

**SRI RAMKRISHNA SARADA VIDYA MAHAPITHA**  
**Department of Economics**  
**Curriculum and Credit Framework Programme as per NEP, 2020**  
**B.A./B.Sc., 4/3 Year UG Course in Economics w.e.f Session 2023-24**  
**Module (Major/DS(Core))**  
**Semester – I**  
**Major**

Paper-Introductory Microeconomics

Credit: 4

Course Code: (ECON1011)

Full Marks: 75 (60 + 15)

<b>Module No</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>No. of classes required</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
1	Scope of Economics-Distinction between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.	01	SP	The basic concept of economic analysis is explained
	Concept of different Microeconomic units – commodity, consumer, firm, industry and market.	01	SP	Students can relate and differentiate several microeconomic agents
	Determinants of demand and supply, demand curve, supply curve – concepts of equilibrium.	02	SP	Students can relate the daily life economic transactions with theoretical economics.
	Statics, dynamics, comparative statics and stability of equilibrium.	03	SP	They understood the theory of price determination.
	Concept of elasticity.	01	SP	They also understood how pricing differs across category of products such as necessary, basic, essential and luxury.
<b>Consumer Behaviour</b>				
2	<b>Consumer Behaviour</b>	<b>25 lectures</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	The Marshallian Approach: measurement of utility – derivation of demand curve – consumer's surplus.	04	NJ	The course introduces the students to the first course in economics from the perspective of individual decision making as

	Indifference curve approach: indifference curve and its properties,	02		consumers. The students learn some basic principles of consumer behaviour, interactions of supply and demand, and characteristics of demand curve, nature of goods, Elasticity concept and revealed preference approach along with Marshallian approach of measuring utility.
	The consumer-pathological cases	01		
	Consumer's equilibrium,	01		
	Price consumption curve and income consumption curve,	02		
	Price effect, income effect and substitution effect,	03		
	Derivation of demand curve – Giffen Paradox – market demand.	03		
	Elasticities of demand – price, income and cross elasticities	02		
	Relation between price elasticity of demand, price and marginal revenue	02		
	Relation between price elasticity and total expenditure.	01		
	The Revealed Preferences approach –Negativity of substitution effect from Revealed Preferences approach.	04		
<b>3</b>				
	<b>Producer Behavior</b>	<b>lecture25</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Production function: the neo-classical production function.	01	SP	How production schedule differs according to presence and absence of technology and other resources etc. is explained
	Relation between total, average and marginal productivities.	01	SP	How shape of the production curve changes with the change to the different identities of productivities is explained
	Law of variable proportions – the fixed coefficient production function.	02	SP	How efficiency differs with implementation of variable factor into production process is explained.

Isoquant and properties of Iso-quant.	01	SP	How different features make up for the different patterns of production schedule across categories of products is explained
Iso-cost line.	01	SP	How resource is distributed among different bundles of factors of production is explained
Economic region of production.	01	SP	Students can understand how economic and non-economic good differs
Marginal rate of technical substitution.	01	SP	Students can understand how replacement of one resource for other make up for the production of a particular good
Equilibrium of the producer - constrained output maximization and constrained cost minimization.	03	SP	Students can be able to understand how production decisions are taken
Output and substitution effects – elasticity of substitution.	03	SP	How substitutability between the factors impacts the production decision is explained
Expansion path.	01	SP	How production decisions are carried out with changing resource structure is explained
Returns to scale - homogeneous and homothetic production function.	02	SP	Students can be able to understand how efficiently factors impact the production process in different scenario
The Cobb Douglas and CES production function.	02	SP	How producer's behavior differs with different compatibility of resources to final products is explained.
Cost function: different concepts of costs, short run cost analysis and long run cost analysis.	02	SP	Students can be able to understand how to manage cost so as to obtain a profit out of

				production
	Relation between the expansion path and cost function – total, average and marginal cost curves.	03	SP	How does different costs matter in deriving final outcome is explained
	Long run cost curves as envelope of short run cost curves	01	SP	How short run complexity in production process leads to long run stability is explained
<b>4</b>	<b>Market -1: Theory of Perfect Competition</b>	<b>12 Lecturers</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Perfect competition — Short run and long run equilibrium of a competitive firm	02	NJ	Student will learn different types of the market and how perfect competition market works, profit maximizing firm and production process, short run costs and how output decision undertaken by a firm, Producer’s surplus concept.  Effect of taxes on producer decision and change in supply due to external economies and diseconomies will illustrate how the concepts can be applied.
	Short run and long run supply curves—Elasticity of Supply	02		
	Long run equilibrium of the competitive industry – price determination in a competitive industry	02		
	Producer’s surplus – existence, uniqueness and static stability of equilibrium –long run supply curves of the industry	02		
	Effects of external economies and diseconomies	01		
	Effect of change in cost – effect of imposition of tax – effect of price control	03		

