

# G. D. Modi College of Arts, Department of Economics, Palanpur

Syllabus of Bachelor Of Arts In Economics (W.E.F. June : 2011)

Update on : 14/07/2011

## SEM : I

PAPER NO	NAME OF SUBJECT	Evaluation Weight age			Credit
		Internal	External	Total	
CC - 101	Micro Economics-1	30	70	100	4
CC - 102	Money & Banking	30	70	100	4

## SEM : II

PAPER NO	NAME OF SUBJECT	Evaluation Weight age			Credit
		Internal	External	Total	
CC - 201	Micro Economics-2	30	70	100	4
CC - 202	Banking & Public Economics	30	70	100	4

## SEM : III

PAPER NO	NAME OF SUBJECT	Evaluation Weight age			Credit
		Internal	External	Total	
CC - 303	Micro Economics-1	30	70	100	4
CC - 304	Indian Economy –1	30	70	100	4
CC - 305	Economic System-1	30	70	100	4

## SEM : IV

PAPER NO	NAME OF SUBJECT	Evaluation Weight age			Credit
		Internal	External	Total	
CC - 403	Micro Economics-2	30	70	100	4
CC - 404	Indian Economy –2	30	70	100	4
CC - 405	Economic System-2	30	70	100	4

## SEM : V

PAPER NO	NAME OF SUBJECT	Evaluation Weight age			Credit
		Internal	External	Total	
CC - 506	Macro Economics-I	30	70	100	4
CC - 507	International Economics-I	30	70	100	4
CC - 508	Public Economics-I	30	70	100	4
CC - 509	Economics of Developing Countries –I				
CC - 510	Co-operation	30	70	100	4
	Demography – I				

## SEM : VI

PAPER NO	NAME OF SUBJECT	Evaluation Weight age			Credit
		Internal	External	Total	
CC - 606	Macro Economics-II	30	70	100	4
CC - 607	International Economics-II	30	70	100	4
CC - 608	Advance Public Economics	30	70	100	4
CC - 609	Economics of Developing Countries –II	30	70	100	4
CC - 610	Banking	30	70	100	4
	Demography – II				

B.A Semester –I (economics)

Course –cc 101 (core compulsory)

Micro economics -1

## Objectives

The objectives of this paper is to introduce the basic concepts

Of economics to the students so as to able them for further learning in economics

Un it-1 introduction :

Definition of economics, nature and scope of economics

Methodology in economics choice as an economics

Problems, basic, postulater.

Un it-2 demand and supply

Meaning and laws of demand extension of demand and

Contraction of demand, Increase and decrease of

Demand, Meaning and laws of supply extension of

Supply and Contraction Supply Increase and decrease of

Supply.

Un it-3 introduction of utility analysis:

Definition of utility, cardinal utility analysis –

assumption, concept of marginal utility difference

between marginal And total utility ; ordinal utility

analysis –concept of scale of preference ,concept of indifferent schedule and indifferent curve ,marginal rate of substitution.

Un it-4 elasticity of demand :

Meaning of elasticity of demand ,meaning and types of price elasticity of demand ,importance of price elasticity of demand factor determining of price elasticity.

Basic reading:

- (1) Ahuja h.l advance economics theory ,s. chand & co.ltd.new delhi
- (2) Agrawal h.s : advance economics theory konark publishers Pvt.ltd. new delhi.
- (3) Dewett k.k: modern economics theory ,s.chand & co. ltd. new delhi.
- (4) Jhingan m.l principal of economics ,vrinda publication ,delhi.
- (5) Parkin,micha (1990):I micro economics,aditison willey publishing co.new York.
- (6) अभीन आर के. मुल्यना सिध्दांतो,युनि.ग्रंथ निर्माणा बोर्ड,अमदावाह.

B.A Semester – I [Economics]

Course-cc-102 (core compulsory)

### Money & Banking

Objective:

The main objective of this paper is to introduce the student to basic understanding of macro economics and public finance.

Unit -1: basis concept:

Money –meaning, function and classification. Gresham's law, role of money in capitalist, socialist and mixed economics; monetary standards - metallic and paper system of note issue.

Unit-2: inflation -1:

Concept of inflation, deflation and reflation, types and causes of inflation; effect of inflation of the different sectors of the economy.

