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UG Economics Syllabus

I to VI Semesters

(2015-16 to 2017-18)

UG BOS Meeting Held on

25-03-2015

## **UG Economics Syllabus I to VI Semesters (2015-2017)**

### **I. Preamble:**

Economics is one of the major social sciences. The study of economics deals with major issues, which directly or indirectly affect our day-to-day life. It helps to prioritise and plan for development. It is, therefore, necessary that economics should be taught at different levels in order to understand strength, weaknesses and challenges before economy and polity. Quality teaching of economics is, thus, necessary.

### **II. Course Objectives:**

1. To impart in depth knowledge of economics.
2. To equip the students with necessary analytical and reasoning skills for understanding various economic problems.
3. To develop foundation for studying other branches of Economics.
4. To train the students to become responsible “economic persons”.

### **Overall Methodology:**

1. Emphasis on teaching the basic concepts.
2. Theories and laws to be taught with the help of tables and diagrams.
3. Extensive use of charts, graphs and news paper cuttings.
4. Questions to be designed to evaluate a student’s ability to use diagrams, explain concepts and evaluate theoretical levels.
5. Encouraging students to use online references and search engines such as google.co.in and Yahoo.co.in.

**UG COURSE STRUCTURE IN ECONOMICS****(I-VI SEMESTERS)****LIST OF PAPERS TO BE TAUGHT FROM I TO VI SEMESTERS****(2015-16 to 2017-18)**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Paper No.</b>	<b>Title of the Papers</b>	<b>Instruction Per Week (Hrs)</b>	<b>Theory Exam &amp; IA Marks</b>	<b>Duration of Exam</b>	<b>Total</b>
I	1.1	Micro Economics I	5Hrs	80+20	3 Hrs	100
II	2.1	Micro Economics II	5Hrs	80+20	3 Hrs	100
III	3.1	Macro Economics	5Hrs	80+20	3 Hrs	100
IV	4.1	Economics of Money and Banking	5Hrs	80+20	3 Hrs	100
V	5.1	Indian Economy –I	5Hrs	80+20	3 Hrs	100
VI	6.1	Indian Economy –II	5Hrs	80+20	3 Hrs	100
<b>Electives V Sem</b>		<b>Please note that Students of VI Semester should Study corresponding Paper of V Semester</b>	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	100
	5.2	Karnataka Economy	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	100
	5.3	International Economics	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	100
	5.4	Statistical Methods for Economics	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	
	5.5	Economics of Insurance	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	
<b>Electives VI Sem</b>	6.2	Economics of Gender Development	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	
	6.3	Public Economics	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	
	6.4	Mathematical Methods for Economics	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	
	6.5	Economics of Taxation	5Hrs	80	3 Hrs	

## **FIRST SEMESTER**

### **1.1: MICRO ECONOMICS I**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To provide students the micro foundation of Economics.
2. To enable the students to understand the theories of consumer behaviour, demand and supply, production and various cost concepts.
3. To enlighten the students on product pricing and factor pricing process.
4. To provide the foundation for the study of other branches of economics.
5. To enable the students to appreciate the utility of economics in day-to-day life.

#### **MODULE-I: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS**

Wealth, welfare, scarcity and growth oriented definitions of economics with criticisms; problems of choice in economics; micro and macro economics - meaning, distinction, uses and limitations.

#### **MODULE-II: THEORY OF DEMAND**

Meaning, individual and market demand schedule, law of demand, exceptions. Demand function, factors influencing demand; increase and decrease in demand; expansion and contraction of demand. Elasticity of demand—meaning, types: price, income, cross elasticity of demand; elastic, inelastic, perfectly elastic and perfectly inelastic and unitary elastic demand.

#### **MODULE-III: THE THEORY OF SUPPLY**

Meaning, supply schedule and curve, determinants of supply, law of supply, expansion and contraction of supply, limitations, elasticity of supply.