**Course outcome:** This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory. The emphasis will be on thinking like an economist and the course will illustrate how microeconomic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations. Students are made acquainted with the basic concept of economic analysis. The course introduces the students to the first course in economics from the perspective of individual decision making as consumers and producers. The students learn some basic principles of microeconomics, interactions of supply and demand, and characteristics of perfect and imperfect markets.

**Microeconomics (Minor)**  
**Semester – I**  
**ECON1021**

Course Code: ECON1011

Credit: 4

Paper-Introductory Microeconomics

Full Marks: 75 (60 + 15)

Module No	Contents	No. of classes required	Mentor	Course Outcome
1	<b>Consumer Behaviour</b>	<b>25 lectures</b>	<b>NJ</b>	The course introduces the students to the first course in economics from the perspective of individual decision making as consumers. The students learn some basic principles of consumer behaviour, interactions of supply and demand, and characteristics of demand curve, nature of goods, Elasticity concept and measurement of price elasticity.
	Utility: total marginal utility- Law of diminishing marginal utility-Law of demand	08		
	Indifference curve approach: definition, characteristics properties, Consumer equilibrium, price effect, substitution and income effect	08		
	Elasticities of demand – price, income and cross elasticities	04		
	Measurement of price elasticity	05		
2	<b>Producer's Behavior</b>	<b>lecture22</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course outcome</b>
	Production Function: AP, MP and their derivation from TP Curve.	05	SP	How shape of the production curve changes with the change to the different identities of productivities is explained The responsiveness of either/both the factors to final output is explained Students can be able to differentiate between real cost and cost incurred due to sub-optimal use of money
	Returns to Factor and Returns to Scale.	02		
	Cost of Production: Real cost and Opportunity cost.	03		
	Fixed and Variable cost.	01		
	Shape of cost curves; Short run and long run.	02		
	Relation between Average cost and Marginal cost.	01		

	Total Revenue, Marginal Revenue and Average Revenue.	03		and resources
	Relation between TR, AR and MR curves.	02		The mobility of different types of cost identities is explained
	Relation between AR, MR and Price elasticity of Demand.	03		How variability in different cost identities along with revenue leads to profit is explained
	Expansion path,	01		How does different costs matter in deriving final outcome is explained?
	Returns to scale - homogeneous and homothetic production function,	03		How receipts are gained out of sales is explained
				How does different revenue identities matter in deriving final outcome is explain.
				Students will be able to understand how different market powers impact the pricing decision
<b>3</b>	<b>Market Morphology:</b>	<b>Lectures-10</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Perfect competition, Monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly and duopoly	02	NJ	Student will learn different types of the market and how perfect competition market works,
	Short run and long run supply equilibrium of a competitive firm and industry	04		profit maximizing firm and production process,
	Price discrimination	02		short run costs and how output decision
	Price and output determination under Monopoly	02		undertaken by a firm, Price discrimination is also introduced. Price and output determination under monopoly is covered.
<b>4</b>	<b>Theory of Distribution</b>	<b>lecture10</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>

	Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution, Factor price determination.	02	SP	Broadly, the students will be able to understand how wealth is distributed among different factors of production for their contribution
	Rent: Ricardian Theory and Modern Theory.	01	SP	How rewards returned to land for contribution in production process is explained
	Wage: Distinction between Money and Real wage – Factors determining Real wage.	02	SP	How rewards returned to labor for contribution in production process is explained
	Role of Trade Unions in wage determination under competitive set up.	01	SP	Student will be able to understand how bargaining process leads to fixing a substantial wage
	Interest: Real and money Interest – Loanable fund and Liquidity Preference Theory of Interest	03	SP	How rewards returned to capital for contribution in production process is explained
	Profit: Alternative Theories of Profit	01	SP	How rewards returned to an entrepreneur for his effort in production process is explained
5	<b>General concepts of Welfare Economics</b>	<b>lecture03</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Concept of Pareto Optimality.	01	SP	How economic welfare is established without harming anyone is explained They can critically analyze the overall welfare
	Graphical presentation of Pareto optimality.	<b>02</b>		

