of Public Debt Redemption

UNIT 10:FISCAL POLICY

Meaning; Objectives; Components; Compensatory Fiscal Policy and Pump Priming, Fiscal Policy in a Developing Economy

UNIT 11: PUBLIC BUDGET

Concept; Components; Classification of Public Budget: Balanced and unbalanced budget, capital and revenue budget, Incremental and Zero Base Budgeting; Budget deficit: Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit

UNIT 12: PUBLIC UTILITIES

Meaning; Characteristics; Role of public utilities; Optimal pricing of public utility services; Peak load pricing.

UNIT 13: PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Meaning; Forms; Role of PSUS in developing economy; Performance and shortcomings of PSUS in India

UNIT 14: FEDERAL FINANCE

Concept of Fiscal Federalism; Principles of Federal Finance; Horizontal and Vertical Fiscal Balances; Instruments of Inter-governmental Resource Transfer

UNIT 15: FINANCE COMMISSIONS OF INDIA

Finance Commission of India and its role; Recommendation of Current Finance Commission of India.

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Bhatia H.L.; Public Finance, Vikash Publishers Pvt. Lt.
- 2) Choudhry, R.K.:Public Finance and Fiscal Policy. Kalyani Publisher
- 3) Hajela T. N. :Public Finance, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Lekhi R. K. (2006): Public Finance, Kalyani Publishers, 13th Edition
- 5) Mankar. V.G; L.S. Sarma (2001): Public Finance: Theory And Practice, Himalaya Publishing House, 5th Ed.
- 6) Prakash, Om (2008):Public Economics: Theory and Practice, Vishal Publishing Co.
- 7) Sundharam&Andley(2001): Public Finance: Theory and Practice, 16th Ed., S.Chand& Co.

DSC 9/DSM 5: Money, Banking and Financial System

Course Objectives

- Introducing basic issues of Money, Banking and Financial Systems
- Explaining its theoretical foundation

Course Outcomes

- Understand important key models and concepts in field of Money, Banking and Financial Systems
- Apply the theoretical knowledge of Money, Banking and Financial Systems to current events

UNIT 1: CONCEPT OF MONEY

Concept of Money; Types of Money; Functions of Money; Role of Money in the Economy

UNIT 2: DEMAND FOR MONEY: CLASSICAL APPROACH

The Classical Approach to Demand for Money: Fisherian Approach and Cambridge Approach to Quantity Theory of Money; Comparison between the Fisherian Approach and Cambridge Approach

UNIT 3: DEMAND FOR MONEY: KEYNESIAN APPROACH

Demand for Money: Transaction demand for money, Precautionary demand for money, Speculative demand for money and Total demand for money

UNIT 4: RESTATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY THEORY OF MONEY

Restatement of quantity theory of money: Keynes' Reformulation of the Quantity Theory of Money, Friedman's Reformulation of the Quantity Theory of Money; Friedman versus Keynes

UNIT 5: SUPPLY OF MONEY AND EMPIRICAL MEASUREMENT OF MONEY

Supply of Money: Definition, Determinants; Money Multiplier; Credit Multiplier; Empirical measurement of money: The Narrow and Broad definition of Money

UNIT 6: FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL BANKS

Functions of Central Bank; Role of Central Bank in Developing Countries

UNIT 7: CENTRAL BANK AND CREDIT CONTROL

Methods of Credit Control: Quantitative and Qualitative Measures

UNIT 8: COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial Banks: Functions, Balance Sheet; Conflict between Liquidity and Profit

UNIT 9: CREDIT CREATION BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

Credit Creation by Commercial Banks and Its Limitations

UNIT 10: INSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION IN THE BANKING SECTOR

Micro Credit; Small Banks; Payment Banks; Financial Inclusion: Banking Correspondent and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

UNIT 11: MONETARY POLICY

Meaning, Objectives, Targets and Instruments of Monetary Policy; Effects of Monetary Policy in Recession and Inflation

UNIT 12: THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Meaning, Role and Components of the Financial System

UNIT 13: CAPITAL MARKET

Meaning of Capital Market; Primary and Secondary Market; Role of Stock Exchange in the Economy

UNIT 14: MONEY MARKET

Meaning and Role of Money Market; Instruments in the Money Market; Interrelations between Money market and Capital Market

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Gupta, S. B. (2002) :Monetary Economics: Institutions, Theory And Policy, S.Chand& Sons
- 2) Hajela T. N. :Money Banking And International Trade, Ane Books
- 3) Paul R.R (2006) :Money, Banking And International Trade, 6th Ed., Kalyani Publisher
- 4) Vaish M. C.: Monetary Theory, Vikash Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

DSC 10/DSM 5: Agricultural Economics

Course Objectives

- Provide knowledge on the importance and role of agriculture in economic development.
- Explain the modern technology and ideas adopted in the agriculture sector for growth and development.
- Communicate various causes of regional variations in productivity and production, social and economic inequality, size of land holdings and lack of quality inputs etc.
- suggest appropriate measures for the whole economy

Course Outcomes

- Sensitize the overall progress and development in the field of Agriculture
- Identify and explore the promising areas of Agriculture and Allied sectors like Horticulture, fishery, dairy etc. and use of new technologies in agriculture development
- Identify the problems of unemployment, inequality, shortage of food productions, poverty, and be useful to compete advanced agricultural economies

UNIT 1: BASIC CONCEPTS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Definition of Agricultural Economics; Scope, Nature and Importance of Agricultural Economics; Need for a Separate Study of Agricultural Economics

UNIT 2: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development; Changing Importance of Agriculture to Economic Development; Development of Agriculture during the Five Year Plans; Inter Dependence of Agriculture and Industry

UNIT 3: FARM ORGANISATION

Various types of Farm Organisation- Peasant Farming, Capitalist Farming, State Farming, Collective Farming, Co-operative Farming; Most Suitable Farm Organisation in Indian Agriculture

UNIT 4: LAND REFORMS

Objective of Land Reforms; Need of Land Reforms in Indian Agriculture; Ownership vs. Tenancy Cultivation; Large Farms vs. Small Farms; Critical Evolution of Land Reforms

UNIT 5: RISK AND UNCERTAINTY IN AGRICULTURE

Difference between Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture; Types of Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture; Measures for Reducing Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture

UNIT 6: AGRICULTURAL PRICE POLICY

Objective of Agricultural Price Policy; Main Elements-Fixation of Product Prices, Price Policy for Agricultural Inputs, Consumer's Protection, Ancillary Policies; Agricultural Price Policy in India

UNIT 7: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Objective of Agricultural Marketing; Need and Importance of Agricultural Marketing; Status of Agricultural Marketing in India

UNIT 8: AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

Need and Importance of Agricultural Finance; Sources of credit: Co-Operative-Rural Bank-NABARD-Micro Finance-SHG-NGOs-Problems of Capital Formation

UNIT 9: NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE

Green Revolution and Mechanization, Irrigation, HYV of crops, Food processing

UNIT 10: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Agricultural labour-Employment-Disguised unemployment- seasonal unemployment-Landless labour-Income and Labour Wages-State Policy for Agricultural labour

UNIT 11: ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Production function in agriculture- conventional iso-quant and iso-cost approach; Cobb-Douglas production function; laws of returns and return to scale; Cost functions and cost curves in agricultural production decisions; Supply response in agriculture; Size of farm and productivity debate.

UNIT 12: THEORIES OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Transforming Traditional Agriculture-The Scultzian Thesis; Lewis Model of Economic Development

UNIT 13: FOOD SECURITY

Food security and nutrition policy analysis - concepts and definition of food security and malnutrition, impact analysis of production oriented policies.

UNIT 14: PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA

PDS, food price policies in India, food subsidies, food safety net, food for work programme

UNIT 15: AGRICULTURE IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

Importance of Agriculture in NE Region; Status of Agricultural Development in NE Region; Problems and Challenges faced by Agriculture Sector in NE Region; Agricultural policies in the NE State

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Christopher, Ritson: Agricultural Economics, Crosby Lockwood Staples, London
- 2) Lekhi, R.K. & J. Singh: Agricultural Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
- 3) Martin, A. Economics of Agriculture, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London.
- 4) Mellor, J.M.: Economics of Agricultural Development, Cornell University Press, New York.
- 5) Sadhu, A.N. & A. Singh: Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay.
- 6) Soni, R.N.: Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, Sobhanlal Nagin Chand & Co. Jalandhar.
- 7) Tousley, R.D. & E. Clark: Principles of Marketing, The Macmillan Company, London.