#### **MODULE –IV: THEORY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR**

Meaning of consumption; utility; types; law of diminishing marginal utility; limitations and significance; law of equi-marginal utility; limitations and significance. Consumer surplus; meaning; measurement and significance. Consumers' sovereignty. Defects of Marshalian approach (cardinal approach). Ordinal approach; Development of indifference curve technique; marginal rate of substitution; properties of indifference curves; income, price and substitution effect. Uses and limitations of indifference curve technique.

## **SECOND SEMESTER**

### **2.1: MICRO-ECONOMICS II**

#### **MODULE I: THE THEORY OF PRODUCTION**

Meaning; production function. Laws of returns; increasing; decreasing and constant returns; assumptions, significance and limitations. Economies and diseconomies of scale.

#### **MODULE II: COST OF PRODUCTION AND REVENUE**

Concepts of costs; fixed, variable, total, average, marginal. Long run and short run cost curves. Opportunity cost. Concepts of revenue; average, total and marginal.

#### **MODULE III: MARKET FORMS AND PRODUCT PRICING**

Meaning of Market; types; perfect competition; monopoly; features. Revenue under perfect and monopoly types of market. Price and output determination; equilibrium of firm and industry under perfect and monopoly types of markets. Long run and short run equilibrium. Time element. Monopolistic competition; features; price and output determination. Price discrimination.

#### **MODULE IV: THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION**

Concept of distribution; marginal productivity and modern theories of distribution. Rent; meaning; Ricardian and modern theories, quasi rent. Wages; meaning; wage differences; wage fund theory, modern theory. Interest; meaning; Loanable fund theory, liquidity preference theory. Profit; meaning, risk, uncertainty and innovation theories of profit.

#### **INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: SKILL DEVELOPMENT TOPICS**

1. Draw all the diagrams of each chapter in a record book
2. Preparation of demand schedule and graph of a commodity-for a specific period.
3. Preparation of supply schedule and graph of a commodity for a specific period.
4. Finding out price fluctuation of particular commodity for specific period information to be collected from newspapers.

**Reading List (common to I& II Semesters)**

1. Ahuja H.L. *“Modern Economic Theory”*.
2. Jhingan M.L. *“Micro Economics Theory”*.
3. Mishra S.K. & V.K. Puri *“Micro Economics theory & Applications”*.
4. Baumol J.W *“Economic Theory and Operations Analysis.”*
5. Perloff *“Micro Economics”*.
6. K.K. Dewet *“Modern Economics Theory”*.
7. Samuelson *“Principles of Economics”*.
8. Stonier, A.W & D.C. Hague *“A Text book of economic theory”*.
9. HRK: *‘Arthika Sidhanta’*

## **THIRD SEMESTER**

### **3.1: MACRO ECONOMICS**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To provide the students the macro foundation of economics.
2. To help the students to understand the working of a modern economy.
3. To provide the basis of classical Keynesian and Neo-classical macro economics.
4. To enable the students to learn the well formulated principles of macro economics.
5. To provide the basis for the study of other branches of economics.
6. To help the students to appreciate the role of government.

#### **MODULE- I: MACRO ECONOMICS AND NATIONAL INCOME**

Meaning nature and scope of macroeconomics. Its Importance and limitations. Meaning of National Income various concepts of National Income. GNP,NNP, National income at factor cost and per capita Income. Measurement and difficulties Importance of National Income.

#### **MODULE - II: CLASSICAL THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT**

Classical Theory of Employment, Say's Law of Markets. Pigou's Improvement, Critical Analysis of Classical Theory.

#### **MODULE -III: KEYNES' THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT-I**

Concepts of Effective demand and Full Employment, Consumption Function. Marginal Propensity to Consume and Average Propensity to Consume. Investment Function. Marginal Efficiency of Capital.

#### **MODULE -IV: KEYNES' THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT-II**

Principles of Multiplier and Accelerator; Saving and Investment, Significance of Keynes' theory, Comparison between classical and Keynesian theories.

