SYLLABUS

BACHELOR OF ARTS - ECONOMICS

(B.A. ECO)

<u>3 YEARS PROGRAMME</u>



HIMALAYAN GARHWAL UNIVERSITY UTTARAKHAND

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HIMALAYAN GARHWAL UNIVERSITY UTTARAKHAND

MARKS EVALUATION SCHEME

BA ECONOMICS

Paper	Paper Name	Internal	External	Total
Code	-			
<u>Part - I</u>				
BAE101	Principles of Economics analysis	30	70	100
BAE102	Indian Economics Problems	30	70	100
Total		60	140	200
Part – II				
BAE201	National Income Analysis, Money and Banking	30	70	100
BAE202	Public Finance and International Trade	30	70	100
Total		60	140	200
<u>Part – III</u>				
BAE301	Economics of the Less Developed Countries	30	70	100
BAE302	Economics Policy of India	30	70	100
BAE303A	Quantitative Methods	30	70	100
BAE303B	History of Economic Thought	30	70	100
Total		120	280	400
Grand Total		240	560	800

Himalayan Garhwal University

Economics B.A – Ist Year

There shall be two papers:

Paper – IBAE101Principles of Economic Analysis

<u>Unit – I</u>

Scope and Method: Nature of Economic Laws, Basic equilibrium, utility, elasticity,competition. **Mathematical Concepts:** Variables, functions, equations and identities, slope, concaveand second order optimum conditions.

Theory of Consumer Behavior: Utility analysis-cardinal and ordinal approaches.Elements of revealed preference, consumer surplus. Indifference curve analysis : properties, consumer equilibrium, income, price and substitution effects.

Demand Analysis: Demand function and law of demand, price, cross and incomeelasticity of demand.

<u>Unit – II</u>

Production: Production function, combination of factors, laws of production: returns toscales, Law of variable proportions.

Nature of Costs: Short-run and long-run cost curves, Optimum and representativefirms.

<u>Unit – III</u>

Market and Price Determination: Structure of Markets, equilibrium of firm and industryunder perfect competition. Price and output under monopoly and price discrimination, Nature of monopolistic competition.

<u>Unit – IV</u>

Economic System: Capitalism, socialism and mixed economy. Problem of resourceallocation. **Theory of Distribution and Factor Pricius:** Concept and measurement, Net economicwelfare, distribution of national income, marginal productivity theory of distribution, theories of rent, wages, interest and profit.

- 1. Stonier and Hague:- A Text Book of Economic Theory
- 2. R. G. Lipsey ;- An Introduction to Positive Economics
- 3. Samuelson, Paul A:- Economics
- 4. Gould and Ferguson:- Micro Economic Theory

Economics <u>**B.A**</u> – Ist Year

Paper – IIBAE102 Indian Economic Problems

<u>Unit – I</u>

Nature and Structure of Indian Economy: Growth and composition. Sectoraldevelopment of the Indian Economy and their interrelationship. Utilization of resource-human and natural. Problems of population and population policy of India. Need, Objectives and strategy of planning in India. Poverty, unemployment, its nature and extent, Employment policy.

<u>Unit – II</u>

Agriculture: Trends in production and productivity, reforms, tenurial system, distribution of land, ceilings consolidation of holdings. Agriculture labour and problem wages, employment and under-employment. Capital agriculture financial and physical. Problems of irrigation and supply of inputs. Organizational issues. Market cooperative farming, community development project agricultural and rural development programmes. Technology.

Change in Agriculture strategy: Agricultural production strategy. Price policy inagriculture.

<u>Unit – III</u>

Industry and Service Sector: Growth and Structure of industry. Industrial and licensingpolicies of major industries, large, small and cottage industries. Industrial finance, foreign capital and multinationals. Industrial labour – wages and wage regulation, social security, housing, industrial peace, Trade Union movement. **Service Sector:** Nature, Structure and Development.

- 1. Alak Ghosh Indian Economy
- 2. Rudra Dutt & Sundaram Indian Economy
- 3. Government of India Annual Economic Survey

Economics <u>**B.A – IInd Year**</u>

Paper – I BAE201National Income Analysis, Money and Banking

<u>Unit – I</u>

National Income Analysis: Concept and methods of measurement; Circular flow ofproduct and income, Government and foreign sectors in national income accounts. Determination of National income under classical and Keynesian system. Monatory theories of trade cycle.

<u>Unit – II</u>

Value of Money: Fisher and Cambridge approaches. Income-expenditure approach. Keynes' quantity theory.

Prices: inflation, deflation. Monetary approach. Keynesian approach. Non-monetarytheories of inflation. Effects of deflation. A brief discussion of relationship between inflation and unemployment (Philips curve and modified Philip's curve), Okun's law and concept of stagflation.