Unit-3: inflation -2

Demand –pull and cost-push inflation, measures to control inflation, tradeoff between inflation and unemployment (Philips curve)

Unit-4: commercial banking:

Meaning and type of bank function of commercial banks, the process of credit creation –purpose and liabilities and assets of banks.

Basic reading :

1. Dewett K.K: modern economic theory , s.chand,& co. ltd. new Delhi.
2. Mithani D.M. , :money Banking ,international trade and public Finance ,Himalaya publication house ,new Delhi.
3. Shrivastava P.K. , : banking theory and practice, Himalaya publication house , new Delhi.
4. Ahuja H.L: macro economic theory & policy ,S.chand , & co. ltd. New Delhi.

B.A Semester – II (Economics)  
Course-cc 201 (core compulsory)  
Micro Economics-2

Objectives:

The objectives of this paper is to introduce the basic concepts so as to able them for further learning in economics

Unit-1: Elasticity of demand -2:

Meaning and types of income elasticity, importance of Income elasticity, factors determining of income Elasticity of demand, Meaning and importance of Cross elasticity.

Unit-2: theory of production & cost:

Meaning of production function, short run production Function. Law of diminishing return, different concept of Costs (real cost, opportunity cost and monetary cost) and Their interrelation.

Unit-3: market structure

Meaning and forms of markets, its function & limitation; Meaning & characteristics of perfect competition, Monopoly and monopolistic competition.

Unit-4: factor pricing

Basic concepts of rent interest – gross interest and net Interest, wages –normal wages and real wages ;profit- Gross profit - &net profit. Basic concept of economics Welfare.

Basic reading:

- 1 ahuja h.l ; advance economics theory, s. chand & co.ltd.new delhi
- 2 agrawal h.s : advance economics theory; konark publisher Pvt ltd new delhi.

- 3 dewett k.k modern economic theory s. chand & co.ltd.new  
Delhi
- 4 jhingan m.l ;principal of economics, varinda publication,  
delhi
- 5 parikh, michal (1990): micro economics, addiison wiiley publication  
co.new york.
- 6 અમીન આર.કે મુલ્યના સિંધાતો, યુનિ.ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ અમદાવાદ .
- 7 પરીખ નરહરી માનવ અર્થશાસ્ત્ર, નવજીવન પ્રકાશન મંદિર અમદાવાદઈ

**Semester – II (Economics)**  
**Course CC- 202 (Core Compulsory)**

**Banking & Public Economics**

**Objective**

The main Objective of this paper is to introduce the students to basic understanding of macro economics and public finance.

**Unit-1 Commercial Banking :**

Evolution of commercial banking in India after Independence, A critical appraisal of the progress of commercial banking after nationalization, Recent reforms in banking sector in India, Concept of Foreign And Private Banks, Functions of Co-Operative Banks,

**Unit-2 Central Banking :**

Meaning of Central bank, Functions of central bank (Reserve Bank Of India), Quantitative and qualitative methods of credit control – bank rate policy, open market operations, variable reserve ratio and selective methods, Objectives and limitations of monetary policy with special reference of India.

**Unit- 3 : Public Economics- 1**

Meaning of Public Finance, Instruments of Public Finance – Concept of Public expenditure, Causes of increasing public expenditure, Meaning, types and effects public debt.

**Unit – 4 : Public Economics – 2 :**

Meaning and types of tax, Merit and demerits of direct and indirect taxes, Effects of taxation



## B.A Semester –III (Economics)

Course –cc 303 (core compulsory)

### Micro Economics -1

Object; - the main objectives of the paper is to analyze the economics behavior of individual, firm and market. It is mainly concerned with U.G. student

#### Unit -1: price mechanism and market equilibrium;-

Concept of price mechanism, role of price mechanism,

Meaning and introduction of market equilibrium change of demand and its effects on market equilibrium, change of supply and its effects on market equilibrium, change of demand and supply and their effect on market equilibrium.

#### Unit -2; theory of demand (cardinal utility analysis)

Law of diminishing marginal utility, derivation of law of demand on basis of diminishing marginal utility, principal of equi-marginal utility explanation of consumer surplus on the basics of cardinal utility analysis.

