

**BA ECONOMICS**

**I SEMESTER**

Program Name	<b>BA in Economics</b>	Semester	<b>First Semester</b>
Course Title	<b>Microeconomics</b>		
Course Code	<b>ECO-DSC-E1</b>	No of Credits	<b>5</b>
Contact Hours	<b>60 Hours</b>	Duration of Exam	<b>3 Hours</b>
Formative Assessment Marks	<b>20</b>	Summative Assessment marks	<b>80</b>

**Learning Outcomes (COs):** The Course Outcomes of this course are as follows:

CO1: Understand the basic microeconomic concepts such as demand, utility, cost, revenue, and market structures.

CO2: Explain the concepts of elasticity, consumer behavior, and cost-revenue relationships.

CO3: Analyze the equilibrium conditions under different market structures like perfect competition, monopoly, and monopolistic competition

CO4: Evaluate different theories of distribution such as rent, wages, interest, and profit theories.

CO5: Create practical economic models using demand forecasting methods and cost-revenue data to predict and assess firm-level decisions.

<b>MODULES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>HOURS</b>
		<b>60</b>
<b>Module I</b>	<b>Demand Analysis and Consumer Behavior</b>	

**Demand**-Meaning-Elasticity of Demand-Types- Measurement of Elasticity of demand-Total expenditure method. **Demand Forecasting**-Meaning-Objectives-importance-Techniques of demand forecasting-Survey and Statistical methods-trend projection method (least square method). **Consumer Behavior**-Utility-Cardinal Utility-Ordinal Utility-Law of Diminishing marginal utility-Law of equal marginal utility-indifference curve-consumer's sovereignty-meaning.

<b>Practicum</b>	Solve Simple problems on total expenditure method, least square method & Trend Projection Method.  Research and write an assignment on recent market trends where consumer preferences have significantly influenced production decisions.
<b>Module II</b>	<b>Concept of Cost and Revenue</b>

<p><b>Cost</b> – Economic Analysis – Types of cost – Fixed Cost – Variable cost – Total, Average &amp; Marginal Costs – Short run and Long Run Cost Curves - Distinction and relations between different cost curves and their analysis; U and L shaped average cost curves. <b>Revenue analysis</b>-Concepts of revenues-Relation between AR &amp; MR Curves- equilibrium analysis – Total cost and total revenue approach- marginal cost and marginal revenue approach.</p>	
<b>Practicum</b>	Write an Assignment on Comparing the cost structures and production functions of different industries, Solve the problem sets with varying levels of difficulty, ranging from basic calculations to more complex scenarios involving multiple variables and Cost and Revenue Concepts.
<b>Module III</b>	<b>Theory of Production and Costs</b>
<p><b>Production</b> – meaning--Production decisions- Production function- Isoquant Factor substitution- law of variable proportions- returns to scale- economies of scale – Internal &amp; External economies to scale- Optimizing behavior in short run (product curves, law of diminishing margin productivity, stages of production)-optimizing behavior in long run (isoquants, isocost line, optimal combination of resources).</p>	
<b>Practicum</b>	Solve problems and compare total cost, average cost, and marginal cost curves based on production data, Organize a debate or discussion on the relevance of traditional vs. modern theories of cost.
<b>Module IV</b>	<b>Market’s structure and Factor Pricing</b>
<p><b>1. Perfect competition:</b> basic features-short run equilibrium of firm/industry- long run equilibrium of firm/industry.</p> <p><b>2. Monopoly:</b> basic features- short run equilibrium- long run equilibrium-comparison with perfect competition-welfare cost of monopoly- price discrimination.</p> <p><b>3. monopolistic competition:</b> basic features- demand and cost-short run equilibrium- long run equilibrium-excess capacity- oligopoly kinked demand curve model.</p>	
<b>Practicum</b>	Conduct a case study to demonstrate the adjustment process to long-run equilibrium in a perfectly competitive market.  Construct a cost and revenue schedule for a monopoly and determine its short-run profit-maximizing output and price.
<b>Module V</b>	<b>Theories of Distribution</b>

Marginal productivity theory of distribution-Modern theory of wages. Rent -Scarcity Rent-Differential rent- Quasi rent-Ricardian theory of rent. Interest- Classical and Keynesian theories- Profits.	
<b>Practicum</b>	Write an Assignment on Rent -Scarcity Rent-Differential rent- Quasi rent-Ricardian theory of rent.

References	
1	Koutsoyiannis (1997), Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan, London.
2	Dominick Salvator, (2002) Theory and Problems of Microeconomic Theory,
3	Schaum's Outline Series, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Singapore.
4	Pindyck Robert S., and Daniel L. Rubinfeld, (2006), Microeconomics, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
5	Ahuja H.L. (2002) Advanced Economic Theory, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi
6	Mankiw, N. Gregory (2020). Principles of Economics (Ninth ed.). Boston, MA
7	Jhingan, M.L. (2016): Microeconomics, Vrinda Publications, New Delhi
8	Omkarnath, G. (2012: Economics: A Primer for India, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad
9	Samuelson, Paul (2004): Economics, McGraw-Hill, New Delhi

### Pedagogy:

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT			
	C1	C2	Total
Assessment Occasion/type			
Internal Test	10	-	10
Assignment/seminar		5	05
Presentation/Project etc	-	5	05
Total	10	10	20
Semester End Exam Theory			80