DSC 11/DSM 5:Demography

Course Objectives

- Introducing basic issues of population studies
- Explaining its theoretical foundation
- Describing growth and present status in terms of national scenario

Course Outcomes

- Understand the issues associated with growth of population and its consequences
- Appreciate the potential importance of demographic phenomenon in the economy
- Increase their knowledge and skills which enhances their employability in the field of statistics and research

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY

Definition, nature, scope and importance; Origin and development; Relation with other Social Sciences

UNIT 2: FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS IN DEMOGRAPHY

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

UNIT 3: BASIC QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN DEMOGRAPHY

Nature of Demographic Data: Fertility Rate; Mortality Rate

UNIT 4: SOURCES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Census; Registration Data; National Sample Survey; Recent Initiatives like Aadhaar, NRC; International Sources

UNIT 5: THEORIES OF POPULATION -I

Malthusian Theory of Population; Neo Malthusian Theory of Population

UNIT 6: THEORIES OF POPULATION -II

Optimum Theory of Population; Theory of Demographic Transition

UNIT 7: DEMOGRAPHY AND URBANISATION

Meaning; Methods of Measuring Size of Urbanisation; Factors responsible for Urbanisation; Problems of Urbanisation

UNIT 8: URBANISATION IN INDIA

Trends of Urbanisation since independence; Problem of Urbanisation and Measures

UNIT 9: POPULATION DYNAMICS IN INDIA

Fertility; Mortality and Migration in India

UNIT 10: POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Growth of Population since 1901; Nature and Characteristics of Indian Population; Demographic Dividend of Indian Population

UNIT 11: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF INDIAN POPULATION-I (EDUCATION)

Achievement of Indian Population in Literacy, completion of Secondary, Senior Secondary and Higher Education; Inter-state, Inter-community and gender perspectives

UNIT 12: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF INDIAN POPULATION -II (HEALTH)

Life Expectancy, Birth rate and Death rates; Inter-state, Inter-community and gender perspectives

UNIT 13: DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

Vital rates, Population Pyramid, Life table

UNIT 14: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Population as a constraint on and a resource for development; Relationship between population and poverty; Relationship between population growth and Environment; Concept of Population Education and its importance

UNIT 15: POPULATION POLICY IN INDIA

Population policy and Role of state; Population policy in India: Pre independence, Post-independence – shifts in perspective; Family planning – 1961; Family welfare 1977; National Population Policy 2000 and development thereafter

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Sinha, V. C.; Zacharia E. (2007). Elements of Demography. Allied Publishers Private Ltd.
- 2) Raj, H. (2006). Fundamentals of Demography. Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
- 3) Jhingan, M. L.; Bhatt, B.K.; Desai, J.N. (2007): Demography. Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Bhende, Asha A, Kanitkar, Tara. (1978). Principles of population studies. Himalaya Pub. House

SEMESTER – VI

DSC 12/DSM 6:Development Economics

Course Objectives

- To provide the basic theoretical knowledge about developmental theories
- To study the applicability of developmental theories to underdeveloped countries like India

Course Outcomes

- Application of the theoretical knowledge of development economics to empirical situation
- Apply those theories for economic development of the region

UNIT 1: CONCEPTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS MEASUREMENT

Economic Growth and Development- Concepts, Defining Development and Underdevelopment, Measurement of Economic Development: Per Capita Income (PCI), Human Development Index (HDI)

UNIT 2: GENDER ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT

Gender Related Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Index (GEM)

UNIT 3: ISSUES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Structure and Characteristics of Developing Countries, Obstacles to Growth and Development- Vicious Circle of Poverty, Unemployment, Inequality.

UNIT 4: DEVELOPMENT THEORIES

Classical Development Theories of Adam Smith and Ricardo: Assumptions, Discussions, Importance, Criticisms, Arthur Lewis Theory of Development; Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth.

UNIT 5: BALANCED AND UNBALANCED GROWTH

Balanced and Unbalanced Growth: Concepts and Importance in Developing Countries

UNIT 6: HARROD-DOMAR GROWTH MODEL

Harrod-Domar Growth Model- Assumptions, Its Importance in Developing Countries, Criticisms

UNIT 7: ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Indian Agriculture in the Planning Period, Modernisation of Agriculture, Green Revolution, Role of Agriculture in Developing Countries, Growth of Indian Industry in the Planning Period; Role of Industry in Developing Countries.

UNIT 8: POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Theory of Demographic Transition; The two conflicting views on Population and Development- Malthusian View and Kuznets-Simon- Boserup View

UNIT 9: CAPITAL FORMATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Significance of Capital Formation in Economic Development; Reasons of Low Rate of Capital Formation in Developing Countries

UNIT 10: TECHNICAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of Technology in Economic Development; Problems of Technology in Developing Countries

UNIT 11: ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development and its Impact on Environment; Concepts – Public Goods and Bads, Free Rider Problem

UNIT 12: FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of Foreign Trade in Promoting Economic Development- Issues and Constraints

UNIT 13: ROLE OF STATE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Role of State in Promoting Economic Development- Problems and Challenges; Role of Public Sector in Developing Countries

UNIT 14: MANPOWER PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Need for Manpower Planning in Developing Countries; Manpower Planning in India.

UNIT 15: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Human Resource Development: Concept and Significance; Indicators of Human Resource Development, Millennium Development Goals: Concept and Importance

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Lekhi, R K (2008): The Economics of Development and Planning, Kalyani Publishers.
- 2) Meier, Gerald M & James E Rauch (2010): Leading Issues in Economic Development, Oxford University Press.
- 3) Misra, S K & V K Puri (2006): Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 4) Somashekar, N T (2007): Development Economics, New Age International Publishers.
- 5) Todaro, Michael, P & Stephen Smith (2012): Economic Development, Pearson Education Limited.

DSC 13/DSM 6: Rural Development and Finance in India

Course Objectives:

- Acquaint learners with the concept, nature and characteristics of rural society.
- Make the familiar with the causes of Rural Backwardness, Rural Problems, and prospectus of rural life.
- Conceptualise them with nature of the rural consumer, rural finance and rural credit.

Course Outcomes:

- Analyse the concept, indicators and strategies of Rural Development.
- Inculcate the knowledge of Rural society and culture
- Evaluate problems of rural society and draw reasonable conclusion thereof.
- Develop understanding of various credit, loan and saving approaches for rural society.

UNIT 1: BASIC CONCEPTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Concept of Rural Development; Why Rural Development?, Some Dilemmas in Development – Rural Vs Urban Development, Agriculture Vs Industrial Development, Capital Vs Labour Dogma, Autonomous Vs Induced Development

UNIT 2: RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA

Size and Structure of the Indian Rural Economy; Importance and Role of the Rural Sector in India; Economic, social and Demographic Characteristics of the Indian Rural Economy; Causes of Rural Backwardness (Indian Context)

UNIT 3: APPROACHES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Community Development Programmes; Gandhian Approach to Rural Development; Balancing Rural and Urban Development

UNIT 4: COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Role of Cottage Industries in Indian Economy; Various Cottage Industries of India; Government Policies for Cottage Industries

UNIT 5: RURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN INDIA

Meaning; Nature; Consequences of Rural Indebtedness; Programmes for Removal of Rural Indebtedness

UNIT 6: RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Characteristics; Incidence of Rural Unemployment in India; Employment Generation Measures

UNIT 7: POVERTY IN RURAL INDIA

Characteristics; Incidence of Rural Poverty in India; Poverty Eradication Measures

UNIT 8: ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Importance of Rural Technology in Agriculture and Allied Sectors; Issues with Use of Technologies

UNIT 9: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK INSURANCE IN INDIA

Role of Agriculture and Livestock Insurance in India; An Assessment of Different Rural Insurance Schemes in India

UNIT 10: RURAL FINANCE IN INDIA

Non-Institutional Sources of Rural Finance in India – Indigenous Banker, Money Lenders, Landlords, Traders; Institutional Sources of Rural Finance in India – Co-Operative Banks, Public Sector Banks, Corporations and Apex Bodies (NABARD, Agricultural Finance Corporation, RRBs)

UNIT 11: ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN RURAL FINANCE IN INDIA

Progress of Commercial Banks; Priority Sector Lending; The Lead Bank Scheme; Analysis of Major Schemes of the Government of India undertaken since 1990 in different sectors – Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Cottage Industries; Difficulties faced in Implementation of these Schemes

UNIT 12: CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Progress of Co-operative Banks in India; Advantages of Co-Operative Institutions; Problems faced by Co-Operative Banks in Financing Rural Development

UNIT 13: REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

Objectives and Functions of RRBs; Evaluation of Progress and Activities of RRBs; Critical Assessment of Functions of RRBs

UNIT 14: NABARD

Objectives and Functions of NABARD; Evaluation of Progress and Activities of NABARD; Critical Assessment of Functions of NABARD

UNIT 15: RECENT INNOVATIONS IN RURAL FINANCE

Micro Credit, NGOs and Self-Help Groups, Rural Service Centres of Banks

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Arora,R.C., K.(1979): Integrated Rural Development,S.Chand& Co.
- 2) Datt and Mahajan (2015): Indian Economy, 71st Ed., S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
- 3) Reddy, K. V.(2007):Rural Development in India (Poverty and development):Himalaya Publishing House.
- 4) Singh,K.(2010):Rural Development:Principles,Policies and Management, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
- 5) Sisodia,Y. S.(2007): Rural Development: Macro-Micro Realities, Rawat Publications.
- 6) Sundaram,I.S.:Rural Development. Himalaya Publishing House.