#### Unit -3; theory of demand (cardinal utility analysis)

Concept and characteristics of indifference curve, price line shifting in the consumer's equilibrium, brief introduction of price effect, income effect and substitute effect. Explanation of consumers surplus on the basic of ordinal utility analysis.

## Unit -4 CONDCPT OF COST AND REVENUE

CONCEPT OF COST ; TOTAL COST, FIXED COST, AND VARIABLE COST MARGINAL AND AVEREGE RELATIUN BETWEEN MARGINAL AND AVEREGE COST.

CONCEPT OF REVENUE; TOTAL REVENUE :, MARGINAL REVENUE AND AVERAGE REVENUE IN COMPETITION , MONOPOLY AND MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION.

### Basic reading:

- (1) Ahuja h.l advance economics theory ,s. chand & co.ltd.new delhi
- (2) Agrawal h.s : advance economics theory konark publishers Pvt.ltd. new delhi.
- (3) Dewett k.k: modern economics theory ,s.chand & co. ltd. new delhi.
- (4) Jhingan m.l principal of economics ,vrinda publication ,delhi.
- (5) Parkin, micha (1990): I micro economics, adiitison willey publishing co.new York.
- (6) अभीन आर के. मुख्यना सिध्दांतो, युनि. ग्रंथ निर्माण बोर्ड, अमदावाद.



Semester – 3(economics)

Course –cc 304 (core compulsory)

Indian economy-1

objectives :the main objectives of the paper is to make the students familiar with the main problems and characteristic of different sectors of Indian economy.

Unit;1

India as a developing economy, its main characteristic.

Human development index of India. Changing structure of Indian economy, decreasing share of primary sector and increasing share of tertiary sector.

Unit;2 population

Principal of demographic transition. size and trends of population in india (birth rate, mortality rate, growth rate rural-urban population ,literacy rate and life expectancy)causes of population explosion and its effects on Indian economy, national population policy.

Unit;3 problems of poverty and unemployment

Meaning and nature of poverty (absolute and relative poverty) estimates of poverty in India. Causes and remedies of poverty .meaning and types of unemployment. Estimates of unemployment in India, causes and remedies of unemployment.

Unit;4 national resource in India

Importance of natural resources in economic development .land, forest, water and mineral (coal ferrous and non ferrous metals and other minerals).

Basic reading;-

1. Indian economy, dutt and sundram.
2. Indian economy, mishra and puri
3. Indian economy, tandan and tandan
4. EFZTLI VY<sup>TM</sup>+4GLZJ 5\$FXG
5. EFZTLI VY<sup>TM</sup>+4GLZJ 5\$FXG
6. EFZTLI VY<sup>TM</sup>+45M%I ], Z 5\$FXG ; ZTP

## **B.A Semester – III(Economics)**

### **Course –cc 305 (core compulsory)**

#### **Economic systems-1**

Objectives:-the objectives of the paper are to make the students familiar with the basic philosophy and objects of different economics system.

#### Unit:1 Economic systems:-

Meaning, characteristics function, nature criteria for success and limitations.

#### Unit: 2 Capitalism

Meaning, capitalism as laissez faire, invisible hand, price mechanism and free market. Characteristics and economic institutions capitalism. Sovereignty of consumer.

#### Unit:3 merits and demerits of capitalism(benefits and limitations)

Controlled capitalism (related to Nazism) survival of the capitalism, development of corporate culture and economic welfare of common people, benefits of social security schemes. Association of capitalism with democracy and economic freedom  
Keynesian economics and states intervention.

## Unit:4 gandhian economic thoughts

Meaning of Gandhian economy, main characteristic of Gandhian economic thoughts importance of labour intensive production techniques, small scale industries and rural economy, relevance of Gandhian economic thoughts. Small is the beautiful – (modern Gandhism –Dr.Shoeemaker.)