#### **MODULE -V: THEORIES OF BUSINESS CYCLES**

Meaning Features Phases of trade cycles, Theories of trade cycles: Innovation Theory, Monetary Theory- Hawtrey's theory of trade cycles. Control of trade cycles.

**Skill Development:**

1. Collection and Presentation of data on National Income of India using schedules and graphs.
2. Collection of data of educated unemployed in a specific area during specific period.
3. Preparation of tables and charts regarding monthly consumption expenditure, saving and investment of your family.

**Reading List:**

1. *M.L. Seth "Keynesian Economics". Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, New Delhi.*
2. *R.D. Gupta : "Keynes & Post Keynesian Economics".*
3. *M.L. Jingan "Macro-Economics" . Vrinda Publications, New Delhi.*
4. *G. Ackley "Macro-Economics Theory & Policy".*
5. *Rangarajan C & L. Dholakiya- "Macro-Economics".*
6. *J.M. Keynes. "The General Theory"*
7. *Edward Shapiro "Macro Economic Analysis".*
8. *H.R. K: Arthika Sidhanta, Sapna Book House Bengaluru.*



## **FOURTH SEMESTER**

### **4.1: ECONOMICS OF MONEY AND BANKING**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To introduce basic concepts of money and banking.
2. To let the students know about working of different types of banks.
3. To educate the students to understand fluctuations in price levels and measurement of same through index numbers.

#### **MODULE-I: MONEY AND MONETARY STANDARDS**

Meaning and Definition, Functions of money. Static and dynamic functions forms of money. Significance of money in modern economy; types of monetary standards; paper Currency Standard, Principles, Merits and Demerits.

#### **MODULE-II: VALUE OF MONEY**

Meaning, Theories of values of money. Cash Transaction and Cash Balance approaches Index numbers. Construction of Index numbers. Difficulties, Types of index numbers. Importance of index numbers. Inflation and deflation; meaning, definition; causes, types and control

#### **MODULE-III: COMMERCIAL BANKS**

Meaning, definition and functions of commercial bank. Credit creation, Balance sheet of Commercial Bank, Role of Commercial Bank in Economic Development. Need and importance of New Technology in Banking, E- Services, Credit Cards, Internet Banking, ATM, Electronic funds transfer

#### **MODULE-IV: CENTRAL BANK**

Meaning definition, functions of a central Bank Methods of credit Control, Quantitative and Qualitative methods, Role of Central Bank, Monetary Policy, types and its Objectives.

#### **MODULE-V: DEVELOPMENT BANKS**

Meaning, definition, Functions of development banks; Co-operative Banks, functions and types; NABARD. HFDC .Non Banking financial Institutions. Control of NBFI, Role of financial Institutions in Economic development.

### **Skill Development:**

1. Construction of index numbers from the collected data for a specific period (wholesale and Retail prices).
2. Preparation of graphs for price fluctuations for few commodities.
3. Preparation of a chart showing organizational structure of a Commercial Bank.
4. Preparation of a hypothetical balance sheet of a commercial bank.
5. Practice use of DD, MT, Accounts Opening forms, loan application forms,

### **Reading List**

1. K. P.M. Sundram – *Money Banking & International Trade*. S. Chand, New Delhi.
2. R.R. Paul: *Monetary Economics*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Lester. C. Chandler, *Economics of Money & Banking*
4. R.P. Kent: *Money & Banking*
5. Gerffrey Crowther ‘ *An outline of Money*
6. A.C.L. Day- *Outline of Monetary Economics*.
7. M.C. Vaish- *Monetary Theory*.Vikas Publishers New Delhi.
8. M.L. Seth- *Money, Banking & International Trade*. Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, New Deihi.
9. M.L. Jingan- *Money Banking & International Trade*. Vrinda Publications, New Delhi.
10. [www.finance ministry.org](http://www.finance.ministry.org)
11. [www. rbi.org](http://www.rbi.org)
12. [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org).