DSC 14/DSM 6: Economic Systems and Planning

Course Objectives:

- To provide basic knowledge about the different economic systems
- Describing the pros and cons of different economic system in a systemic manner
- Compare the suitability of different economic system based on the economic conditions of those countries

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the contribution of different economic system towards economic growth and development across the globe
- Appreciate the potential importance of the economic system in field of economics
- Critically think about the current economic system prevailing in country

UNIT 1: MEANING OF ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Definition, Types of Economic System, Features of Economic System, Basic Functions of Economic System

UNIT 2: CAPITALISM

Definition of Capitalism, Evaluation of Capitalism, Institutions of Capitalism, Features of Capitalism, Merits and Demerits of Capitalism

UNIT 3: PRE-CAPITALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM: FEUDALISM

Features of Feudalism, Organization of Feudal Society, The Mode of Production under Feudalism, Feudalism and Capitalism, Causes responsible for the breakdown of Feudalism

UNIT 4: PRICE MECHANISM UNDER CAPITALISM

Introduction, Meaning of Price Mechanism, Working of Price Mechanism, Functions of Price Mechanism, Conditions necessary for the success of the price Mechanism, Limitation of the Price Mechanism

UNIT 5: SOCIALISM

Introduction to Socialism, Evolution of Socialism, Features of Socialism, Merits and Demerits of Socialism

UNIT 6: RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND INCENTIVES UNDER SOCIALISM

The problem of allocation of resources under socialism, The issue of Incentives Under Socialism

UNIT 7: MIXED ECONOMY

Introduction to Mixed Economy, Features of Mixed Economy, Merits and Demerits of Mixed Economy

UNIT 8: MIXED ECONOMY IN INDIA

Introduction, Evolution of Mixed Economy in India, Working of the Mixed Economy, The Future of Mixed Economy in India

UNIT 9 PLANNING: MEANING AND FEATURES

Economic Planning, need for Economic Planning, Plan formulation and requisites for successful Planning, Features of a Planned Economy, Planning and Development

UNIT 10: TYPES OF PLANNING I

Introduction, Structural and Functional Planning, merits and demerits of structural and functional planning, Physical and Financial Planning, merits and demerits of physical and financial planning Perspective and short-term planning, merits and demerits perspective and short term planning

UNIT 11: TYPES OF PLANNING II

Planning by direction and planning by inducement, centralized and decentralized planning, Democratic and Totalitarian Planning, Physical and Financial Planning

UNIT 12: PLANNING IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The need for Planning in under-developed countries, Prerequisites for the Successful Planning

UNIT 13: ECONOMIC PLANNING IN INDIA

History of Economic Planning in India, Planning Commission in India, History and Objectives, Achievements and Failures of Different Five-Year Plans in India, Reasons for the abolition of Planning Commission

UNIT 14: NITI AAYOG

Aims of NITI Aayog, objectives of NITI Aayog, Functions of NITI AAYOG, NITI Aayog Constitution, Flagship initiative of NITI Aayog

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Desai, S.S.M. and Nirmal D Bhalerao(2017), Economic Systems, Himalaya Publishing House
- 2) Agarwal, A.N. (2015): Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning, Ed., New Age International
- 3) Datt and Mahajan (2015): Indian Economy, 71st Ed., S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
- 4) Demsetz, Harold (2011), From Economic Man to Economic Systems: Essays on Human Behaviour and institutions of Capitalism
- 5) Brus, Wlodzimierz(2013), The Economics and Politics of Socialism: Collected Essays

DSC 15/DSM 6: Environmental Economics

Course Objectives:

- Impart knowledge on economic of environmental problems
- Make them aware about global and local economic environmental issues
- Create awareness among the students about environmental conservation and policy implications by the Government

Learning Outcomes:

- Apply economic principles to analyse specific environmental problems and issues
- Utilize various instruments developed by economist to deal with environmental problems
- Identify promising research area in the field environmental economics

UNIT 1: BASICS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

What is Environmental Economics- Its Nature and Scope, The Environment-Economy Interaction, The State of Environmental Degradation

UNIT 2: EXTERNALITY AND MARKET FAILURE

Why Markets Function and Why Markets Fail, Pareto Optimality and Market Failure in the Presence of Externalities, Environment as a Public Good

UNIT 3: PROPERTY RIGHTS AND COASE THEOREM

Property Rights and the Coase Theorem, Criticisms of the Coase Theorem, The Tragedy of the Commons

UNIT 4: ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Environmental Kuznets Curve, Empirical Evidence

UNIT 5: ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND POLICIES

Pollution: Air Pollution, Water Pollution and Noise Pollution; Controlling Pollution, Instruments used for management of environment – Command and Control, Pollution Taxes, Marketable Pollution Permits

UNIT 6: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Causes, Effects and Control Measures of Urban and Industrial Wastes

UNIT 7: VALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES

Subjective Preference-Based Valuation – Willingness to Pay; Revealed Preference-Based Valuation – Travel Cost Method, Hedonic Price Theory; Stated Preference Method – Contingent Valuation Method (Concepts Only)

UNIT 8: ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES I

Types of Natural Resources, Managing Exhaustible Resources, Resource Extraction and Environmental Cost

UNIT 9: ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES II

Managing Renewal Resources, The Idea of Sustainable yield, The Economically Optimal Rate of Harvest

UNIT 10: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT I

Concepts, Measurement and Indicators of Sustainable Development

UNIT 11: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT II

Perspectives from Indian Experiences - Environment Protection Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act

UNIT 12: GREEN ACCOUNTING

Concept, Alternative Indicators of Sustainability

UNIT 13: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Climate Change – its Implication and Mitigation, Global Warming, Acid Rain, Ozone Layer Depletion, Environment and Human Health

UNIT 14: DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Evolution of Environmental Policy in India, Environmental Impact Management

UNIT 15: COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT

Women and Environment, Chipko Movement, Narmada BachaoAndolan

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Bhattacharya, R.N. (2001). Environmental Economics-An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press
- 2) Hanley, Nick, J. Shrogen, and Ben White (1999). Environmental Economics, MacMillan
- 3) Titenberg, T. (1998). Environmental Economics and Policy, Addison-Wesley.

SEMESTER – VII

DSC 16/DSM 7: Advanced Microeconomics

Course Objectives:

- To provide the basic and advanced theoretical foundation in the field of microeconomics
- To provide advanced knowledge about different theories and issues of microeconomics

Learning Outcomes:

- Enable the learner to apply the theoretical knowledge about different economic theories. Encourage the learner to relate the theoretical knowledge to empirical activities.

UNIT 1: MARKETS AND WELFARE - I

Competitive markets - First and Second Welfare Theorems – Concept of Social Optimum – Equity-efficiency trade-off.

UNIT 2: MARKETS AND WELFARE - II

Market Failure - i. Market imperfection – Monopoly – Non-linear pricing. ii. Externalities and Public Goods – Coase Theorem.

UNIT 3: INTRODUCTION TO GAME THEORY

Non-cooperative games; Normal form – pure vs. mixed strategies; Solution concepts – iterated deletion of dominated strategies, Nash equilibrium

UNIT 4: THEORY OF FACTOR PRICING

Importance of Factor Pricing, Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution – Criticisms, Equilibrium under Perfect Competition in the Factor Market, Equilibrium under Imperfect Competition in the Factor Market, Modern Theory of Distribution, Product Exhaustion Problem

UNIT 5: INTER-TEMPORAL CHOICE

Discounting and present values; Choice of investment projects; Inter-temporal consumption decisions; Inter-temporal production decisions

UNIT 6: CHOICE UNDER UNCERTAINTY

Individual behaviour towards risk: risk pro and risk aversion; Expected utility and certainty equivalence approaches; Mean-variance analysis and portfolio selection

UNIT 7: THEORY OF WAGES

Nominal Wages Versus Real Wages, Subsistence Theory of Wages, Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages- its Limitations, Wages under Imperfect Competition, Exploitation of Labour, Trade Union and Wage Differential.