<u>Unit – III</u>

Banking: Types and function. Structure and management, assets and liabilities, creation of money. Commercial Bankings: Principles and Practices.

Central Banking: Instrument of monetary control and other functions of Central Banks. **Indian Monetary Market:** Structure, concept and sources of change in money supply,Reserve Bank of India, regulatory and promotional functions.

<u>Unit – IV</u>

Foreign Exchange: Concept, demand and supply of foreign exchange; external valueof moneygold standard, exchange rate determination, purchasing power parity, theory, International monetary institution-IMF and IBRD. Exchange Control, Objectives and Methods.

- 1. Manihara, K. K. Monetary Theory
- 2. Crowther, G. An Outline of Money
- 3. Halm, G. N. Monetary Theory / Mudra Siddhant (in Hindi)
- 4. Makinen, Gale Money: The Price Level and Interest Rate
- 5. Dilard, D. Keynes Ka Arthashastra
- 6. Ghosh, Alak Indian Economy
- 7. Rudra Dutt & Sudaram Indian Economy
- 8. Samuelson, P. A. Economics
- 9. Stonier & Hague A Text Book of Economic Theory

Economics <u>**B.A – IInd Year**</u>

Paper – II BAE202 Public Finance and International Trade

<u>Unit – I</u>

Private and Public Goods, Principle of maximum social advantage

Government Budget: Preparation and classification, Sources of Public Revenue, Taxation. Satisfaction of Public wants, the benefit approach, the ability to pay approach; incidence and effects of taxation.

<u>Unit – II</u>

Public Expenditure: Wagner's law, Wiseman-Peacock hypothesis, the critical limithypothesis. **Classification of Public Expenditure:** Effects of public expenditure on production and distribution.

Public Debt: Classification, effects, burden, repayment and management.

<u>Unit – III</u>

Fiscal Policy: Stability and Economic growth.

Indian Public Finance: Sources of income – Central, State, Indian Tax System. Publicexpenditure in India. Indian Federal Finance.

$\underline{Unit - IV}$

International Trade: Theory of comparative cost. Refinements-Opportunity cost. Reciprocal demand analysis.

Terms of Trade: Concepts and measurement. Free trade and production. Tariff and non-tariff methods.

The balance of payments: Equilibrium and disequilibrium. Foreign trade of India andtrade policy.

- 1. H. Dalton Public Finance
- 2. H. L. Bhatia Public Finance
- 3. Alen and Brownley Public Finance
- 4. Samuelson, P. A. Economics

Economics <u>**B.A – IIIrd Year**</u>

Paper – I BAE301Economics of the Less Developed Countries

<u>Unit – I</u>

Economic growth and economic development: Meaning measurement and distinction; Diverse structure and common characteristics of developing nations; obstacles to development, Economic and non-economic factors in economic development, Patterns of resource endowments agricultural, Mineral energy.

<u>Unit – II</u>

Analytical perceptions of problems and policies: Vicious circles of poverty; Dualisticeconomic theories, Lewis model of labour surplus economy, Rosenstein Rodan's theory of push, Leibestein's critical minimum effort thesis, Nelson's level equilibrium trap; balanced versus unbalanced Rostow's stages in theory of growth, poverty and inequality and unemployment.

<u>Unit – III</u>

Towards an equitable world economy: Trade and Economic development; Terms oftrade, concepts, measurement, movements and prospects, international finance and financial restructuring, south-south cooperation, W.T.O. and development countries.

<u>Unit – IV</u>

Development and planning: need, concept, types, planning and the market, Formulation of plans. Objectives, strategy, Plan models, Mahalanobis model, Financing and achievements of Indian Year Plans.

- 1. Todaro, M. P. Economic Development in the Third World
- 2. Thirlwal, A. P. Growth and Development
- 3. Ghatak, S. Development Economics
- 4. Meier, G. M. (Eds.) Leading Issues in Economic Development
- 5. Salvatore, D and E. Dowling Development Economics, Schaum, Outline series in Economics
- 6. Agarwala, A. N. and S. P. Singh (Eds.) Economics of Under-development

Economics

B.A – IIIrd Year

Paper – II BAE302 Economics Policy of India

Unit-I

Objectives of Macro-Economic Policy in Developed and Developing countries. Formulation of Economic Policy: the Process, Policy for Controlling Inflation and Unemployment. An overview of Population Policy in India. Policy For Poverty Eradication. Overview of New Economic Policy.