## **FIFTH SEMESTER**

### **5.1: INDIAN ECONOMY-I [COMPULSORY]**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To enable a student to have an overview of the working of Indian economy.
2. To enable a student to understand the changing trends in Indian economy.
3. To enable a student to understand the leading issues in India's economic development.

#### **MODULE-I: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

Meaning of developed and under developed economies. Basic characteristics of the Indian Economy. Indian economy on the eve of independence, present status of Indian economy [major indicators]

#### **MODULE-II: NATIONAL INCOME**

National Income estimates in India: National income growth in last 60 years. Sectoral contribution to national income – falling share of agriculture and rising share of non-agriculture, difficulties in measuring India's national income.

#### **MODULE-III: HUMAN RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Growth of population in India, Causes for population growth. Effect and control of population., population policy of India. Provision of education and health facilities. PQLI, HDI , GDI concepts, measurements and components.

#### **MODULE-IV: POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

Poverty in India, Causes and extent of poverty. Poverty concepts [Absolute and relative] Estimates of poverty. Poverty eradication programmes. Food Security and PDS; Meaning and types of Unemployment. Causes and remedial measures.

#### **MODULE-V: ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING IN INDIA**

Meaning and objectives of economic planning, Critical review of Planning in India [achievements and failures]. Brief outline of eleventh and twelfth plan. New Economic Policy of liberalization, Globalization and Privatization- First and Second Generation reforms-overall impact on growth, poverty and unemployment.

**Skill Development:**

1. Collecting recent data on poverty in India.
2. Students identifying BPL families in their localities.
3. Collecting the data of unemployment youth in their areas.

**Reading List :**

1. Ruddra Datt and K.P. Sundaram “Indian Economy”.
2. Rishi Muni, Diwid “Poverty Development Programmes in India”.
3. Alak Gosh, “ Indian Economy; Its Nature & Problems”.
4. M.M. Susy, “ Indian Economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Prospects & Challenges”.
5. A.N. Agarwal “ Indian Economy”.
6. Mishra & Puri “Indian Economy”.
7. Indian Year Book –Publication Division.
8. [www.planningcommission.org](http://www.planningcommission.org).
9. [www.nic.net.in](http://www.nic.net.in)
10. [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)
11. [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).
12. [www.epw.org](http://www.epw.org)
13. [www.cmie.org](http://www.cmie.org)
14. [www.cso.org](http://www.cso.org)
15. [www.indiastat.com](http://www.indiastat.com)

## **SIXTH SEMESTER**

### **6.1: INDIAN ECONOMY-II [COMPULSORY]**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To enable a student to have an overview of the working of Indian economy.
2. To enable a student to understand the changing trends in Indian economy.
3. To enable a student to understand the leading issues in India's economic development.

#### **MODULE-I: INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

Problems and prospects of Indian agriculture- remedial measures; Sources of Agricultural Finance. Agriculture marketing. Defects, Regulated and co-operative marketing. Irrigation in India. Green Revolution, farmers' suicides, causes and controls.

#### **MODULE-II: INDIAN INDUSTRY**

Industrial development on the eve of independence, industrial development during the last 60 years [major indicators] Problems and prospects of cottage and small scale industries, remedial measures. Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948, 1956 and 1991. industrial finance, types and sources. Special Economic Zones.

#### **MODULE-III: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY**

Concept, major issues in information technology. Growth and present position of Information technology industry in India and its future. Business Projects Outsourcing (BPO).

#### **MODULE-IV: INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

Constituents of Indian Money and capital markets. Recent trends in Commercial Banking, RRB, NABARD, RBI and its functions, objectives of monetary policy of RBI.

#### **MODULE-V: INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE**

Sources of revenue to the Central government; tax and non-tax [emphasis on VAT]. Trends in central government public expenditure-Plan and non-plan expenditure, Public debt in India-

Causes, consequences and control. Finance Commissions-Major recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

**Skill Development:**

1. Visiting APMC and collecting the data on supply sale and prices of different agricultural commodities.
2. Reporting a case study of any cottage or small scale industry.
3. Compilation of data on various components of national income.
4. Visit to the bank/ co-operative credit society and collect information about the credit transactions.