## BA ECONOMICS

### II SEMESTER

Program Name	<b>BA in Economics</b>	Semester	<b>First Semester</b>
Course Title	<b>Macro Economics</b>		
Course Code	<b>ECO-DSC-E2</b>	No of Credits	<b>4+1=5</b>
Contact Hours	<b>60 Hours</b>	Duration of Exam	<b>3 Hours</b>
Formative Assessment Marks	<b>20</b>	Summative Assessment marks	<b>80</b>
<p><b>Learning Outcomes (COs):</b> The Learning Outcomes of this course are as follows:</p> <p>CO1: Understand the macroeconomic indicators and national income concepts.</p> <p>CO2: Apply the consumption, investment functions, and multiplier concept in macroeconomic models.</p> <p>CO3: Analyze the differences between Classical and Keynesian theories of employment and income determination.</p> <p>CO4: Evaluate the impact of monetary policy and interest rate theories on the economy.</p> <p>CO5: Examine types and causes of inflation and phases of the business cycle with reference to real-world economic cases.</p>			
<b>MODULES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		<b>HOURS</b>
			<b>60</b>
<b>Module I</b>	<b>Introduction and National Income Accounting</b>		
<p>Meaning and Nature of Macroeconomics-Indicators of macroeconomics-Stock and flow. National Income meaning and important concepts-GNP, GDP, NNP, NDP, NI, PI, DPI-Real GDP versus Nominal GDP-GDP deflator-Methods of estimating national income- Expenditure Method- Income Method-Value added or Net Product method Difficulties in National Income Accounting- Trends in GDP in India -GNP and Quality of Life - Net Economic Welfare - Green Income.</p>			
<b>Practicum</b>	<p>Calculate GDP using the expenditure method (<math>C + I + G + (X-M)</math>), Calculate Real GDP and Nominal GDP for a given year using price indices (e.g., GDP deflator, Consumer Price Index).</p> <p>Write an Assignment Providing examples of macroeconomic policies and their impact on unemployment, inflation, and economic growth.</p> <p>Debate on Green Income.</p>		

<b>Module II</b>	<b>Classical and Keynesian Macroeconomics</b>	
<p>Classical Theory-Classical theory of employment-Basic assumptions of the classical school-says law of market.</p> <p>Keynesian Aggregate demand (AD) curve, Aggregate supply (AS) (with diagram)-Sources of shift in AD and AS-Principle of effective demand-Keynesian theory of output-Income and employment-Equilibrium income and output in simple two sector model, three sector model and four sector models-Multiplier and Accelerator analysis marginal efficiency of capital.</p>		
<b>Practicum</b>	Write an Assignment on comparing the classical theory of employment with Keynesian theory, highlighting their differences in terms of assumptions, policy implications, and views on the role of government.	
<b>Module III</b>	<b>Money, Interest and Monetary Policy</b>	
<p>Money-Meaning, Evaluation and nature-functions of money-Quantity theory of money-Fishers - Cambridge Version-Classical theory of interest rate-Loanable fund theory-Keynesian theory of liquidity preference and interest rate-Liquidity Trap-Credit creation and Money Multiplier-Determination of money supply and demand.</p> <p>Monetary policy-Meaning, Objectives, Instruments-Qualitative and Quantitative</p>		
<b>Practicum</b>	Conduct a debate on how changes in the money supply affect inflation and economic activity. Write an assignment on how central banks use these tools to achieve macroeconomic objectives such as price stability, full employment, and economic growth.	
<b>Module IV</b>	<b>IS-LM Analysis</b>	
Goods market and money market.		
<b>Practicum</b>	Solve for the intersection of the IS and LM curves to determine equilibrium income and interest rates.	
<b>Module V</b>	<b>Inflation and Business Cycle</b>	
<p><b>Inflation</b>-Meaning-Types of Inflation- Demand and supply side factors.</p> <p><b>Philips Curve</b>-short run and long run</p> <p><b>Business Cycle</b>-Meaning-Nature and Characteristics -Phases of Business Cycle-Control of Business cycle.</p>		

<b>Practicum</b>	<p>Conduct a case study on a country experiencing inflation and identify demand-side factors (e.g., consumer spending, investment) and supply-side factors (e.g., cost of production, supply chain disruptions).</p> <p>Write an assignment presenting different case studies of different phases of the business cycle (e.g., boom, recession, recovery).</p>
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References	
1	Ahuja H L (2013) Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, S Chand & Company Pvt Ltd. New Delhi
2	Mankiw N. Gregory, (2012) Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers, New York.
3	Shapiro Edward, (2004) Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
4	Ackley Gardner, (1978) Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York
5	Dornbusch, R., Fischer, S. and Startz, R., “Macroeconomics”, McGraw-Hill, 11th Ed 2010
6	D’Souza E., “Macroeconomics”, Pearson Education, 2009
7	Froyen Richard T. (2013) Macroeconomics-Theories and Policies, Macmillan Pub., Company, NY.
8	Hubbard R. Glenn and Anthony Patrick O'Brien, (2012) Macroeconomics, Pearson Prentice, New Jersey, USA.
9	Oliver Blanchard, (2016) Macroeconomics, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, USA.

### Pedagogy:

<b>FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT</b>			
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