

TEACHER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SYLLABUS (EVEN SEMESTERS): ECONOMICS

SEM-VI GENERAL SEC

Skill Enhancement Course [Economics] -B -Group (SEC-B) BA/BSc (General)

Name of the Course: Entrepreneurship and Development (ED) Total Marks: 100 [Theory(Th) 80 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10]

ECO-G-SEC-4-1B-TH/ECO-G-SEC-6-2B-TH [For Semester IV or Semester VI

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
1. Basic issues of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development • Basic features of Entrepreneurship • Entrepreneurship and its linkages with economic development • Growth of entrepreneurship in India—Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development. • Planning Commission’s guidelines for formulating a project report by an entrepreneur • Problem of Rural entrepreneurship in India	SB
2. Financial resources for new ventures of an entrepreneur • Sources of finance---capital structure. • Institutional support to enterprises—national small industries board – state small industries development corporation--- district industries center--- industrial estates-Indian experience	DM
3. Growth strategies in small business • Stages of growth, • Types of growth strategies-Expansion, Diversification, Joint Venture, Merger and Subcontracting	SSG
4. Sickness in Small Business • Concept of industrial sickness • Symptoms of sickness in small business • Causes and consequences of sickness in small business	SB

SEM-VI GENERAL DSE

Discipline Specific Elective Course [Economics] (DSE-B) BA/BSc (General) Name of the Course: Public Finance (PF) Total Marks: 100 [Theory(Th) 65 + Tutorial(Tu) 15 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10] Total Credits: [5(Th)+1(Tu)]=6 , ECO-G-DSE-6-1B/2B-TH-TU

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
1. Theory of Public Finance • Overview of Fiscal Functions, Tools of Normative Analysis, Pareto Efficiency, Equity and the Social Welfare. • Market Failure, Public Good and Externalities. • Elementary Theories of Product and Factor Taxation (Excess Burden and Incidence).	SSG
2. Issues from Indian Public Finance • Current Issues of India's Tax System. • Working of Monetary and Fiscal Policies. • Analysis of Budget and Deficits • Fiscal Federalism in India • State and Local Finances	DM

SEM-2 GENERAL

**Core Course 2 (CC 2) BA/BSc (General) / Generic Elective Course II (GE -II) for BA/BSc Honours students [other than students having Economics (Honours)]/ BA (General) Generic Elective Course II (GE-II) for students not having Economics as Core Course Name of the Course: Introductory Macroeconomics
Total Marks: 100 [Theory(Th) 65 + Tutorial(Tu) 15 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10] Total Credits: [5(Th)+1(Tu)]=6 , ECO-G-CC-2-2-TH-TU/ ECO--GE-2-2-TH-TU/ECO-G-GE-2-2-TH-TU**

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
1. Introduction to Macroeconomics and National Income Accounting , Basic issues of macroeconomics; measurement of gross domestic product; distinction of gross domestic product with gross national product; net domestic product and net national product; net domestic product at market price and at factor cost-the concept of national income. Measurement of national income- income method and the expenditure method- circular flow of income; the concept of value added and the value added method of measuring national income; real versus nominal GDP.	SB
2. The Simple Keynesian Model in a Closed Economy -The Keynesian consumption function and the Keynesian saving function. The Simple Keynesian Model of Income determination- the concept of effective demand-the Simple Keynesian Multiplier-the role of the government in Simple Keynesian Model	SSG
3. The Classical System -Basic ideas of classical system-Say's Law and Quantity Theory of Money- classical theory of income and employment determination.	SB
4. Money Supply and Money Demand • Supply of money; measures of money supply; high powered money, credit creation by commercial banks, tools of monetary policy. • Demand for money-demand for money in the classical system and in the Keynesian system-the liquidity preference schedule.	SSG
5. Inflation - Demand pull and cost push inflation; inflation and its social costs; hyperinflation; trade off between inflation and unemployment –basic	SS

ideas of the Phillips Curve; anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal policies.