UNIT 8: THEORY OF RENT

Ricardian Theory of Rent- Differential Rent, Marginal or No Rent Land, Scarcity Rent, Criticism of the Ricardian Theory, The modern Theory of Rent – its Criticisms, Quasi Rent, Rent Elements in Other Factors of Production

UNIT 9: THEORY OF INTEREST

Determination of the Rate of Interest – Classical Theory of Interest, Loanable Funds Theory of Interest, Liquidity Preference Theory, Comparison Of Keynesian Theory With Classical Theory And Loanable Funds Theory, Modern Theory of Interest- Hicks-Hansen Synthesis

UNIT 10: THEORY OF PROFIT

Profits as a Dynamic Surplus, Clark's Dynamic Theory, Schumpeter's Innovation Theory of Profits, Knight's Theory of Profits

UNIT 11: ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE

Gambling and insurance; The economics of insurance: Risk pooling and risk spreading

UNIT 12: WELFARE ECONOMICS

Three Concepts of Social Welfare, Role of Value Judgments in Welfare Economics, Notion of Pareto Optimality and Economic Efficiency, Pareto Criterion of Social Welfare, Marginal Conditions of Pareto Optimality, Pareto Efficiency in Production, A Critical Evaluation

UNIT 13: NEW WELFARE ECONOMICS

Kaldor-Hicks Welfare Criterion, Compensation Principle, Scitovsky's Paradox, Scitovsky's Double Criterion of Welfare

UNIT 14: SOCIAL WELFARE FUNCTION

Bergson-Samuelson Social Welfare Function, Social Welfare Function and Value Judgements, Grand Utility Possibility Frontier and Point of Constrained Bliss

UNIT 15: ECONOMICS OF INFORMATION

Markets with Asymmetric Information, Quality Uncertainty and the Market for Lemons, Adverse Selection, Social Insurance

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Ahuja, H L (2006): Modern Economics, S. Chand, 12th Ed. S. Chand & Co.
- 2) Chopra, P. N.: Macroeconomics, Kalyani Publishers
- 3) Dewett, K.K (2005): Modern Economic Theory, S.Chand& Sons, 22nd Ed.
- 4) Jhingan, M. L.: Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications
- 5) Jhingan, M.L. (2000): Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi
- 6) Koutsoyiannis, A. (1994):Modern Microeconomics, 2nd Ed., Macmillan
- 7) Rana &Verma, (2008): Macroeconomic Analysis, 8th Ed, Vishal Publishing Co.
- 8) Stonier & Hague (2000): A Text Book Of Economics, Macmillan
- 9) Vaish, M C (2009):Macroeconomic Analysis, 13th Ed., Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

DSC 17/DSM 7: Advanced Macroeconomics

Course Objectives:

- Introducing advanced concepts and issues of macroeconomics.
- Explaining its theoretical and applied foundation

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the concept, indicators and strategies related to macroeconomics.
- Evaluate macro-economic problems and draw reasonable conclusion thereof

UNIT 1: SUPPLY OF MONEY

Money and near money, inside and outside money; High powered money and money multiplier

UNIT 2: POST-KEYNESIAN THEORIES OF DEMAND FOR MONEY

Post-Keynesian approaches to demand for money: Patinkin and the Real Balance Effect, Approaches of Baumol and Tobin; Friedman and the modern quantity theory

UNIT 3: INFLATION

Demand pull inflation; Cost-push inflation; Effects of Inflation; Inflationary gap analysis; Policies to control inflation; Concept of Stagflation

UNIT 4: INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Philips curve analysis: Short run and long run Philips curve; Samuelson and Solow: the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis; Tobin's modified Philips curve; Adaptive expectations and rational expectations

UNIT 5: BUSINESS CYCLES

Theories of Business cycles: Schumpeter, Kaldor, Samuelson and Hicks, Control of business cycles; Relative efficiency of monetary and fiscal policies.

UNIT 6: SUPPLY SIDE ECONOMICS

Failure of Keynesianism, Features of Supply side Economics, Critical Evaluation

UNIT 7: MONETARISM VS KEYNESIANISM

Monetarists vs Keynesian; Policy Implications of Monetarism vs Keynesianism; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism; Reconciliation, Monetary-Fiscal Policy Mix and Growth

UNIT 8: MACROECONOMIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Objectives of Macroeconomic Policies; Macroeconomic Policies for attaining Economic Stability, Full Employment, Economic Growth, Price Stability, Internal and External balances; Control of money supply.

UNIT 9: MONETARY POLICY FORMULATION IN INDIA – I

The Reserve Bank of India and Its Monetary Policy Formulations prior to Economic Reform Period: Important Discussions

UNIT 10: MONETARY POLICY FORMULATION IN INDIA – II

The Reserve Bank of India and Its Monetary Policy Formulations in the post-Economic Reform Period: Important Discussions

UNIT 11: MACROECONOMIC THEORY OF THE OPEN ECONOMY

Supply and Demand for Loanable Funds and for Foreign Currency Exchange; Equilibrium in the Open Economy; Macroeconomic policies in an Open Economy for: Government Budget Deficits, Trade Policy.

UNIT 12: INTRODUCTION TO GROWTH THEORY

Harrod-Domar Growth model and instability of equilibrium; Solow's Neo-classical growth models; Cambridge criticism of Neoclassical analysis of growth; Kaldor's model

UNIT 13: SELECT EMERGING MACROECONOMIC ISSUES

Globalisation and the Changing Environment of the World Economy; Global Financial Crisis of 2009: Lessons Learnt; Demonetisation and Digitalisation of the National Economy: Relevant Issues

UNIT 14: SELECT DEBATES OVER MACROECONOMIC POLICY

Should the policy makers try to stabilize the economy with the help of monetary and fiscal policies? How should monetary policies be framed: by rule or by discretion? Should the Central bank try to manage zero inflation? Do the Government need to balance its budget? Should tax laws be reformed to encourage savings?

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Ahuja, H L (2006): Modern Economics, S. Chand, 12th Ed. S. Chand & Co.
- 2) Chopra, P. N.: Macroeconomics, Kalyani Publishers
- 3) Dewett, K.K (2005): Modern Economic Theory, S.Chand& Sons, 22nd Ed.
- 4) Jhingan, M. L.: Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications
- 5) Jhingan, M.L. (2000): Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi
- 6) Koutsoyiannis, A. (1994):Modern Microeconomics, 2nd Ed., Macmillan
- 7) Rana &Verma. (2008): Macroeconomic Analysis, 8th Ed, Vishal Publishing Co.
- 8) Stonier & Hague (2000): A Text Book of Economics, Macmillan
- 9) Vaish, M C (2009):Macroeconomic Analysis, 13th Ed., Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

DSC 18/DSM 7: Economics of Social Sector

Course Objectives:

- To provide the foundation of social sector
- To realise the importance of crucial sectors such as health and education

Learning Outcomes:

- To apply those knowledge for development of the social sector
- To carry out developmental research such as health and education

UNIT 1: ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

Role of Education in Economic Development, Human Capital- Human Capital Vs Physical Capital, Components of Human Capital, Provision and Utilization of Educational Facilities

UNIT 2: DEMAND FOR EDUCATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH EMPLOYMENT

Private and Social Demand for Education, Relationship between Employment Opportunities and Educational Demand

UNIT 3: COSTS AND BENEFITS OF EDUCATION

Cost of Education – Expenditure on education, Private costs and social costs and wastage and stagnation; Benefits of education: Direct and indirect benefits, Private and social benefits

UNIT 4: RETURNS OF EDUCATION AND ITS FINANCING

Problems involved in measuring returns from investment in education; Educational financing- Resource mobilization and utilization.

UNIT 5: EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET - I

Education and labour market- Effects of educational financing on income distribution; Effects of education

UNIT 6: EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET - II

Ability and family background on earnings, Poverty and income distribution

UNIT 7: EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT - I

Cost-benefit analysis of Education, production function models, Growth accounting equations of Schultz and Denison

UNIT 8: EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT - II

Manpower requirements approach, Programming and input-output models; Educational Planning in developing countries with emphasis on India

UNIT 9: ROLE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN EDUCATION

Role of public and private sectors in Education; Public private partnerships in Education

UNIT 10: ECONOMICS OF HEALTH-I

Nature and Scope of Health Economics; Interrelationship between health and development; Health and Productivity; Determinants of Health Status; Disease Burden and its Measurement, Global burden of disease

UNIT 11: ECONOMICS OF HEALTH-II

Economic dimensions of health care – demand and supply of health care; Economics of Nutrition: Linkages with Morbidity, Mortality and Female Education, Concept of Missing Women, Consequences of Gender Bias in Health

UNIT 12: FINANCING OF HEALTH

Financing health care and resource constraints; Economics of Health Insurance; Health policy in India; Financing health sector in India

UNIT 13: ROLE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN HEALTH

Role of public and private sectors in Health; Public private partnerships in Health

UNIT 14: ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Forms of economic appraisal of health programmes- cost minimization, cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, cost utility analysis

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Baru, R.V. (1998), *Private Health Care in India's Health Care Social Characteristics*, Sage publications, New Delhi.
- 2) Becker, G.S. (1974), *Human Capital (2nd Edition)*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.
- 3) Berman, P. and M.E. Khan (1993) *Paying for Indian's Health Care*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 4) Berman, R. (Ed) (1995), *Health Sector Reform in Developing Countries: Making Health Development Sustainable*, Boston: Harvard Series on Population and International Health.
- 5) Blaug, M. (1972), *Introduction to Economics of Education*, Penguin, London.
- 6) Cohn, E. and T. Gaske (1989), *Economics of Education*, Pergamon Press, London.
- 7) McMohan, W.W. (1999), *Education and Development: Measuring the Social Benefits*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- 8) Meier & Rauch: *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press.
- 9) Panchamukhi, P.R. (1980), *Economics of Health: A Trend Report in ICSSR, A Survey of Research in Economics, Vol. VI, Infrastructure*, Allied, Delhi.
- 10) Tilak, J.B.G. (1994), *Education for Development in Asia*, Sage Publications, New Delhi