basic reading :-

1. Schumpeter, Joseph “capitalism, socialism, & democracy, London:allen&unwin,1943
2. korni Janos ,the socialists system :the political economy of communism, Princeton N.J.Princetn university press 1942.
3. Dunlop, john b .the rise of Russia and the fall of the soviet empire, Princeton university press 1993.
- 4 bhagwati jagdish india in transition. Oxford : clarendon press 1993.
- 5 તુલનાત્મક આર્થિક પદ્ધતિઓ :લેખક ડો.આર.કે.ગાંધી યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ,ગુજરાત રાજ્ય
- 6 ગુજરાતનુ અર્થતંત્ર: લેખક ડો.બી.કે.ભટ્ટ ન્યુ પોપ્યુલર પ્રકાશન સુરત.
- 7 પરીખ,નરહરી.માનવ અર્થશાસ્ત્ર

## B.A Semester: IV (Economics)

Core compulsory .209 (main)

### Indian economy-2

Object: the main objective of this paper is to introduce the basic concept of Indian economy. This paper is to make the student familiar with the main problem and characteristic of different sector of Indian economy.

#### Unit.1 planning

Achievement limitation and lesson of Indian planning. Objective of planning, resource allocation of planning. Achievement and limitation of liberalization policy in India.

#### Unit.2 agriculture

Role of agriculture in Indian economy. Cause of low productivity of agriculture in India .land reform, role of credit in agricultural development ,institution providing credit to the agriculture sector. Regulated agriculture market. Introduction to green revolution in India .

#### Unit 3 industrial sector

Importance to industrial development in Indian economy. Trends of industrial development. Importance and problem of small scale and cottage industries in India. Measure of the development of small and cottage industry. Liberalized industrial policy in India.



Unit 4 role of private sector, public sector, and co-operative sector in the development of industrial and tertiary sector, special economic zone and special economic region.

Basic reading:

1 Dutt, Ruddar & K.p.m. Sundaram: Indian economy, s. Chand &co.ltd. New Delhi.

2 Misra & purl (2010) Indian economy, Himalaya pub.hou, New Delhi.

3 Agarwal A.N. Indian economy, wiswas parks, New Delhi.

4 R.B.I. Bulletin

5 economic survey of India.

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2 Misra & purl (2010) Indian economy, Himalaya pub.hou, New Delhi.

3 Agarwal A.N. Indian economy, wiswas parks, New Delhi.

4 R.B.I. Bulletin

5 economic survey of India.

B.A Semester: IV (Economics)

Core compulsory .405 (main-optional)

Economic system- II

Object: The objective of the paper is to make the student familiar with the basic philosophy and object of different economic system. The course also aims to introduce the merit and demerit of different economic systems.

Unit 1 Analysis of capitalism by karl marks. Crisis of capitalism illustrated by karl marks. Communism: meaning, nature and characteristics, merit and demerit of communism. Experience of Communism in Russia and china.

Unit 2 Socialism:

Meanings and type (utopian, feminism, market socialism) characteristics . lang's and tailor's model of socialism. Relevance of socialist ideas in modern world .

Unit 3 Mixed Economy:

Meaning, objective, characteristics, merit and demerits (benefit and disadvantage)

Unit 4 Nationalization policy:

Meaning , Objective. Merit and demerits, nationalization policy experience by united kingdom and India. Co-Operative economic system as subordinate system. Co -Operative economy experienced by Isral.

Basic reading :

1 Dutt, Rudrar & K.p.m. Sundaram :Indian economy, s. Chand &co.ltd. new Delhi.

2 Misra & puri (2010)Indian economy, Himalaya pub.hou, New Delhi.

3 Agarwal A.N. Indian economy, wiswas parks, new Delhi.

4 R.B.I. Bulletin

5 economic survey of india.

Unit 1 National Income

Meaning, Definition, Various concepts of National income, Measurement & limitation

Unit -2 Classical Economics

J.B.Say's law, wages prize, employment, Pigous law. Kayansiy an criticism of classical economics.

Unit 3 Keynesian Theory

Equilibrium at full employment and underemployment. Marginal efficiency of capital, Marginal propensity to consume.

Unit -4 Quantitative theory of money

Fisher, Cambridge, Milton fridmen.

Reference Books:-

1. Gupta, S.B. (1994), Monetary Economics S.Chand and co. Delhi.
2. Ackley, G. (1976), Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy. Macmillan, New York.
3. Heijdra, B.J. and F.V. Ploeg (2001) Foundation of modern macroeconomics, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
4. Powelson, J.P.C. (1960) National Income and flow of funds Analysis, Megraw hill, New York.
5. Kindleberger, G.P. (1958) Economic Development, McGraw - Hill Book company, New York.
6. Hanson, A.H. (1953) A Guide to Keynes, McGraw hill, New York.