**Reading List:**

1. *Rudday Datt and K.P. Sundaram. "Indian Economy".*
2. *Rishi Muni, Diwid. "Poverty Development Programme".*
3. *M.M. Sury, "Indian Economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Prospects & Challenges"*
4. *A.N. Agarwal, "Indian Economy" .*
5. *Mishra & Puri, "Indian Economy".*
6. *Indian Year Book-Publication Division.*
7. [www.planningcommission.org](http://www.planningcommission.org).
8. [www.financeministry.org](http://www.financeministry.org)
9. [www.publicationdivision.nic.in](http://www.publicationdivision.nic.in)
10. [www.nic.in](http://www.nic.in)
11. [www.rbi.org](http://www.rbi.org)
12. [www.epw.org](http://www.epw.org)
13. [www.cmie.org](http://www.cmie.org)
14. [www.cso.org](http://www.cso.org)

**ELECTIVES**

**Please note that students of VI Semester should study corresponding paper of V Semester.**

<b>V Semester Papers</b>	<b>VI Semester Papers</b>
5.2 : Karnataka Economy	6.2: Economics of Gender Development
5.3: International Economics	6.3: Economics of Growth & Development
5.4 : Statistical Methods for Economics	6.4: Mathematical Methods for Economics
5.5 : Economics of Insurance	6.5: Economics of Taxation

## **V SEMESTER**

### **5.2: KARNATAKA ECONOMY**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To study economic development of Karnataka during last 50 years.
2. To highlight different areas of achievement.
3. To fix Karnataka's position in Indian Economy.

#### **MODULE-I: CHARACTERISTICS OF KARNATAKA ECONOMY**

Introduction, characteristics, growth of Karnataka economy during last sixty years; factors affecting Karnataka economic development; regional development, HDI OF Karnataka.

#### **MODULE-II: AGRICULTURE IN KARNATAKA**

Characteristics of agriculture, importance of agriculture-problems of agriculture, remedial measures- Agriculture development during last 60 years-agricultural labors. Agricultural policy of the state , Minor and multipurpose irrigation projects in Karnataka and their progress.

#### **MODULE-III: INDUSTRIES IN KARNATAKA**

Industrial growth in Karnataka; large (iron & steel, textile, heavy machinery) and small scale industries; New industrial policy of Karnataka; IT- policy; Biotechnology policy, industrial labor, problems and prospects of industries in Karnataka

#### **MODULE-IV: KARNATAKA STATE FINANCES**

Sources of revenue, Government expenditure, public debt, Finances of local self governments [rural and urban].

#### **MODULE-V: ECONOMIC PLANNING IN KARNATAKA**

Objectives and achievements of planning in Karnataka; major failures; District level planning in Karnataka; regional disparities and remedial measures with reference to Najundappa Committee Report.



**Reading List:**

1. *Adul Aziz and K.G. Vasnki (eds) 'Karnataka Economy'.*
2. *Nanjundappa D.M. 'Same Aspects of Karnataka Economy'.*
3. *Shamashakar N.T., 'Karnataka Economy'.*
4. *Puttaswamiah K, 'Karnataka Economy' in two volumes*
5. *Indian Economic Association (ed) 'Karnataka Economy'*
6. *Plan Documents of Government of Karnataka*
7. *Karnataka Economy Special Issues of Southern Economist.*

### 5.3 : INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To enable the students to learn the fundamental theories of international trade.
2. To enable the students to apply the knowledge gained from the study of micro and macroeconomics in the field of international economics.
3. To enable the students to understand the international trade system as it exists today.
4. To study various aspects of international trade policy and regional economic co-operation.

#### **MODULE –I: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Significance of International trade; International vs internal trade. The Classical Theory of International Trade; Opportunity Cost Theory; Modern Theory of International Trade; Heckscher – Ohlin Theory of Trade.