SEC - 4: Research Methodology in Economics

Unit 1: Basic Concepts of Research

Research: Meaning, Nature, Types and Importance, Elements of Scientific Methods

Unit 2: Objectives and Scope of Research

Objectives and Scope of Research in Social Science, Problems and Limitations of Social Science Research

Unit 3: Types of Research

Types of Research: Descriptive & Analytical, Fundamental & Applied, Qualitative & Quantitative, Conceptual & Empirical

Unit 4: Research in Economics

Economic Research- Nature, Importance and Scope

Unit 5: Review of literature

Review of literature - Need for reviewing literature, Sources of literature

Unit 6: Research Problem

The Research Problem: Identification of the Problem, Factors involved in the selection of problem

Unit 7: Research Design

Research Design: Meaning & Types, Conceptual Framework

Unit 8: Sampling Techniques - I

Meaning and Types of Sampling Methods - Random Sampling; Stratified Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling, Cluster Sampling

Unit 9: Sampling Techniques - II

Two Stage Sampling, Non-Random Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Quota Sampling (Meaning and Examples of each type of sampling)

Unit 10: Sampling Techniques - III

Meanings of Variables, Attributes, Population and Sampling, Census Method V/S Sampling Method

Unit 11: Collection of Data

Collection of Data: Meaning, importance and types of Data; Primary and Secondary Data: Merits and Demerits

Unit 12: Interview

Interview: Meaning, Process, Types, Merits and Demerits

Unit 13: Interview Techniques - I

Questionnaire: Meaning, Types, Merits and Demerits

Unit 14: Interview Techniques - II

Case Study: Meaning, Features, Merits & Demerits; Focus Group Discussion

Basic Reading List:

- Cooper, D., Schindler, P. & Sharma, J. K. (2018). Business Research Methods. Tata McGraw Hill Education
- Creswell, J W. & Creswell, J. D. (2018). Research Design. Sage Publications.
- Guthrie, G. (2010). Basic Research Methods: An Entry to Social Science Research. New Delhi: Sage.
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). Research Methodology - Methods and Techniques. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
- Kumar, R. (2011). Research Methodology. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
- Kvale, S. (1996). InterViews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research Interviewing. New Delhi: Sage.
- Nachmias, D., and Nachmias C. (2014) Research Methods in Social Sciences, St. Martin's Press, New York
- Rubin, H.J., and Rubin, I. S. (2004). Qualitative Interviewing: The Art of Hearing Data. Sage.
- Young, P.V. (2009). Scientific Social Surveys and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Willis, J. W. (2007). Foundations of Qualitative research: Interpretative and Critical Approaches. New Delhi: Sage.

SEMESTER – VIII

DSC 19/DSM 8: International Economics

Course Objectives

- To discuss the important theoretical concepts in International economics
- To provide knowledge the learners about important issues like balance of payments, tariffs, trade restrictions etc.

Course Outcomes

- Learners will be able to acquire the important theoretical concepts in International economics.
- Learners will be able to explain important theories and concepts relating to globalisation, balance of payments, tariffs, trade restrictions, quota, dumping etc.

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Internal Trade and International Trade; Distinguishing Features of International Trade; Need for a Separate Theory of International Trade; Importance of International Trade

UNIT 2: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE-I

Classical Theory of International Trade — Theories of Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage and Opportunity Costs; Role of Dynamic Factors, i.e., Changes in Tastes, Technology and Factor Endowments in Explaining the Emergence of Trade

UNIT 3: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE-II

Heckscher-Ohlin Theory of Trade; Leontief Paradox; Theorem of Factor Price Equalization; The Rybczynski Theorem; Stolper Samuelson Model

UNIT 4: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE-III

Causes of Emergence and Measurement of Intra-Industry Trade and Its Impact on Developing Economies; Vent-For-Surplus Approach; Availability Approach; Product-Cycle Model; Technological Gap Model

UNIT5: GAINS FROM TRADE

Gains from Trade; Offer Curves; Distribution of Gains from Trade in Terms of Offer Curves; Trade as an Engine of Economic Growth

UNIT 6: TERMS OF TRADE

Concept and Uses; Factors Influencing Terms of Trade; Domestic Prices and National Income; Limitations

UNIT 7: TRADE, GROWTH AND IMMISERISATION

Growth and Trade; Immiserising Growth: Concept and Policy Implications, Immiserising Growth and Small Country; the Prebisch-Singer Thesis

UNIT 8: THEORY OF INTERVENTIONS - I (TARIFF)

Tariff: Meaning and Types; Partial Equilibrium Analysis of Tariff; Effects of Tariff on Economic Welfare; Optimal Tariff and its Determination

UNIT 9: THEORY OF INTERVENTIONS-II (NON-TARIFF)

Import Quotas: Concept, Types and Effects of Import Quotas; Import Quotas Vs. Import Tariff; Tariff Quota Controversies in Less Developed Countries; Other Non-Tariff Quota Barriers to Trade: Export-Subsidy, Dumping-Multilateralism and WTO

UNIT 10: THEORY OF CUSTOMS UNIONS

Concept; Trade Creation and Trade Diversion; Effects of Custom Unions on Production and Consumption; EEC; SAARC

UNIT 11: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Meaning and Components of Balance of Payments; Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in The Balance of Payments; The Process of Adjustment of BOP Under Systems of Gold Standard, Fixed Exchange Rates and Flexible Exchange Rates; A Critical Review of The Monetary Approach to The Theory of Balance of Payments Adjustment

UNIT 12: FOREIGN TRADE MULTIPLIER

Foreign Trade Multiplier: Meaning and Concept; Foreign Trade Repercussion Effect of Increase in Investment; Foreign Trade Repercussion Effect of Increases In Exports; Deficiencies of Foreign Trade Multiplier

UNIT 13: DETERMINATION OF EXCHANGE RATE

Meaning; Exchange Rate Determination: under Bretton Woods System, under Floating Rate Regime; Policies for Achieving Internal and External Equilibrium Simultaneously under Alternative Exchange Rate Regimes; Relative Merits and Demerits of Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates in the Context of Growth and Development in Developing Countries

UNIT 14: INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ORDER

International Capital Movement; Direct and Portfolio Investment; International Monetary System, IMF, SDR; International Liquidity

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Hajela T. N. Money Banking and International Trade, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd.
- 2) Jhingan M.L.: International Economics, Vrinda Publishing Pvt. Ltd.
- 3) Mannur H. G. :International Economics, Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) MithaniD.M. :International Economics, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 5) Paul R.R (2006): Money, Banking and International Trade, 6th Ed., Kalyani Publisher
- 6) Rana K.C.; Verma K. N.: International Economics, Vishal Publishing Co.
- 7) Sodersten, B & Reed, G. International Economics, MacMillan
- 8) Vaish, M.C. & Singh, S.; International Economics, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

DSC 20/DSM 8:Political Economy

Course Objectives

- To introduce political economy both as a perspective and as a method
- To provide an overview of the meaning, origin and growth of political economy as an area of study
- To highlight the major events and contributions of important thinkers in shaping the contours of political economy
- To examine some important issues with the perspective of political economy; and
- To make sense of occurrence and recurrence of economic crisis in an economy using the understanding of political economy

Course Outcomes

- The learner will be able to appreciate political economy as a perspective as well as a method of understanding economic phenomena and events
- The learner will be able to understand the contexts and purpose of political economy with which it emerged as an area of study
- The learner will be able to value the contributions of the most important thinkers in the study of political economy; and
- The learner will be able to relate and make sense of the economic events and phenomena which they observe around them

UNIT 1: UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL ECONOMY

Political Economy as an Area of Study; Interaction between “Politics” and “Economics” and Resultant Economic Outcome; Major Concerns and Scope of Political Economy; Origin and Evolution of Political Economy; Political Economy as a Perspective and as a Method

UNIT 2: STATE AS AN INSTITUTION

Meaning and Importance of Institution; Institutions and Economic Decisions; Origin and Evolution of the Idea of State; Institutional Role of State; State Interventions in Economic Affairs; State, Government and Public Policy; Failure of State as an Institution

UNIT 3: MARKET AS AN INSTITUTION

Emergence of Market as an Institution; Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism – Dobb-Sweezy Debate; Industrial Revolution; Mass Production and World Market; Conditions of Market Failure

UNIT 4: CLASSICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Beginning of Classical Political Economy; Contributions of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Malthus and David Ricardo to Political Economy – meaning, historical backgrounds and significance of the ideas of division of labour; laissez faire; indivisible hand; private property; Malthusian trap; free trade; law of diminishing return and differential rent

UNIT 5: MARX’S CRITIQUE TO POLITICAL ECONOMY

Material basis of the Society; Class formation and Class Relations; Commodities and their Production and Exchange; Mode of Production; Labour Theory of Value; Notion of “Surplus” and Generation, Accumulation and Appropriation of Surplus; Falling Rate of Profit - Competition and Crisis

UNIT 6: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

Stylised Notion of Development – Role of Neoclassical and Marginalist School of thought; Colonialism, Imperialism and World War I; Great Depression and Keynesian Prescriptions; World War II and the Breton Woods System; De-colonisation and Cold War; Welfare State and Golden Age of Capitalism; Collapse of Breton Woods System and Emergence of Monetarism; Foreign Aid and Development; Displacement and Dispossession from Development – Alternative Views of Development