Unit-II

Industrial Policy in India. Role and Objectives of Industrial Policy Private and PublicSector, Relation of Industry, MRTP and concentration of Economic Power. Private Foreign Investment in Indian Industries and its Regulation; Multinational corporations and Industrial Growth; Policy for Small-Scale Industries; India's Industrial Policy and Regional Development

Unit-III

Agriculture Policy : Objectives and Overview of Agricultural Policy in India. AgrarianStructure and Economic Policy; Brief Overview of Community centred Approach : community Development Project and Panchayati Raj. Genesis and Evaluation of the New Agricultural Strategy. Evaluation of IRPD, NREP, RLEGP & JRY. Green Revolution. Agricultural Price Policy. Food Policy and the Public Distribution system.

Unit-IV

Trade Policy : Export Policy and Import Policy. Exchange Rate policy and Devaluation. General Overview of Policies For Foreign Capital Inflow and Multi-lateral Assistance.

Economics B.A – IIIrd Year

Paper – III BAE303A Quantitative Methods

<u>Unit – I</u>

Algebra: Theory of numbers, Factorization, A.P., G.P. and H.P. series, Surds and indices, Identities and equations; Simple, quadratic and simultaneous. Logarithmic and exponential functions, Determinants. Matrices, basic operations, applications.

Co-ordinate geometry: Co-ordinates, plotting of graphs, Equations of straight line and parabola, Circle hyperbola.

Trigonometry: Trigonometric functions and basic identities

<u>Unit – II</u>

Calculus: Limits and functions, Derivations of functions of one and two variables, Higher order derivatives, Maxima and minima, Convexity and concavity and homogeneous functions. Partials derivatives, Constrained determination, Economic Applications.

<u>Unit – III</u>

Nature, Scope and importance of statistics for economists, Methods of data collection, Classification, Tabulation, Graphic and diagrammatic representation.

Measures of central tendency, Arithmetic mean, Median, Mode, Geometric and harmonic mean, Measures of dispersion, Range, Mean and Slandered Deviation and Coefficient of variation, Skew ness and Kurtosis.

<u>Unit – IV</u>

Relationship between two variables and correlation coefficient. Definition index numbers and computation of simple indices. Time series, Concept and components. Probability, Concept, Rules, Random variables. National income estimation in India, Agricultural statistics, Industrial statistics and population census.

- 1. R. G. D. Allen Mathematics for Economics
- 2. Mehta & Madnani Mathematics for Economics
- 3. Taro Yamaney Mathematics for Economics
- 4. A. L. Nagar & R. K. Das Basic Statistics (latest edition)
- 5. D. N. Elhance Fundamentals of Statistics

Economics

<u>B.A – IIIrd Year</u>

Paper – III BAE303B History of Economic Thought

<u>Unit – I</u>

Pre-classical Economic and Indian Economic Thought: Mercantilism, Physiocracy.Their views on economic development

Kautilya, Valluvar, Naoroji, Ranade, R.C. Dutt, M. N. Roy, Gandhian Economic Thought, Gadgil; and J. K. Mehta.

<u>Unit – II</u>

Classical Economics: Evolution of economic science, Smith's conception of growthand his criticism of Mercantilist and Physiotatic Doctrines; Smith's natural philosophy and economic philosophy. The theory of value: The cause and measure of value. Growth of National product and its distribution. David Ricardo: The development of labour theory of value, the theory of distribution and the theory of growth; his views on machinery. Further modification; Disharmony, Malthusian theory of population and Glut, Malthusian Glut and Keynesian Stagnation.

<u>Unit – III</u>

Neo-Malthusian: J. B. Say and his law, Say's identity and quantity. Theory of money,Keynes and say's law, Nassau Senior, J. S. Mill and synthesis of classical ideas. The downfall of the classical system. Classical legacy and Marxism: Approach to economic problem, Dialectical materialism, Historical determinism capitalist crisis, Socialists and the Institutionalists.

<u>Unit – IV</u>

Debate on Methods of Economic Analysis: Historical school, Marginal revolution:Demand side analysis, Criticism of classical theory of value and distribution, Evolution of the new theory of value of distribution: Menger, Walras and Jevons, Extension of new theory: Wieser, Bohm-Bawerk, Wiksteed, Edgeworth, Further developments of the new theory, Wicksteed and Schumpter, Fusion of demand and supply; Marshall, Politico-Philosophical background, Evaluation of natural law, Individualism, Liberalism and Utilitarianism.

- 1. Suhunpeter, J. A. History of Economic Analysis
- 2. Stigler, G. J. Essay in the History of Economics
- 3. Dobb, Maurice Theories of Value and Distribution since Adam Smith
- 4. Obrien Classical Theory of Value and Distribution
- 5. Gide and Rist History of Economic Doctrines
- 6. Meek, R. L. Physiocracy
- 7. Meek, R. L. The Labour Theory of Value
- 8. Clair, St. Oswald A Key to Recardo