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**Course outcome:** This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory. The emphasis will be on thinking like an economist and the course will illustrate how microeconomic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations. Students are made acquainted with the basic concept of economic analysis. The course introduces the students to the first course in economics from the perspective of individual decision making as consumers and producers. The students learn some basic principles of microeconomics, interactions of supply and demand, and characteristics of perfect and imperfect markets. The distribution theories are also introduced along with factor determining real wage, interest rate and profit. General concepts of Welfare economics of Pareto optimality basic concept has been introduced to student.

## Multidisciplinary

### ECON1031

#### Elementary Economics

Paper: Elementary Economics

Credit: 3

Course Code: ECON1031

Full Marks: 50 (30+10+10)

Module No	Contents	No. of classes required	Mentor	Course Outcome
1	<b>Some Basic Concepts</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>SP</b>	The basic concept of economic analysis is explained. Also the students can relate and differentiate several microeconomic agents. Students can relate the daily life economic transactions with theoretical economics
	Scope of Economics - Distinction between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics – concept of different Microeconomic units – commodity, consumer, firm, industry and market.	01	SP	
	Determinants of demand and supply, demand	02	SP	



	curve, supply curve, concepts of equilibrium.			
2	<b>Consumer Behaviour</b>	<b>Lectures 12</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Utility: total marginal utility-Law of diminishing marginal utility-Law of demand	03	NJ	The course introduces the students to the first course in economics from the perspective of individual decision making as consumers. The students learn some basic principles of consumer behaviour, interactions of supply and demand, and characteristics of demand curve, nature of goods, Elasticity concept and measurement of price elasticity.
	Indifference curve approach: definition, characteristics properties, Consumer equilibrium, price effect, substitution and income effect (concept only)	04		
	Elasticities of demand – price, income and cross elasticities	03		
	Importance of elasticity of demand	02		
3	<b>Producer's Behavior</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Production Function: AP, MP and their derivation from TP Curve.	02	SP	How shape of the production curve changes with the change to the different identities of productivities is explained The responsiveness of either/both the factors to final output is explained The mobility of different types of cost identities is explained How receipts are gained out of sales is explained
	Returns to Factor and Returns to Scale	01		
	Cost of Production: Fixed and Variable cost. Cost curves - short run and long run (concepts only).	03		
	Total Revenue, Marginal Revenue and Average Revenue (concepts only).	02		
4	<b>Market Morphology:</b>	<b>Lecturer -07</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>

	Perfect competition, Short run and long run supply equilibrium of a competitive firm and industry	04	NJ	Student will learn different types of the market and how perfect competition market works, profit maximizing firm and production process, short run costs and how output decision undertaken by a firm and industry in PC market.
	Monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly and duopoly (concept only)	03		
<b>5</b>				
	<b>The National Income and products accounts</b>	<b>Lectures 10</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Definition, concepts and measurement of GNP, NNP, GDP, NDP, NI, DI, GNP deflator, GDP deflator and price indices.	03	SP	Students will be able to understand different income accounting identities The process of measuring income is explained The limitation of national income as an estimator of economic welfare is explained Which obstacles to measure national income is explained
	Different methods of measuring national income- product method, income method and expenditure method.	02		
	Problems of using national income as a measure of Economic welfare.	02		
	Problems of measuring national income in any country.	01		
	Circular flow of income – equilibrium condition – concepts of injection, withdrawal etc.	02		

**Course Outcome:** Student will get the basic elementary concept of economics along with differences between micro and macroeconomics. Micro units as consumer, firm, industry and market concept along with demand and supply equilibrium will be introduced. A detailed of consumer behavior of utility maximization and indifference curve characteristics acquiring some knowledge of consumer equilibrium. Producer behavior and different market morphology has been introduced acquainting them with the different market types. National

income definition of GDP, NNP, GVP etc. has been introduced to student. Circular flow of income, equilibrium conditions are also introduced to get them how national income of any country is determined and how money is injected into and withdrawn from an economy.