#### **MODULE –II: GAINS FROM TRADE**

Measurement of Gains from Trade and Their Distribution; Concept, types and factors affecting Terms of Trade, Their Uses and Limitations;

#### **MODULE – III: THE TRADE POLICY**

Trade policy, free trade vs protection and their advantages and disadvantages, role of protection in developing countries; methods of protection- tariff, quotas, their effects, concept of dumping.

#### **MODULE IV: FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

Meaning, importance, foreign exchange market, functions, determination of rate of exchange, purchasing power parity theory, types of exchange rates (dual and multiple); fixed and flexible exchange rates, exchange control.

#### **MODULE V: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

Meaning and Components of Balance of Payments; Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments; Causes and consequences, Methods of correcting disequilibrium in BOP; Devaluation-working and impact.

#### **Skill Development:**

1. Computation of data of India's foreign trade imports and exports.
2. Computation of data on structure and direction of India's foreign trade.
3. Developing a record of foreign exchange rates for a week.

**Reading List:**

1. Soderstein, B (1993): International Economics, Macmillan, London.
2. Kindleberger, C.P. (1976): International Economics, R.D. Irwin Homewood.
3. Salvatore (1990): International Economics, Mac Millan Publ
4. Metzler: Readings in International Economic, American Economic Series.
5. Jagadish N. Bhagwati (1983): Dependence and Interdependence (Ed) Gane
6. Grossman, Vol.2, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
7. Vaish, M.C. and Sudama Singh (1980): International Economics, (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition), Oxford and IBH Publication, New Delhi.
8. Carbough, R.J. (1999): International Economics, International Thompson Publishing, New York.
9. Dana, M.S. (2000): International Economics: Study, Guide and work Book, (5<sup>th</sup> Edition), Rutledge Publishers, London.
10. Kenen, P.B. (1994): The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
11. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfield (1994): international Economics Theory and Policy, Addison - Wesley Publication.
12. Jackson, J. (1998): The World Trading System, Cambridge

## **5.4: STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To help students to acquire & elementary basic skills in statistical methods.
2. To develop analytical, reasoning and graphical presentation skills.

### **MODULE –I: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS**

Importance of statistics in the study of economics; Data- types and methods of collection of data, respective merits and demerits.

### **MODULE –II: STATISTICAL METHODS**

Measures of Central Tendency; Concepts of Mean, Mode, Median, Measures of Dispersion; Lorenz Curve; Coefficient of Variation.

### **MODULE –III: STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

Correlation-simple, Partial and Multiple Correlations; Measurement of Correlation; Rank Correlation; Regression Analysis; Regression Equations; Cause and Effect Relationship.

### **MODULE –IV: SAMPLE DESIGN**

Meaning of Sampling and Sampling Techniques-Simple Random, Stratified and systematic Random Sampling Methods; Tabulation and Frequency Distribution.

### **MODULE –V: INDEX NUMBER**

Index Numbers – Problems in the Construction of Index Numbers; Laspeyres', Pasche's and Fischer's Ideal Index Numbers; Wholesale Price Index Numbers and Cost of Living Index Numbers.

## Reading List

1. Allen, R.G.D. (1974), *Mathematical Analysis for Economists* Macmillan Press and ELBS, London.
2. Baumol, W.J. (1984), *Economic Theory and Operations analysis* – Prentice Hall – Englewood Cliffs – New Jersey.
3. Chiang, A.C. (1986), *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*, McGraw Hill, New York.
4. Croxton – Crowden and Klien (1971) – *Applied General – Statistics* – Prentice Hall of India – New Delhi.
5. Gupta, S.C. (1983), *Fundamentals of Applied statistics*, S.Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
6. Millar, J. (1996) *Statistics for Advanced Level* – Cambridge University Press – Cambridge.
7. Monga, G.S. (1972), *Mathematics and statistics for Economists* vikas Publishing House New Delhi.
8. Nagar – A.L. and R.K. Das (1993), *Basic statistics* – Oxford University Press – New Delhi.
9. R. Veerachary “Quantative Methods”.
10. Sukhatme – P.V. and B.V. Sukhatme (1970) *Sampling – Theory of survey with Applications* – Iowa State University Press – Ames.
11. Taha, H.A. (1997), *Operations Research – An Introduction* (6<sup>th</sup> Edition), Prentice Hall of India Pvt.Ltd., New delhi.
12. Yamane – Taro (1975), *Mathematics for Economists* – Prentice Hall of India – New Delhi.