6. The External Sector • Basis of trade: concepts of absolute advantage and comparative advantage; arguments for free trade; arguments for protection • Balance of Payments-accounting and equilibrium; disequilibrium in balance of payments and devaluation-the role of the Marshall-Lerner condition

SS

SEM-IV GENERAL

Core Course 4 (CC 4) BA/BSc (General) / Generic Elective Course IV (GE-IV) for BA/BSc Honours students [other than students having Economics (Honours)]: Name of the Course: Indian Economic Policies Total Marks: 100 [Theory(Th) 65 + Tutorial(Tu) 15 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10] Total Credits: [5(Th)+1(Tu)]=6 , ECO-G-CC-4-4-TH-TU/ ECO--GE-4-4-TH-TU

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
1. Macroeconomic Policies and their Impact - Fiscal Policy; trade and investment policy; financial and monetary policies; labour regulation.	DM
2. Policies and Performance in Agriculture - Growth; productivity; agrarian structure and technology; capital formation; trade; pricing and procurement.	SS
3. Policies and Performance in Industry -Growth; productivity; diversification; small scale industries; public sector; competition policy; foreign investment	SS
4. Policies and Performance of Indian Foreign Trade - India's foreign trade: change in volume and direction of India's foreign trade in the postliberalization period; Balance of Payments position of India in recent years; India's export and import policies.	DM

SEM-IV HONS**CC-8****Economics Core Course VIII: ECO-A-CC-4-8-TH-TU Intermediate Microeconomics II Total Marks: 100****[Theory (Th) 65 + Tutorial(Tu) 15 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10] Total Credits:****[5(Th)+1(Tu)]=6 , No. of Lecture hours: 75, No. of Tutorial contact hours: 15 [For Semester IV**

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
Unit 1: Imperfect Market Structure 1.1 Monopoly and barriers to entry- output determination and price rule, measure and sources of monopoly power, social costs of monopoly power-deadweight loss 1.2 Pricing with market power- first, second and third degree price discrimination, multiplant monopoly 1.3 Monopolistic competition- short run and long run equilibrium, excess capacity 1.4 Oligopoly- Oligopoly equilibrium as Nash equilibrium, Cournot, Bertrand and Stackelberg Model- use of isoprofit curves and simple game theoretic interpretation. Sweezy's kinked demand curve model and non-collusive equilibrium. Competition versus collusion- the Prisoners' Dilemma. Collusive Oligopoly –Cartels and Price Leadership	SB, SSG
Unit 2: Input market under Imperfect Competition 2.1 Monopsony, bilateral monopoly in labour market	SB
Unit 3: General Equilibrium, Efficiency and Welfare 3.1 General Equilibrium and Economic Efficiency- Exchange, production and welfare, Pareto Optimality, Edgeworth box and contract curve, Pareto efficiency and perfect competition 3.2 Reasons for Market failure, Pareto efficiency and market failure (externalities and public goods), property right and Coase Theorem 3.3 Markets with asymmetric information-adverse selection, moral hazards, agency problems (concepts only)	SS

CC-9

Economics Core Course IX: ECO-A-CC-4-9-TH-TU Intermediate Macroeconomics II Total Marks: 100
[Theory(Th) 65 + Tutorial(Tu) 15 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10] Total Credits:
[5(Th)+1(Tu)]=6 , No. of Lecture hours: 75, No. of Tutorial contact hours: 15 [For Semester IV

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
<p>1. Basic Tenets of New Classical and New Keynesian Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Classical Theory-The concept of rational expectations and the theory of real business cycle introductory ideas• New Keynesian Theory-nominal rigidities and real rigidities, rigidities in interest rates and credit rationing-introductory ideas	DM
<p>2. Macroeconomic Foundations -II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consumption: Keynesian consumption function; Fisher's theory of optimal intertemporal choice; life-cycle and permanent income hypotheses; Dusenberry's relative income hypothesis; rational expectations and random-walk of consumption expenditure.• Demand for money: Regressive Expectations and Tobin's portfolio choice models; Baumol's inventory theoretic money demand.	SSG
<p>3. Economic Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harrod and Domar models of economic growth.• Solow one sector growth model-golden rule- -dynamic efficiency.• Technological progress ,• Elements of endogenous growth theory-basic ideas-the AK model	DM