**SEC**

**BASIC COMPUTER Application**

**Module (SEC)**

***Semester – I***

Credit: 3

Paper- ECON1051

Duration: July 2023 to Dec 2023

Paper: Basic Computer Applications

Full Marks: 50 (30+10+10)

<b>Module No</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>No. of classes required</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
1	<b>File Creation and Management System</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>SP</b>	Fundamentals of file structure is explained It will make the students much acquainted with handling windows
	The File Tree	03	SP	
	File Naming Conventions	02	SP	
2	<b>Word Processing</b>	<b>lecture10</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Basic features of Text formatting;	03	SP	Students will become familiar with Ms word. Students will become familiar with basic report writing protocols and process organizing information. The rationale of putting Bibliography and reference is explained
	Creating documents; Heading Styles;	04	SP	
	Creating Reference Lists	03	SP	
3	<b>Spread Sheet Solutions</b>	<b>lecture15</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>

	Basic features of Spreadsheets; Data entry	3	SP	How data should be organized and made compatible to analyze using spreadsheet are explained to the students
	Mathematical Functions, Financial functions, Statistical Functions	7	SP	Students will become familiar with the sorts of calculations necessary to get a desired result
	Creating simple Line, Bar and Pie charts	5	SP	Students will be able to understand how effectively data and figures can be presented visually
4	<b>Presentations</b>	<b>lecture10</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Creating Presentations; Pasting Charts etc in Presentations;	8	SP	Students will be able to understand the flexibility of presenting any subject, data or report in a dynamic way which capture the audience's attention using PowerPoint
	Exporting Presentations as PDF	2	SP	c

**Course Outcome:** Fundamentals of file structure is explained. It will make the students much acquainted with handling windows. Students will become familiar with Ms word Students will become familiar with basic report writing protocols and process organizing information. The rationale of putting Bibliography and reference is explained. How data should be organized and made compatible to analyze using spreadsheet are explained to the students. How data should be organized and made compatible to analyze using spreadsheet are explained to the students

**Major (ECON2011)**

**Paper Code: ECON2011**

Credit: 4

**Paper: Introductory Macroeconomics**

Full Marks: 75 (60 + 10 + 5)

<b>Module No</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>No. of classes required</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
1	<b>The National Income and products accounts:</b>	<b>Lecture 14</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Definition, concepts and measurement of GNP, NNP, GDP, NDP, NI, DI, GNP deflator, GDP deflator and price indices.	04	SP	Basic macroeconomic accounting identities are explained. Role of public sector and foreign sector in accounting of national income is explained. Students will be able to get through the computation of national income The operation parity of saving and investment is explained. The limitation of national income as an estimator of economic welfare I explained. obstacles to measure national income is explained. Interrelation among different sectors of economy is explained
	Interrelation between measures of national income in the absence and presence of Governmental sector and international transactions	02		
	Different methods of measuring national income – product method, income method and expenditure method.	04		
	The Accounting identity of saving and investment.	01		
	Problems of using national income as a measure of Economic welfare.	01		
	Problems of measuring national income in any country	01		
	Circular flow of income – equilibrium condition – concepts of injection, withdrawal etc.	01		

2	<b>Consumption function:</b>	<b>Lectures-06</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Keynesian consumption function and its properties – factors affecting consumption expenditure – saving function and its properties.	04	NJ	Student will learn consumption function and its properties with factors effecting consumption expenditure. Different theories related to consumption function.
	Empirical findings regarding consumption function – Alternative theories – Permanent income hypothesis, Absolute income hypothesis, Life cycle hypothesis, Relative income hypothesis.	02		
3	<b>Investment function</b>	<b>Lectures-13</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Keynesian theory of investment-marginal efficiency of investment-shortcomings of Keynesian analysis	02 classes	NJ	It started with Keynesian theory on investment along with MEC model. Relation between MEC and MEL and factors affecting them. It also discusses various theories of investment and its implication with limitations. Acceleration principle of investment model along with its limitation has been introduced to the student.
	Marginal efficiency of capital (MEC) and Net present value (NPV) criterion of investment-comparison between them	02		
	Determination of optimum stock of capital by using MEC schedule-Relation between MEC and MEL-factors affecting them	03		
	Fixed Acceleration Principle of investment-its	02		