## **VI SEMESTER**

### **6. 2: ECONOMICS OF GENDER DEVELOPMENT**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To highlight importance of gender studies.
2. To introduce basic issues in gender development.
3. To familiarize policies and programmes of women empowerment.

#### **MODULE –I: INTRODUCTION OF GENDER STUDIES**

Importance and Concepts of Women Studies –Economic Basis and Functioning of Patriarchy in Developed and LDCs, Particularly India- Theories of Women Exploitation.

#### **MODULE –II: DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF FEMALE POPULATION IN INDIA**

Demography of Female Population, Age Structure, Mortality Rates and Sex Ratio- Causes of Declining Sex Rates and Fertility Rates in LDCs and Particularly India. Health Policy and its implications for Women- Gender gaps in health facilities.

#### **MODULE –III CONCEPTUALIZATION OF WOMEN’S WORK**

Concept and Analysis of Women’s work; Valuation of Productive and Unproductive Work, Visible and Invisible Work, Paid and Unpaid Work; Economically Productive and Socially Productive Work; Economic Status and Female Contribution to National Income.

#### **MODULE –IV: WOMEN AND LABOUR MARKET**

Factors Affecting Female Entry in Labour Market; Supply and Demand for Female Labour in Developed and Developing Countries; Particularly India, Wage Discrimination based on Sex, Labour Legislations.

#### **MODULE –V: DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND GENDER EQUALITY**

Women oriented policies and programmes during 10th and 11th plan. Women’s Empowerment; Democratic Decentralization (Panchayats) and Women’s Empowerment in India.

**Reading List:**

1. Boserup, E (1970): Women's Role in Economic Development, George Allen and Unwin, London.
2. Desai, N. and M.K Raj (Eds.) (1979): Women and Society in India, Research Centre for Women Studies, SNDT University, Bombay.
3. Government of India (1974): Towards Equality Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, Department of Social Welfare ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi.
4. Krishnaraj, M.R.M. Sudarshan and A. Shariff (1999): Gender, Population and Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Seth, M. (2000): Women and Development: The Indian Experience, Sage Publications New Delhi.
6. Agnihotri, S.B (2000): Sex ratio in Indian Population: A Fresh Exploration, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
7. Papola, T.S. and A.N. Sharma (Eds.) (1999): Gender and Employment in India, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Narasimham, S. (1999): Empowering Women: An Alternative Strategy from Rural India, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
9. Baud, I.S.A. (1992): Forms of Production and Women's Labour: Gender Aspects of industrialization in India and Mexico, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
10. Carr M.C. Martha and R. Jhabvala (Eds.) (1997): Speaking out Women's Economic Empowerment in South Asia, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi.

## **6.5: PUBLIC ECONOMICS**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To highlight the changing role and economic functions of government.
2. To give rationale public policy and to introduce theories of public expenditure.

### **UNIT –I: GOVERNMENT IN A MARKET ECONOMY**

Role of Government in Organized Society; Changing Perspective –Government in a Mixed Economy; Government as an Agent for Economic Planning and Development; Allocation, Distribution and Stabilization Functions of budgetary Policy; Private Goods, Public Goods and Merit Goods; Market Failures

### **UNIT –II: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE**

Meaning, definition, nature and scope; importance; impact on economic development; Wagner’s Law of Increasing State Activities; Wiseman – Peacock Hypothesis; Structure and Growth of Public Expenditure in India; Reforms in Public Expenditure in India.