UNIT 7: GLOBALISATION AND NEO-LIBERALISM

Overview of the Events of 1970s and 1980s; Washington Consensus; Collapse of the USSR and End of Cold War; Emergence of Neo-liberalism – context, meaning and political support; Spread of Neo-liberalism as the Dominant Ideology; Globalisation – meaning and nature; Mobility of Capital, Global Value Chain and Global Production System; Emerging Global Regime and Order

UNIT 8: CHALLENGES TO NATIONALISM

Nation and Nationalism; Political and Economic Basis of Nationalism; Anti-colonial Struggle and Rise of Nationalism; Aspects of Postcolonial Nationalism; Nationalism in India; Globalisation and Nationalism

UNIT 9: POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Global Prosperity and Poverty over Time; Poverty Trap and Efforts to Break it; Inequality of Global Income and its Consequences; Forces behind the Poverty and Inequality in the World; Trend and Nature of Economic Growth and Unemployment; Declining Share of Wages and its Impact on Poverty and Inequality; Global Migration of Labour and its Political and Economic Consequences

UNIT 10: ECONOMIC STABILITY AND CRISIS

Meaning of Economic Stability and Crisis; Nature of Economic Crisis – Endogenous and Exogenous; Present Global Order and Economic Crisis; Inequality and Crisis; Conflicts of Class Interest and Crisis; Management of Crisis

UNIT 11: CORRUPTION, CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

Corruption – Private and Corporate; Nature and Causes of Corruption; Economic and Political Consequences of Corruption; Inequality of Income Distribution and Conflict; Types of Conflict; Conflicts and Violence; Conflict, Violence and Political Legitimacy

UNIT 12: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Ownership and Uses of Resources; Tragedy of Commons; Climate Change and Conservation – Political Ecology; Politics of Climate Change; Strategies and Policies towards Sustainability

UNIT 13: DEMOCRACY AND DECENTRALISATION

Democracy and Individual Freedom; Group Choices and Voting – Representation and Majority; Significance of Democratic Institutions; Decentralisation and Process of Democratic Decentralisation, Democracy and Democratic Decentralisation in India; Attempts at Depoliticising of Development

UNIT 14: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Colonialism and Indian Economy; Drain of Wealth; Dirigisme and Economic Planning; Land Reforms and Green Revolution; Public Sector; Bank Nationalisation; Import Substitution and Export Promotion;

Rural Development; Macro Economic Performances; Nature of the State, Class Interests and Conflict; Political Fragmentation, Social Conflict and Challenges to Democracy

UNIT 15: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF REFORMS IN INDIA

Background of Economic Crisis in India in 1990s; Economic Reforms of 1991 – Liberalisation, Privatisation and Opening up; Macroeconomic Fall out of Reforms – Economic and Political; Looking forward – Sensible Economics and Feasible Politics

Basic Reading List:

- 1) Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2009). Economic origins of dictatorship and democracy (1. paperback ed., reprint). Cambridge Univ. Press.
- 2) Bagchi, A. K. (1982). The political economy of underdevelopment. Cambridge University Press.
- 3) Bardhan, P. K. (1998). The political economy of development in India (Expanded ed., with an epilogue on the political economy of reform in India). Oxford University Press.
- 4) Bardhan, P. K. (2015). Globalisation, democracy and corruption: An Indian perspective. Frontpage.
- 5) Bhaduri, A., & Nayyar, D. (1996). The intelligent person's guide to liberalization. Penguin Books.
- 6) Dobb, M. (1975). Studies in the development of capitalism (Rev. ed., repr). Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- 7) Downs, A. (20). An economic theory of democracy (Nachdr.). Addison Wesley.
- 8) Drèze, J., & Sen, A. (2020). An uncertain glory: India and its contradictions (Second edition). Penguin Books.
- 9) Engels, F., & Hunt, T. (2010). The origin of the family, private property, and the state. Penguin Classics.
- 10) Frankel, F. R. (2006). India's political economy, 1947 - 2004: The gradual revolution (2. ed., Oxford India paperbacks). Oxford Univ. Press.
- 11) Harriss, J., Jeffrey, C., & Brown, T. (2020). India: Continuity and change in the 21st century. Polity.
- 12) Harvey, D. (2011). A brief history of neoliberalism (1. publ. in paperback, reprint. (twice)). Oxford Univ. Press.
- 13) Heilbroner, R. L. (1999). The worldly philosophers: The lives, times, and ideas of the great economic thinkers (Rev. 7th ed). Simon & Schuster.
- 14) Heilbroner, R. L., & Milberg, W. S. (2012). The making of economic society (13th ed). Pearson.
- 15) Kalecki, M. (2011). Last phase in the transformation of capitalism. AAKAR Books.
- 16) Menon, N. (2022). Planning democracy: How a professor, an institute, and an idea shaped India. Viking by Penguin Random House India.
- 17) Mukherji, R. (2014). Political economy of reforms in India (First edition). Oxford University Press.
- 18) Shaikh, A. (2018). Capitalism: Competition, conflict, crises. Oxford University Press

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Details of Faculty Members assigned with the responsibility of Course Coordinators

Sl. No.	Course Name	Name of the Faculty	Designation/Subject
1	Introduction to Economic Theory - I	Dr Bhaskar Sarmah	Assistant Professor, Economics
2	Introduction to Economic Theory - II	Dr Bhaskar Sarmah	Assistant Professor, Economics
3	Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis - I	Dr Utpal Deka	Assistant Professor, Economics
4	Indian Economy	Dr Bhaskar Sarmah	Assistant Professor, Economics
5	Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis - II	Dr Joydeep Baruah	Professor, Economics
6	Regional Economy of North East India	Dr Joydeep Baruah	Professor, Economics
7	History of Economic Thought	Dr Utpal Deka	Assistant Professor, Economics
8	Public Finance	Dr Parag Dutta	Associate Professor, Economics
9	Money, Banking and Financial System	Dr Utpal Deka	Assistant Professor, Economics
10	Agricultural Economics	Dr Sarmistha Rani Baruah	Assistant Professor, Agriculture
11	Demography	Dr Utpal Deka	Assistant Professor, Economics
12	Development Economics	Dr Parag Dutta	Associate Professor, Economics
13	Rural Development and Finance in India	Dr Sarmistha Rani Baruah	Assistant Professor, Agriculture
14	Economic Systems and Planning	Dr Sarmistha Rani Baruah	Assistant Professor, Agriculture
15	Environmental Economics	Dr Parag Dutta	Associate Professor, Economics
16	Advanced Microeconomics	Dr Parag Dutta	Associate Professor, Economics
17	Advanced Macroeconomics	Dr Bhaskar Sarmah	Assistant Professor, Economics
18	Economics of Social Sector	Dr Sarmistha Rani Baruah	Assistant Professor, Agriculture
19	International Economics	Dr Bhaskar Sarmah	Assistant Professor, Economics
20	Political Economy	Dr Joydeep Baruah	Professor, Economics

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Guidelines for Seminar Paper Presentation

Four-Year UG Programme in Economics

Introduction

Under the Four Year UG programme in Economics of KKHSOU, you will need to present a Seminar paper at your seventh semester. You can choose any relevant topic for presentation. Or you can also take help of Section IV of Annexure III (Part: II) to choose a relevant topic for your seminar paper.

Traditionally, a seminar paper will consist of four major sections: (1) Introduction; (2) Background; (3) Analysis; and (4) Conclusion. This section contains a brief outline to follow, but each subsection is examined in detail in the subsequent pages.

General Structure of a Seminar Paper

1. Introduction: Here, you need to set out the "Crux" of the Paper. Your major tasks include:

- Introduce and note why the topic is important.
- Briefly summarize necessary background information. State your thesis
- Convey your organization of the paper -- (i.e., "roadmap").
- Tell the audience what your paper will show and in what order.
- If you can concisely summarize your research and outline the arguments of your paper, then odds your audience will be able to follow your analysis.

2. Background: Here, you need to orient your audience towards your research area. Major tasks are:

- Describe the genesis of the subject
- Describe the changes that have occurred during its development.
- Explain the reasons for the changes
- Describe where things are now (You may also want to indicate the reasons for further change).

3. Analysis: Here, you need to explain the thesis/main argument of your paper. Here, you need to do:

- Large-Scale Organization: This follows the following tasks:
 - (a) Discuss the major issues;
 - (b) Separate issues and sub-issues
 - (c) Order issues logically
- Small-Scale Organization: This follows the following tasks:
 - (a) Introduce and conclude on each issue
 - (b) Present your arguments and rebut opposing arguments
 - (c) Use organizational paradigms where appropriate

4. Conclusion: Here your agenda include:

- Restate the thesis of the paper
- Summarize major points
- If you chose to use a hypothetical in your introduction, revisit the hypothetical to "tie-up" your paper.