	implication and limitations			
	Flexible Acceleration of investment-its implication and limitations	02		
	Induced investment function and different multipliers	02		
4	<b>The Simple Keynesian model of income determination:</b>	<b>Lecture 10</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Determination of equilibrium level of income – nature of equilibrium – stability of equilibrium	04	SP	The commodity market equilibrium is explained. What results due to the disparity between AD and AS is explained. Students will be able to understand the expansionary and contractionary fiscal and monetary policies
	Investment multiplier, Government expenditure multiplier, Balanced budget multiplier, limitations of the multiplier analysis	03		
	Paradox of thrift.	01		
5	<b>Money market:</b>	<b>Lecture 12</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Motives of holding money – Transactions, Precautionary and Speculative motives	01	SP	Students will be able to understand the rationale of holding money as cash and importance of future investment plan. How rate of interest is determined is explained to them. How money is created by lending, calculating the lending capacity of a bank is also explained. The
	Keynesian liquidity preference theory – indeterminacy of rate of interest in the liquidity preference theory – the liquidity trap	03		

	Loanable fund theory of rate of interest determination	01		structure, functions and responsibilities of the Reserve System is demonstrated to them
	The inventory theoretic approach to transaction demand for money – Baumol’s and Tobin’s version.	02		
	Supply of money – Different sources of money supply – M1, M2, M3, and M4 – functions of money	03		
	credit creation by commercial banks – money multiplier – high powered money – interest sensitivity of money supply	02		
6	<b>Interaction between commodity market and money market:</b>	<b>15 lectures</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Code</b>
	Construction of the IS and LM curves – Determination of equilibrium value of rate of interest and national income – stability of equilibrium.	06	NJ	It introduces student with interaction between commodity and money through IS-LM framework. Derivation of IS-LM curves and its determinants. A comparative static analysis of effect of taxes etc. on the IS-LM curves have also been thoroughly covered in this session. Crowding out effect and value of multiplier using Keynesian multiplier
	Comparative static analysis – effect of shift of saving, investment, Government expenditure, taxation, money demand, money supply, price level on the IS-LM framework.	05		



	Relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies in terms of IS-LM model.	02		analysis also been covered thoroughly.
	Crowding out effect	01		
	Value of multiplier and comparison with simple Keynesian multiplier.	01		

**Course outcome:** This course introduces students to formal modeling of the macroeconomy in terms of analytical tools. It discusses various alternative theories of output and employment determination in a closed economy in the short run as well as medium run, and the role of policy in this context. It also introduces students to various micro-founded theories of macro behavior, e.g., consumption and investment, behavior of households and the demand for money generated in the household sector. It also allows them to evaluate important macroeconomic policies and their implications. National income along with various concept of GDP, GVA, saving, has been introduced. Investment and consumption theories along with its limitation has been introduced. Money market along with how money is demand/created and supply has been thoroughly highlighted. Interaction between money and commodity with IS-LM model has been graphically depicted for general understanding of the concept.

## Semester II

### Minor (ECON2021)

#### Basic Macroeconomics

Paper: Basic Macroeconomics

Credit: 4

Paper Code: ECON2021

Full Marks: 75

Module No	Contents	No. of classes required	Mentor	Course Outcome
1	<b>The National Income and products accounts</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>SP</b>	Basic macroeconomic accounting identities are explained  Students will be able to get
	Definition, concepts and measurement of GNP,	04		

	NNP, GDP, NDP, NI, DI.			through the computation of national income
	GNP deflator, GDP deflator and price indices.	02		The limitation of national income as an estimator of economic welfare is explained
	Different methods of measuring national income – product method, income method and expenditure method.	05		Which obstacles to measure national income is explained
	Problems of using national income as a measure of Economic welfare.	03		Interrelation among different sectors of economy is explained
	Problems of measuring national income in any country.	03		
	Circular flow of income – equilibrium condition – concepts of injection, withdrawal etc.	03		
<b>2</b>				
	<b>Money Market</b>	<b>Lectures 30</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Motives of holding money – Transactions, Precautionary and Speculative motives	04	NJ	Student will learn money market. Why money is demanded and how money is supplied in an economy. Different sources of money have been also covered. Keynesian model of consumption function, income and employment and its properties with factors effecting consumption expenditure.
	Keynesian liquidity preference theory – indeterminacy of rate of interest in the liquidity preference theory – the liquidity trap	05		
	Supply of money – Different sources of money supply – M1, M2, M3, and M4 – functions of money	04		It introduces student with interaction between commodity and money through IS-LM
<b>3</b>	<b>The Simple Keynesian</b>	04		