CC-10

Economics Core Course X: ECO-A-CC-4-10-TH-TU Introductory Econometrics Total Marks: 100
[Theory(Th) 65 + Tutorial(Tu) 15 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10] Total Credits:
[5(Th)+1(Tu)]=6 , No. of Lecture hours: 75, No. of Tutorial contact hours: 15 [For Semester IV]

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
1. Nature and Scope of Econometrics 1.1 Distinction between Economic Model and Econometric model 1.2 Concept of stochastic relation, Role of random disturbance in econometric model 1.3 Types of data [1 lecture hour] 1.4 Application of Econometrics in different branches of social science	PM
2. Classical Linear Regression Model (Simple linear regression and multiple linear regression): part 1 2.1 The classical assumptions (basic interpretation) 2.2 Concepts of population regression function and sample regression function 2.3 Estimation of model by method of ordinary least squares (Derivation in simple linear model (SLRM) and multiple linear model (MLRM) with two regressors only) 2.4. Simple correlation, partial correlation and multiple correlation (Definition, and interpretation in the context of SLRM and MLRM) 2.5 Limitations of SLRM and additional complications in MLRM 2.6 Economic interpretations of the estimated model	PM
3. Classical Linear Regression Model (Simple linear regression and multiple linear regression): part 2 3.1 Properties of the Least Squares Estimators (BLUE) in SLRM- Gauss-Markov theorem 3.2 Qualitative (dummy) independent variables – intercept dummy and slope dummy (only interpretation of the model) 3.3 Forecasting - Ex-post forecast and Ex-ante forecast, forecast error (only for two variable model)	SS
4. Statistical inference in linear regression model	PM

<p>4.1 Use of standard normal, chi2, t, and F statistics in linear regression model 4.2 Testing hypothesis - Single test (t test and chi2 test) Joint test (F test) 4.3 Goodness of fit (in terms of R2 , adjusted R2 and F statistic), Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) 4.4 Statistical significance and economic importance</p>	
<p>5. Violations of Classical Assumptions</p> <p>5.1 Multicollinearity - Consequences, Detection (Variance Inflationary Factor (VIF)) and Remedies 5.2 Heteroscedasticity - Consequences, Detection (Lagrange Multiplier test) and Remedies 5.3 Autocorrelation - Consequences, Detection (Durbin-Watson test) and Remedies</p>	SS
<p>6. Specification Analysis</p> <p>6.1 Omission of a relevant variable 6.2 Inclusion of irrelevant variable 6.3 Tests of specification errors [2 lecture hours] 6.4 Testing for linearity and normality assumptions</p>	SS, PM

Skill Enhancement Course II: ECO-A-SEC-4-B(2)-TH Research Methodology Total Marks: 100 [Theory (Th) 80 + Internal Assessment 10+Attendance: 10] Total Credits: =2, No. of Lecture hours: 30, [For Semester IV

TOPIC	NAME OF THE TEACHER
<p>Unit 1 : Methodological Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating the basic issues- theme based literature survey and motivation behind any studyobjectives of the study-development of writing skills • Designing the sampling frame in case of field survey- the role of pilot survey • The role of random numbers in drawing random sample • Methods behind preparation of questionnaire in case of field survey • Data entry after field survey • Tabular representation of data and graphs for data interpretation 	<p>Ssg, SB</p>
<p>Unit 2: Methodological Issues 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretical and Empirical Research in Economics. • Common sections of an ideal research paper in Economics. • Illustrations of empirical research work. Reporting the regression results and interpretation of the results: the role of statistical inference.[The course instructor should focus on framing the testable hypothesis and the role of statistical inference in empirical research] • Illustrations of theoretical research: specification of the model, closing the model, checking stability of the model for meaningful comparative static results. [The course instructor should focus on the role of stability analysis in theoretical models by showing the method of linearizing non-linear differential equations. Illustrations can be made from IS-LM model by using trace and determinant conditions of the Jacobian matrix-the role of phase diagrams] • Role of footnotes or end notes in a research paper • Bibliography, reference and citationPage 30 of 75 • Writing the abstract of a research paper • Key words and JEL Classification • Presentation of a research paper through power point. Basic rules to be followed for a good presentation. Role of diagrams, graphs, pictures and charts 	<p>DM, SS</p>