Certain Key Points

- Always preserve a copy of your Seminar paper duly signed by your Centre Coordinator and a Certification of Presentation from him/her. The University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.
- You may be asked to present your Seminar paper either at the University Headquarters/or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- Seminar Report must be typed in Computer. Report May be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2 inch margins on both left and right sides and 1 inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout.
- The Presentation Room must be well organised with a banner of the Seminar on the background.
- Insist your study centre to maintain video recording of the presentation session and obtain a copy of your particular session. Alternatively, you can record a video of the presentation yourself and keep a copy until declaration of your Final semester Results. . The University may ask this Video at any point of time.

Guidelines for Project/Dissertation

Four-Year UG Programme in Economics

Section I: Introduction

Project/Dissertation Work is an application-oriented academic activity that seeks to hone your theoretical and quantitative abilities through their application in light of the theoretical information obtained while taking different UG Economics courses, most notably courses like Introduction to Economic Theory, Development Economics, International Economics, Indian Economy, Agricultural Economics, Environmental Economics, Demography etc. This Project/Dissertation work consist of 8 credits, requiring you 240 hours of study and work.

Dear learners, please note that you need to take this task seriously and with all sincerity because of three basic reasons. First, this course provides you ample scope to apply your theoretical understanding on socially relevant issues. Second, this course carries the highest credits among all your courses in the programme. Thus, this course can help you achieve a better, higher grade in the programme. Finally, this project/dissertation activity provides you a scope to acquire research skills. This will ultimately help you undertake a career/study in research in near future.

In undergoing the Project/Dissertation work, you can take up a theoretical issue, or any socially relevant issues that you may have come up during your study. It is expected that along with the theoretical understanding of the issue, you try to formulate a detail research proposal. For doing this, you can take help of the course 'Research Methodology' that you have come across in the seventh semester. Also try to utilise the analytical skills you have so far acquired from the courses like Statistics and Mathematics etc.. In brief, it is a method of applying the information acquired via various courses to the difficulties and concerns raised by daily economic occurrences. We have listed certain topics of Project/Dissertation for your guidance only. You need not select these topics only. The list will help you to choose an appropriate topic. You need to write your Project/Dissertation Report either in English or Assamese.

Most importantly, you should note that the Project/Dissertation Work undertaken should be authentic and should contribute towards the development and growth of the subject. It is mandatory that you submit the report in originality and you must not submit it earlier for any other purpose. The University will also check all the Project/Dissertation Report with high-end Plagiarism-Check Software. Thus, you should also note that if it is found that the Project/Dissertation Work undertaken does not appear to be authentic or does not contribute towards the growth of the subject or it has been merely copied from some sources, the University has the right to out rightly reject the Project/Dissertation Work without offering any explanation. In that case, you will be awarded zero. Group projects are not allowed. If it is found that the subjects/chapters/contents of the projects of two learners are matching, then both the project will be rejected and Zero mark will be awarded to both.

Presentation Style: You need to follow the Presentation Style in the layout of your Project/Dissertation Report as mentioned in Section II of this Guidelines. Additionally, in Section III, we have provided certain Guidelines/Tips to help you do your Project/Dissertation more effectively.

Citation and Referencing Style in Project/Dissertation: Writing of Project/Dissertation Report is one of the research work. So, you need to follow particular style of citation and referencing. The

University follows that APA7 Citation Style published by the APA (American Psychological Association). A link for downloading a brief APA Citation Guide has been attached below.

Role of your Project/Dissertation Guide: Your project/dissertation guide should be well versed in the subject area, which will help you in designing the questionnaire deciding the size of sample, procedure for data collection, tabulation and analysis. You must discuss your project/dissertation design with your guide before the start of your work and also again if necessary at the writing stage and finally at the stage of editing the report. You should show your guide the draft project report before it is finalized for submission.

Eligibility of a Project/Dissertation Guide

- Faculty (From the University/Degree College)/Course Coordinator/Academic Consultant/Counsellor having relevant teaching experience.
- Professionals holding Masters' degree in the respective field or allied disciplines having a minimum of 5 years of experience in the relevant area.
- If you are taking the help of a Teacher/Professional apart from the faculties engaged during the counselling sessions at your study centre, then the Teacher/Professional's bio-data is to be approved by the respective Course Coordinators. The bio-data should contain the teaching/work experience, area of specialization, Research publications and experience in guiding the project work.

Certain Key Points

- Always preserve a copy of the Report with you with all due signatures in originals. This may be required for your future academic/research/job purpose. Secondly, the University may also ask a copy of that report as and when required.
- You may be asked to present your Report either at the University Headquarters/or at any assigned place face to face or through online mode.
- Project/Dissertation Report must be typed in Computer. Report May be printed on both sides in standard A4 size papers with 1.2 inch margins on both left and right sides and 1 inch margins on top and bottom. Page numbers must be maintained throughout. The Title/Acknowledgement/ Content pages, should be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...) while the main body part must be numbered in standard (1,2,3,) format. Annexures should be included at the End and should also be numbered in Roman letters (i, ii, iii etc...)

Section II: Project/Dissertation Performa

Cover Page: The cover page on the bound copy of the report should indicate. **Colour of the Hard Cover of the Project Report must be Dark Brown.**

- The title of the report. It would be short and written in capital letters. If necessary, it should be followed by an explanatory sub-title.
- Your name and enrolment number/ Exam roll no /year of examination.
- Name and designation of the faculty member/ Coordinator/ Academic Consultant who has guided you.
- Name and designation of the person of the organization who has guided you.

PROJECTREPORT/DISSERTATION

On

“ TopicName ”

SUBMITTEDTO

KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNVERSITY

IN

PARTIAL FULLFILLMENTOF THE

FOUR YEAR UG PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

(YEAR)

by

Name:.....

EnrollmentNo.....

Study Centre Code:

UndertheGu
idanceof

NameofInternalGuide/ExternalGuide

Designation

Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor (Format)

Certificate of the Guide/ Supervisor

Mentor/GuideName:

Designation:

This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ bearing enrolmment number _____ under my supervision and guidance, for the partial fulfilment of Four Year UG Programme in Economics of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.

Date:

Signature of Guide

Certificate of the Study Centre Coordinator/ Academic consultant of Study Centre:

Certificate of Study Centre Coordinator/AcademicCounsellor

Coordinator/Academicconsultant Name:

Designation:

This is to certify that the project report entitled “ _____ ” has been prepared by Ms./Mr. _____ under the guidance of Dr./ Sri/Mr./Ms. _____, for the partial fulfilment of FourYear UG Programme in Economics of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University. His/her field work is satisfactory.

Acknowledgement: The learner should to provide an acknowledgement of the help received from Supervisor, other teachers, Libraries and any other organizations/ source/ person. One may also acknowledge assistance from family members, friends and others. The learner has to put his / her signature and the Enrollment No. at the end of the acknowledgement.

Self-Declaration by the Learner: The learner has to make the following declaration:

Self-Declaration By The Learner

I do hereby declare that this project work entitled “ _____ ” submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of **Four Year UG Programme in Economics** of Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is a product of my own research work. The report embodies the finding based on my study and observation and has not been submitted earlier for the award of any degree or diploma to any Institute or University.

Name:

Signature of the Learner

Table of Contents:

Also called INDEX, the Table of Contents should provide the title of all chapters (with page numbers) major subdivisions and appendices. The table should also indicate the commencing page numbers of the preface, the bibliography appendices & annexure.

Main Report:

Your main report should follow the chapter scheme you had indicated in your synopsis. Generally the sequential presentation should be as follows:

- **Chapter-I: Introduction of the problem:** this chapter should provide a background of the problem and what is proposed to be investigated. The significance of the problem, the

objective and the scope of the study and the contribution and impact your study will make should be elaborated. A brief description of the organization where you have conducted the project should be provided.

- **Chapter-II: Theoretical Perspective:** This chapter should give an overview of the theoretical concepts related to the problem under study. You should refer to the current status of research in the area and major finding thereof. These should bring out the necessity for a study of the kind you have undertaken and the approach you intend to follow.
- **Chapter-III: Methodology, Scope, Limitations:** This chapter should describe in detail the steps followed in completing the study. If you have done a sample survey, the basis of sampling its size etc. should be discussed. The sources of primary and secondary data must be stated and the way you have processed the data should be elaborated. You can also describe the scope and limitations of your study.
- **Chapter-IV, V, VI Discussion/Body of the Report:** Presentation of the relevant data and analysis and discussion thereon from the main body of the report. After you define your research problem clearly and definitely, before you start the report, decide on the main theme of your report; which of the findings are significant, which are peripheral? Develop your argument logically to build your theme, presenting data wherever necessary. Decide the distribution and the number of chapter required; keep appropriate balance in the size of the chapter, and avoid uneven coverage. Only include those parts of a table in the chapter which are relevant to the arguments, the details can be in the appendix. Spend more time on the central issues, giving them importance, clarity and emphasis. All issues if treated in the same manner will dilute a report.
- **Appendices and Annexure:** Appendices are listed alphabetically e.g Appendix A Appendix B etc. and contain the table and data collection for the study .They are not included in the main chapters but referred to in the discussion and interpretations. Appendices are placed after the last chapter on summary conclusions.
- Annexure are numbered numerical e.g., Annexure II etc. and contain such supporting information which through not collected as primary and secondary data, yet is relevant in discussion and for easy reference.
- **References:** references can be mentioned either at the bottom of the appropriate page where these are referred or at the end or each chapter. If this has not been done, a third alternative is to list them at the end of the report immediately after the appendices / Annexure.
- **Bibliography:** A bibliography is a list of published sources consulted during the course of project work and normally includes all work listed in the text and text notes. The bibliography can be listed in alphabetical order or split into two separate list each covering books and articles.