	<b>model of income and employment-concept of effective demand</b>			framework. Derivation of IS-LM curves and its determinants. A comparative static analysis of effect of taxes etc. on the IS-LM curves have also been thoroughly covered in this session. Crowding out effect and value of multiplier using Keynesian multiplier analysis also been covered thoroughly.
	Keynesian consumption function, relation between average propensity to consume and marginal propensity to consume	03		
4	<b>Simple Keynesian static multiplier theory-investment</b>	04		
	Construction of the IS and LM curves – shapes- Determination of equilibrium value of rate of interest and national income	06		
<b>5</b>				
	<b>The Classical System</b>	<b>lecture08</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	The Classical view of macroeconomics in respect of the determination of employment, output and prices – Say’s law of market.	03	SP	Students will be able to understand how an economy without the presence of government can lead to determine equilibrium output and prices. It will facilitate the students to understand the development in the theory of demand for money and concept of neutrality
	The Classical quantity theory of money and its criticisms.	02		
	Fischer’s transaction version - Cambridge cash balance version	03		
<b>6</b>				
	<b>Theory of Inflation</b>	<b>Lecture07</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Concept of inflation.	01	SP	Students will be able to understand, how continuous rise in price
	Demand pull inflation and cost push inflation –	02	SP	

	comparison between them.			level impacts the economy and the role of monetary policy in this regard
	Inflationary gap – Limitations of it.	02	SP	
	Consequences of inflation – measures to control inflation.	02	SP	
7	<b>Banking</b>	<b>Lectures- 05</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Functions of commercial banks	01	NJ	Student will introduce with the banking sector of a country and its role and functions. Further, how banks create money and how the Central bank control such function of banks has been covered under this section.
	Functions of central bank	01		
	Credit creation by commercial banks	02		
	Credit control by central bank	01		

**Course Outcome:** It started Basic macroeconomic accounting identities are explained Students will be able to get through the computation of national income, the limitation of national income as an estimator of economic welfare is explained Which obstacles to measure national income is explained.

The next section deals with Keynesian theory on investment along with MEC model. Relation between MEC and MEL and factors affecting them. It also discusses various theories of investment and its implication with limitations. Acceleration principle of investment model along with its limitation has been introduced to the student. Concept of inflation and banking has also been undertaken to have an entire glimpse of macroeconomics to graduate students.

## Interdisciplinary (ECONO2031)

### Features of Indian Economy

Paper: Indian Economy

Credit: 3

Paper Code: ECONO2031

Full Marks: 50

Module No	Contents	No. of classes required	Mentor	Course Outcome
1	<b>Structure of Indian Economy</b>	08 lectures	NJ	Student will learn the basic structure of Indian economy. Sectoral distribution of NI and occupation pattern since planning will also covered in the session. Inequalities, unemployment and poverty eradication programmes are also broadly covered.
	Sectoral distribution of National Income and its change since planning	02		
	Occupation pattern in India during plan period	02		
	Inequalities in Income distribution	01		
	Unemployment and poverty eradication programme and their effectiveness	03		
<hr/>				
2	<b>Human resources and economy Development</b>	lecture08	Mentor	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Population policy and Population projections for India	05	NJ	The section deals with the population policies of India and how the population census done with its projection. Composition of population has also been covered.
	Change in sex composition since inception of planning	03		
<hr/>				
3	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Lecture 14</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Causes for low productivity-	03	SP	The inverse relation

	relation between farm size and productivity.			between land size and land productivity issue is discussed. Also the students will be elaborated with the revolutionary history of Indian agriculture, the inception and background of public distribution system.
	Public distribution system.	03		
	New agricultural policy;	02		
	Green revolution and its prospects.	03		
	Land reforms and its appraisal.	03		
4	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Lecture 12</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Role of small-scale industries and policy perspective to help them.	05	SP	The role of small scale industries in country's export position broadly in national output is explained. How imbalance in debt-equity ratio causes the industrial sickness is also elaborated. What obstacles the SSIs in their operation and measures to correct them are also explained.
	Industrial Sickness.	03	SP	
	Role of trade union and social security measures in India.	04	SP	
5	<b>Banking</b>	<b>Lectures 10</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Role of Indian Commercial banks and RBI	03	NJ	Student will introduce with the banking sector of a country and its role and functions. Further, how
	Monetary Policy of the RBI	05		