**Semester:- V                      Course- 507**  
**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

**PREAMBLE**

This course provides the students a thorough understanding and deep knowledge about the basic principles that tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods and services at the global level. The contents of the Paper spread over various modules, lay stress both on theory and applied nature of the subject that have registered rapid changes during the last decade. Besides this, the contents prepare the students to know the impact of free trade and tariffs on the different sectors of the economy as well as at the macro level. The students would also be well trained about the rationale of recent changes in the export-import policies of India.

**Unite 1: Introduction & Theories of International Trade:**

International economics- meaning, Scope & Importance, meaning of Inter-regional and international trade, Adam Smith's absolute cost advantage theory, David Ricardo's Comparative cost advantage theory.

**Unite 2: Theories of International Trade:**

Haberler's opportunity cost theory, Heckscher-Ohlin theory, Leontief's paradox,

**Unite 3 : Gains from Trade:**

Gains from trade -Their measurement of gains, Trade as an engine of economic growth, Terms of trade –concepts, Importance & types, The theory of reciprocal demand, Offer curves and terms of trade, Causes of unfavorable terms of trade to less developed countries.

**Unite 4 : Trade policy:**

Free trade policy - case for and against, Protections – case for and against, Types of tariffs and quotas – Their impact in partial equilibrium analysis.

**BASIC READING LIST**

1. Kenan, P.B. (1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
2. Kindlberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Homewood.
3. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994), International Economics : Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman.
4. Salvatore, D.L. (1997), International Economics, Prentice -Hall, Upper SaddleRiver, N.J.
5. Sodersten, Bo (1991), International Economics, Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

**ADDITIONAL READING LIST**

1. Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
2. Greenaway, D. (1983), International Trade Policy, Macmillan Publishers Ltd., London.
3. Joshi V. and I.M.D. Little (1998), India's Economic Reforms, 1999-2001, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Panchmukhi, V.R. (1978), Trade Policies of India : A Quantitative Analysis, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
5. Patel, S.J. (1995), Indian Economy Towards the 21st Century, University Press Ltd., India.

**Semester:- V                      Course- 507**  
**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

**PREAMBLE**

This course provides the students a thorough understanding and deep knowledge about the basic principles that tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods and services at the global level. The contents of the Paper spread over various modules, lay stress both on theory and applied nature of the subject that have registered rapid changes during the last decade. Besides this, the contents prepare the students to know the impact of free trade and tariffs on the different sectors of the economy as well as at the macro level. The students would also be well trained about the rationale of recent changes in the export-import policies of India.

**Unite 1: Introduction & Theories of International Trade:**

International economics- meaning, Scope & Importance, meaning of Inter-regional and international trade, Adam Smith's absolute cost advantage theory, David Ricardo's Comparative cost advantage theory.

**Unite 2: Theories of International Trade:**

Haberler's opportunity cost theory, Heckscher-Ohlin theory, Leontief's paradox,

**Unite 3 : Gains from Trade:**

Gains from trade -Their measurement of gains, Trade as an engine of economic growth, Terms of trade –concepts, Importance & types, The theory of reciprocal demand, Offer curves and terms of trade, Causes of unfavorable terms of trade to less developed countries.

**Unite 4 : Trade policy:**

Free trade policy - case for and against, Protections – case for and against, Types of tariffs and quotas – Their impact in partial equilibrium analysis.

**BASIC READING LIST**

1. Kenan, P.B. (1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
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3. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994), International Economics : Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman.
4. Salvatore, D.L. (1997), International Economics, Prentice -Hall, Upper SaddleRiver, N.J.
5. Sodersten, Bo (1991), International Economics, Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

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1. Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
2. Greenaway, D. (1983), International Trade Policy, Macmillan Publishers Ltd., London.
3. Joshi V. and I.M.D. Little (1998), India's Economic Reforms, 1999-2001, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Panchmukhi, V.R. (1978), Trade Policies of India : A Quantitative Analysis, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
5. Patel, S.J. (1995), Indian Economy Towards the 21st Century, University Press Ltd., India.