Section III: A Guide to organising the Contents of Project Report /Dissertation

1. The Title of the Study: A single sentence describing the inquiry should be in the title. The title is frequently used to refer to the independent and dependent variables. Thus, descriptive names such as Factors Affecting Agricultural Productivity in Assam/North East India, or Impact of Health Expenditure on the Household Level Income/Standard of Living in Assam/North East India would be suitable. Avoid titles that imitate newspaper headlines (e.g., “Current Budget Proposals”); a formal report is not a journalistic assignment. Bear in mind that your reader will first notice the title of the report and will want to know if the report is relevant to his or her research interests. Your

project/dissertation title should be a short yet accurate description of the report's content. Avoid using terms such as "a research into..." or "an experiment to discover..." in the opening of your title. Not only are such sentences redundant and contribute nothing to the text, they also reflect sloppy thinking. The phrase "title" is not acceptable as the initial word in a title. The reader will identify it as the title due to its placement.

2. The Abstract of the Study: The abstract describes your entire work in a single paragraph. A short overview of the goal and approach should be provided, as well as sections on the findings and discussion. Exclude detailed information such as statistics and statistical test names from this section. Aim for a length of maximum 150 words for your abstract. The abstract is the second thing a reader sees after the title, and it may be the only thing they see. As such, it should give a comprehensive yet brief overview of the whole report, allowing readers to decide whether to continue reading or not. As a general rule, write four short lines describing (1) why you did it, (2) what you did, (3) what you discovered, and (4) what you concluded. Write the abstract once you have completed the body of the report. You may struggle to write a succinct abstract in a single session. Perhaps it is more convenient to start with a lengthier version and then shorten it.

3. Introduction to the Study: To begin, you should defend the study you're addressing. This implies that after reading the introduction, the reader should be able to deduce the subject of your Report. Simultaneously, your introduction should explain to someone who is not an expert why you did this study. As a consequence, the introduction will begin with a general framework and go to the study's specific reasoning and objectives. Typically, this section will include an overview of prior work in the subject, as well as an explanation of the theoretical or practical motives for doing the study. The following is an example of an effective content sequence for an introduction:

- Describe and identify the subject you wish to research, and, if necessary, justify its fascination and/or significance.
- Describe previous work (and maybe your own) that relates to the subject at hand.

Justify your previous work's inadequacy. It might have methodological problems, or there could be need for extension of previous work, or this could be the first time it has been reproduced, or you could be comparing the sufficiency of various theories. (If the previous work is complete, error-free, and has been repeated several times, or if the best hypothesis is known, further research is unnecessary.) Justifications for why previous work was inadequate should logically lead to the study you did. You are not need to go into detail here, but it should be obvious how the most recent work resolves open theoretical issues, corrects past research's mistakes, and/or enhances our present understanding.

What are your expectations for the result of your study, and why? Complete this section by describing your study hypothesis/research questions (what you expect will happen based on your theoretical framework and/or the constraints of previous studies). If you are performing more exploratory research and are unclear about the conclusion, briefly describe the study's aims and desired outcomes. This final paragraph of the introduction is critical to the study's and report's comprehension. If this part is well-defined, discussing and evaluating the outcomes will be lot easier. Ascertain the relevance of your theories to the essay's main body. Your theories do not have to be enumerated or bulleted.

4. Methodology of Research: Rather of being a standalone part, the method section should ideally be divided into the following five or so subsections. In the approach section, you describe the steps you used to acquire your data. This portion of your Project/Dissertation Work should include sufficient detail to enable the reader to reproduce the experiment. If you're not very much sure about the

research methodology, read over a journal paper on your subject to try to get insights to their research approaches. Mention your use of research tools in this section. It is desirable that you present a Review of Research Methods from earlier studies here.

5. Chapterisation: Based on your chapterisation plan, organise the main body of the Project/Dissertation in a systematic way. Try to organise your body in a way like there is a continuity of flow throughout the discussion.

6. Findings and Discussions: Begin by outlining the actions you took to process the data. This implies that you must explain how you arrived at your scores through the aggregation of each participant's replies. For example, if each participant has completed 40 questions and you are more interested in the total percentage of right answers than (or in addition to) the performance on each individual question, you should specify as such. You must defend your choice to exclude particular data (i.e., provide a "exclusion criterion").

Whenever appropriate, utilize descriptive statistics to provide a clear, brief overview of the data. In a basic experiment, this is generally achieved by including the means and standard deviations for each condition in the text that follows the data treatment. Frequently, descriptive data is provided in a table as part of a more in-depth investigation (with numerous dependent measures or three or more conditions). When presenting descriptive data, graphs typically outperform tables or text. This is commonly used to demonstrate a sequence of events or to convey a complicated pattern of information (e.g., an interaction between two variables).

Each table and figure should be assigned a unique number and captioned with information about the variables, circumstances, and units of measurement. Additionally, verify that the axes are labelled appropriately. Additionally, if a graph or table is utilised, it must be cited within your Project Work's body. In other words, your reader should understand when you're about to utilise a figure or table.

Never copy and paste the output of a statistical software into your report. Always assess what information is pertinent and important and then communicate it without repetition in the most efficient manner possible.

In your results section, use the same descriptive labels that you did in your technique section. This will be beneficial to your reader.

Frequently, descriptive statistics are used with inferential statistics (statistical tests that help you decide what to conclude about the data). It should be self-evident who conducted the tests and with what data. For the majority of statistical tests, the p-value should be accompanied with a test statistic (such as the t-value) (e.g., a t-test). Frequently, further information is required (e.g., the degrees of freedom). You'll have to determine this for yourself.

7. Conclusions and Policy Implications: To end the discussion, it is desirable that you draw certain important conclusions of the study and based on those you can also offer certain policy measures or discuss the policy implications of your findings. Here, you can also highlight certain limitations you faced during your study or point out certain future directions of research on the area.

Section IV: Certain Areas of Research for Your Project/Dissertation

We are providing here certain areas of research for your Project/Dissertation. Please note that you don't have to necessarily choose exactly any of these topics. These are meant to help you come out with an appropriate topic only.

- 1) Factors affecting agricultural productivity in Assam/North East India
- 2) The growth pattern of public revenue and expenditure in Assam/North East India.
- 3) Impact of Health Expenditure on the Household Level Income/Standard of Living in Assam/North East India.
- 4) Sectorial growth and impact on GDP in India
- 5) Farm size and productivity relation: An empirical analysis
- 6) Impact of MGNREGA on Labour market in Assam/North East India
- 7) Environmental pollution and its impact on the Social Cost/Health
- 8) Characteristics of Entrepreneurs and their Effect on Entrepreneurial Profitability
- 9) The Impact of Energy Price in pre and post Liberalization period in India
- 10) Industrial growth trend in Assam/North East India
- 11) Growth of FDI and FII in India
- 12) Woman empowerment through micro finance initiatives in Assam/North East India/ India.
- 13) Role of MSME towards the development of rural artisans in relation to handicraft sector/ handlooms sectors of Assam/North East India/ India
- 14) Role of RRB in economic development of rural areas : A comparative study
- 15) Monetary Policy and its Effects on (Identify a specific sector)
- 16) The Modern Firm's International Expansion
- 17) Monitoring and Market Power in Loan Markets
- 18) Importance of Human Capital in Service Industry (Identify a Specific service sector)
- 19) Public and Development Economics
- 20) Job Flows Dynamics in Assam/North East India / India
- 21) Responses to Incentives in Public Expenditure Programs
- 22) Budgetary Institutions: Theory and Evidence
- 23) Bank Regulation in India and its Effects on (Identify a specific sector)
- 24) An Interest Group Theory of Financial Development
- 25) Political Influences on Monetary and Fiscal Policy
- 26) Bioenergy Pollution, and Economic Growth
- 27) Economics of Education/Health Care
- 28) Contribution of Educated but Unemployed Women to Economy
- 29) Growth and Determination of Foreign Investment in India
- 30) Contribution of IT Sector in Indian Economy
- 31) Growth in Indian Banking Sector
- 32) Macroeconomic Policy and Analysis
- 33) The State of the Indian Economy (with particular reference to a particular sector)
- 34) Lessons from Economic Financial Crises in Recent Times
- 35) India's Fiscal Deficit and Its Impact on Gross Domestic Product
- 36) Production Structure of Indian Power Sector
- 37) Fiscal Policy and its Effects on (Identify a specific sector)
- 38) Globalization and its impact on National/Regional/State Economy