	Banking sector reforms in India	02		banks create money and how the Central bank control such function of banks has been covered under this section. Various banking reforms in Indian economy has also been covered.
6	<b>Indian Public Finance</b>	<b>Lectures 12</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Finance Commission	02	NJ	The section will equip students to theory and empirical concepts of public economics, of government intervention of allocation, distribution and stabilization of conflicts between State and Centre regarding revenue and expenditure.
	Sources of Revenue and Expenditure of Union and State Government	06		
	Centre-State Conflicts on Finance	04		
7	<b>Foreign Trade</b>	<b>Lecture06</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Volume and direction of India's foreign trade in the post-Liberalization period.	03	SP	How free trade improves the country's export-import position in global perspective is explained. The role of WTO and GATT is also explained
	GATT and its effects in Indian Economy	03	SP	

**Course Outcome:** Student will understand the development paradigm adopted in India since independence and evaluate its impact on economics sectors like agriculture, industry, financial/banking, human, socio-economic indicators of progress and well-being. The course deals with the public policy on finance, revenue, expenditure, distribution and stabilization of public policies between State and Centre. The course also reviews, major trends and reforms in finance commissions.

## SEC (ECON2051)

### Entrepreneurship Development

Course Code: ECON2051

Credit:3

Course Name: SEC

Full Marks:50

Module No	Contents	No. of classes required-05	Mentor	Course Outcome
1	Evolution of the concept of Entrepreneurship: Basic features	01	NJ	Student will equip with the concepts of entrepreneurship and its basic features. Role and growth of entrepreneurs in economic growth of the country has also been covered. Problems related to rural entrepreneurs are also covered.
	Entrepreneurship and economic development	01		
	Growth of entrepreneurship in India	01		
	Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development,	01		
	Problem of Rural entrepreneurship in India	01		
<b>Entrepreneurship motivation:</b>				
2	Motivation theories, Maslow's need Hierarchy Theory	04	NJ	Various theories related to entrepreneurship has been covered in this section.
	McCell and Acquired Needs Theory	02		
	Kakinada Experiment	02		
<b>Project identification and selection:</b>				
3	Meaning of project- project	04	NJ	Meaning of projects and



	report			hoe Planning commission identify projects of importance has been studied here.
	Planning commission's guidelines for formulating a project report	04		
4	<b>Financial resources for new ventures:</b>	<b>Lectures 08</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Sources of finance---capital structure	01	NJ	The course exposes student to the sources of finance for industries and how the capital market structure evolves since independence to support enterprises, particularly small-scale industries at state and district levels.
	Institutional support to enterprises	01		
	National small industries board	01		
	State small industries development corporation	01		
	District industries center--- industrial estates	01		
5	<b>Growth strategies in small business:</b>	<b>Lectures 09</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Stages of growth	02	NJ	Student will learn with different growth stages and types of growth strategies taken for expansion and diversification of growth in a country.
	Types of growth strategies	02		
	Expansion, Diversification	02		
	Joint Venture, Merger, Subcontracting	03		
6	<b>Sickness in Small Business:</b>	<b>Lectures 07</b>	<b>Mentor</b>	<b>Course Outcome</b>
	Concept of industrial sickness	03	SP	How imbalance in debt-equity ratio causes the industrial sickness and the primary indications
	Symptoms of sickness	03		

	Causes and consequences of industrial sickness	01		of it are discussed
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**Course Outcome:** The course allows student to understand how the Entrepreneurship in India evolves since Independence. What is the role of entrepreneurs in growth model of India and the major constraints faced by rural entrepreneur. Various Entrepreneurship motivational theories has been introduced along with projects meaning and how its formulated. Students are equipped with the sources of finance required for industry and various growth strategies to run small businesses. The course also highlighted to identify the symptoms of sickness for any industry and its consequences.