### **UNIT –III: TAXATION**

Meaning, definition, type; importance. Benefit and Ability to Pay Approaches; Incidence of taxation; Trends and Structure of tax Revenue in India; Tax reforms in India; VAT and GST.

### **UNIT –IV: PUBLIC DEBT**

Classical View of Public Debt; Burden of Public Debt; Sources of Public Debt; Repayment of Public Debt; Trends and Structure of Public debt in India; Issues in debt Management.

### **READING LIST**

1. Bhatia, H.L. (2000): Public Finance, Vikas Publishing Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.
2. Chelliah, Raja J. (1971): Fiscal Policy in Underdeveloped Countries, George Allen and Unwin, London.
3. Chelliah, R.J. (Ed.) (1997): Towards Sustainable Growth, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Cornes, R. and T. Sandler (1986): The Theory of Externalities Public Goods and
5. Musgrave, R.A. (1959): The Theory of Public Finance, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
6. Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976): Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
7. Musgrave, R.A. (1977): Essay in Fiscal Federalism, Greenwood West Port.



## **6.6: MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To help students to acquire basic and elementary mathematical skills
2. To develop analytical, reasoning and graphical presentation skills.

### **METHODOLOGY:**

1. Emphasis to be given on teaching basic concepts and definitions.
2. Theories and laws to be taught with the help of simple mathematics and diagrams.
3. Question to be designed to evaluate a student's ability to use diagrams, explain concepts and evaluate at theoretical levels.

### **MODULE- I: INTRODUCTION**

Importance of Mathematical and Statistical methods in Economic Analysis. Review of some concepts, Brief idea about Sets and Venn diagrams; System of simultaneous equations:

### **MODULE- II: RATIO ANALYSIS**

Ratio and Proportions. Exponents, the Concepts, of "e", Compound interest formula. Concepts of functions and limits continuity; Derivatives; Rules of Differentiation.

### **MODULE- III: ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY**

Basics of Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, Cartesian coordinates, Some important equations like equations of straight lines, circle, curves, hyperbola and parabola intercepts on the axis.

### **MODULE- IV: MAXIMA AND MINIMA**

Problems of Maxima and Minima in single variable functions; Unconstrained and constrained maxima & minima; Optimization in simple economic problems; Concept of Integration; Some simple rules; Applications to Consumer's and producer's surplus.

### **MODULE -V: LINEAR PROGRAMMING**

Linear Programming; Formulation of Linear Programming problems; Basic and optimal solutions; Graphical and Simplex methods of solving Linear Programming problems;

## Reading List

1. Chiang. A.C.(1986): Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics. McGraw Hill, New York.
2. Barry Bressler: A unified Introduction to Mathematical Economics McGraw Hill New Delhi.
3. Monga G.S. (1972): Mathematics and statistics for Economists. Vikas Publishing House New Delhi.
4. Veerachamy R. (2002): Quantitative Methods for Economists New Age International Publishers, Bangalore.
5. J. Black and J.F. Bradley: Essential Mathematics for Economists. John Wiley and Sons London.
6. Edward T. Dowling (1992): Introduction to Mathematical Economics: Schawm's Outline Series Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

**Pattern of Model Question Paper in UG Economics**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Duration 3Hrs.**

**Section A**

Attempt any ten questions out of fifteen questions. Answer in two-three sentences **10x2=20**

- 1. Average cost
- 2. Income Effect
- 3. Inelastic demand.
- .....
- .....
- 15.....

**Section B**

**Short answers [15-20 sentences]**

**10x3=30**

Attempt any three out of five questions. Example:

- 16. Explain meaning and significance of micro-economics.
- 17. Critically examine classical theory of interest.
- 19. -----
- 20.....

**Section C**

**Essay Type Questions**

**15x2=30**

Attempt any two of the five questions. Example:

- 21. Explain consumer's equilibrium with the help of indifference curve technique.
- 22. What are different types of elasticity of demand and how those are measured?
- 24.-----
- 25. -----