## Public Economics

**Objective:** - to aware the students with fundamentals of fiscal policy, fiscal federalism and public economics.

### Unit. 1.

Theory of fiscal federalism, practice of fiscal federalism with special reference to India. Main principles of fiscal federalism in India, finance commission.

### Unit 2.

Nature and scope of public finance, public goods v/s private goods. Spill over benefits & spill over cost. Principle of maximum social advantage, market failure, role of government.

### Unit 3.

Objectives of fiscal policy, major instruments of fiscal policy. Limitations of fiscal policy, Limitations of fiscal policy with reference to developing countries.

### Unit 4.

Deficit financing, its meaning, budgetary deficit and fiscal deficits. Revenue deficit, need for fiscal deficit in developed and developing countries. Limitations of / adverse effects of deficit financing. Agriculture income tax in developing countries (advantage &disadvantage), its effects.

Development and Environmental Economics

Unit 1.

Meaning of economic growth and development. Indicators and measurements of development. National and per capita income - GDP & GNP, minimum needs Physical Quality of Life Index. Human Development Index.

Unit 2.

Growth models- nature, scope and limitations of growth models. Some important growth models. Keynes, Harrod - Domar, W.W.Rostow's stages of growth.

Unit 3.

Theories of development. Classical theory of development. Ricardo, Karl Marx theory of social change, crisis in capitalism, Schumpeter and capitalistic development.

Unit 4

Ecology and environment, flora and fauna. National resources: Land mines and minerals, forest its importance. Industrial revolution and materialistic approach. Environment and economy linkage.

## B.A Semester V Course 510 (A) Co-operation

### Unit.1 Introduction

Meaning and definition of co-operation. Principles of co-operation, meaning, objectives and types of co-operative societies. Origin and Development of co-operation, Achievements and limitations of co-operation.

### Unit.2 Co-operation and Development

Role of co-operative movement in the Development of Rural area and Agriculture. Co-operation in panchayati Raj, co-operative education & training- goals and organization. Recommendations of Vaidyanathan committee report.

### Unit 3 Organization of co-operative Societies

Registration process of society. General body, Responsibilities and liabilities of authorities, inspection and Audit, Management of cash balances of co-operative societies, Accounts of co-operative.

### Unit 4 Co-operation in Foreign countries

Consumer co-operative societies in Britain, Dairy co-operative societies in Denmark and Sweden, Co-operative Communities in Israel. Industrial co-operative in France.

## B.A Semester V Course 510 (A) Co-operation

### Unit.1 Introduction

Meaning and definition of co-operation. Principles of co-operation, meaning, objectives and types of co-operative societies. Origin and Development of co-operation, Achievements and limitations of co-operation.

### Unit.2 Co-operation and Development

Role of co-operative movement in the Development of Rural area and Agriculture. Co-operation in panchayati Raj, co-operative education & training- goals and organization. Recommendations of Vaidyanathan committee report.

### Unit 3 Organization of co-operative Societies

Registration process of society. General body, Responsibilities and liabilities of authorities, inspection and Audit, Management of cash balances of co-operative societies, Accounts of co-operative.

### Unit 4 Co-operation in Foreign countries

Consumer co-operative societies in Britain, Dairy co-operative societies in Denmark and Sweden, Co-operative Communities in Israel. Industrial co-operative in France.

B.A. Semester V Course 510 C  
Demography

Unit-1

Population study and demography, relation with other disciplines. Importance of the study of demography. Economics, education and human resource, health, geography, sociology, statistics, industry, commerce, management.

Unit 2

Theories of population, Malthus optimum theory of population. Theory of demographic transition. Historical evidence of population growth in developed and developing countries during 20<sup>th</sup> century. Amazing decline in mortality rate and population explosion problem.

Unit 3

Sources of demographic data in India. Population census in India. Civil registration system, demographic survey, National Family Health Survey 1 and 2 their relative merits and demerits

Unit 4

Population census 2001 and 2011. Birth rate, mortality rate and growth rate, sex ratio, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, rural urban distribution, caste and religion, literacy rate, age group and productive and unproductive population.

B.A. Semester 6      Course 606  
Macro Economics – 2

Macroeconomics is very important to understand macro economic policies to the students of these subjects, because it established the functional relationship between the large aggregates. It is essential to analyze the macroeconomic theoretical structure, which is considered for the proper comprehensive of the different issues and policies. Macroeconomics now is not only a scientific method of analysis, but also a body of empirical economic knowledge.

Unit 1      Rate of interest  
Classical and Neo- classical approach, Keynesian theory of interest.  
Relative effectiveness of Monetary and fiscal policies.

Unit -2      Trade Cycles  
  
Nature and characteristics: Hawtry's monetary theory, Keynes' view on trade cycle, the concept of accelerator, Samuelson and Hicks Multiplier accelerator interaction model, control of trade cycle.

Unit -3      Supply of money:-  
  
A behavior model of money and money supply. RBI approach to money supply, High powered money and money multiplied, money supply and open economy. The control of Money supply –rule versus discretion.

Unit – 4      Value of Money:  
  
Meaning of money, measurement of value of money, Price Index Numbers (whole sale price and consumer price index) Method of construction price index –Limitations of Index Numbers.

Reference Books;-

1. Backhouse. R and Slansi. A (Eds) (2000), macroeconomics and real world. (2000) Oxford University press, London.
2. Ackly, G. macroeconomics: Theory and policy, Macmilan, New York.
3. Bornbuch. R. and Stanley. F, Macroeconomics, MC. Grow Hill, New York.
4. Hall R.E. and Taylor, J.B. Macroeconomics, w.w.Norton, New York.
5. Eranson, W.A. Macroeconomics: theory and policy Harper and row. New York.

**B.A. Semester:- VI Course -607**  
**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

**PREAMBLE**

This course provides the students a thorough understanding and deep knowledge about the basic principles that tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods and services at the global level. The contents of the Paper spread over various modules, lay stress both on theory and applied nature of the subject that have registered rapid changes during the last decade. Besides this, the contents prepare the students to know the impact of free trade and tariffs on the different sectors of the economy as well as at the macro level. The students would also be well trained about the rationale of recent changes in the export-import policies of India.

**Unite 1: Foreign Exchange Rate:**

Meaning of Exchange rate, Fixed & flexible Exchange Rate - merits & Demerits, Theories of exchange rate – The purchasing power parity theory – the balance of payments theory.

**Unite 2: Balance of trade & Balance of Payments:**

Concepts and components of Balance of trade and Balance of payments, Equilibrium and disequilibrium in balance of payments, causes of disequilibrium in balance of payments,  
Various measures to correct deficit in the balance of payments. Devaluation – merits, demerits & limitations.

**Unite 3: Foreign Trade in India**

Recent changes in the composition and direction of foreign trade, Causes and effects of persistent deficit in the balance of payments, Measures adopted by the government to correct the deficit after 1991, Export – import policies in India, contribution of SEZ in India.

**Unite 4: International Institutions**

World Bank – objectives, Functions & performance, IMF objectives, Functions & performance, WTO & India, Role of multinational corporations in India, FDI & FII merits, demerits.

**BASIC READING LIST**

1. Kenan, P.B. (1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
2. Kindlberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Homewood.
3. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994), International Economics : Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman.
4. Salvatore, D.L. (1997), International Economics, Prentice -Hall, Upper Saddle River, N.J.
5. Sodersten, Bo (1991), International Economics, Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

**ADDITIONAL READING LIST**

1. Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
2. Greenaway, D. (1983), International Trade Policy, Macmillan Publishers Ltd., London.
3. Joshi V. and I.M.D. Little (1998), India's Economic Reforms, 1999 -2001, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
5. Patel, S.J. (1995), Indian Economy Towards the 21st Century, University Press Ltd., India.

# **B.A. Semester-6 Course- 608**

## **Advance Public Finance**

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### **Unit-1**

Sources of Public Revenue – taxation: Meaning Classification of Taxes. (Direct & Indirect taxes. Their advantages and disadvantages) Cannons Of taxation. Division of tax burden. Tax impact and tax incidence. Law of tax incidence. Tax shifting and tax evasion (કરચોરી) Characteristic of an ideal tax system.

### **Unit-2**

Capacity to pay the taxes. (કરદાન ક્ષમતા) Effects of taxation, tax as a revenue Generatic source for development in de veloping countries. Major trends in tax revenue of the Central and State Governments of India.

### **Unit-3**

Public expenditure – meaning, classification and principle of Public expenditure, Cannons of Public expenditure. Effects of Public expenditure. Causes of growth of Public expenditure. (બધાદેશ) growth of Public expenditure in India and & its causes.

### **Unit-4**

Public debt - Sources of Public borrowing, effects of Public debt, Burdon of Public debt (A.P.Lerner, Bukanan and Modigliani) Kinds of Public Debt, internal debt & External debt Of India. Preparation and passing process of budget in India.



**Economics of Developing countries**

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**Unit-1**

Introduction: Meaning and characteristics of developing economy. Agriculture V/S industries in economic development. Strategies of industrialization and their impact on growth, choice of technology - critical view of industrialization, experience in developing countries. Importance role of F.D.I. in developing countries (India)

**Unit-2**

Monetary and Fiscal policies: Role of Monetary and fiscal policies in economic development, Tax structure and policies in developing countries - Taxation, borrowing and deficit financing as a source of financing public expenditure and their effects.

**Unit-3**

Foreign trade and development: Inward looking and out ward looking trade policy and development. Custom union in developing countries - Foreign capital, foreign aid and burden of repayment of debt, transfer of technology. Multinational corporations.

**Unit-4**

International Monetary System: I.M.F & Its working. Problems of inflation in developing countries. Role of privatization, liberalization and globalization in developing countries. New world economic order.

**Economics of Developing countries**

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**Unit-1**

Introduction: Meaning and characteristics of developing economy. Agriculture V/S industries in economic development. Strategies of industrialization and their impact on growth, choice of technology - critical view of industrialization, experience in developing countries. Importance role of F.D.I. in developing countries (India)

**Unit-2**

Monetary and Fiscal policies: Role of Monetary and fiscal policies in economic development, Tax structure and policies in developing countries - Taxation, borrowing and deficit financing as a source of financing public expenditure and their effects.

**Unit-3**

Foreign trade and development: Inward looking and out ward looking trade policy and development. Custom union in developing countries - Foreign capital, foreign aid and burden of repayment of debt, transfer of technology. Multinational corporations.

**Unit-4**

International Monetary System: I.M.F & Its working. Problems of inflation in developing countries. Role of privatization, liberalization and globalization in developing countries. New world economic order.

# BA Semester-6 Course- 610 (A)

## Banking

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### Unit-1 Indian Banking System:-

Definition of bank, Commercial bank - importance and functions, structure of commercial banking system in India. Regional rural banks, Co-operative banking in India.

### Unit-2 Money and RBI:-

Meaning, functions and kinds of money, components of Supply of money. RBI: Functions, Instruments of monetary and credit control. Main features of monetary policy since 1991.

### Unit-3 Development Banks and other None Banking :-

Banking Financial institutions: Their main features, Unregulated credit markets in India-main features. INDUSTRIAL FINANCE- owned external and other components of funds. Role and nature of Institutional finance, IDBI, ICICI, IFCI.

### Unit-4 Cheque and functional methods:-

Importance of cheque-crossing and selling shares-Types of crossing and selling shares, (also holder in due course) Important changes in cheque payment. Recovery of cheque.Right and responsibilities of Banker making payment. Method of clearing importance and function of clearing house.

### સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય:

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|---|--------------------------|
| (૧) બેંકિંગ અને સહકાર:                  | પ્રા.ટી.જે.રાણા અને અન્ય |
| (૨) Money and Banking                   | S.Mitra.                 |
| (૩) Indian Economics:                   | Rangarahan.              |
| (૪) Banking Commisson:                  | Reoort(s)                |
| (૫) નાણું, બેંકિંગ અને રા:અર્થવિધાન:    | ડા.બી.ડી.પરમાર અને અન્ય. |
| (૬) નાણું, બેંકિંગ અને જાહેર અર્થવિધાન: | ડા.બી.કે.ભટ્ટ અને અન્ય.  |

# BA Semester-6 Course- 610 (C)

## Demography

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### Unit-1

Population growth, Situation in developed Countries, trends of decreasing growth rate of population in developing countries. Estimates and projection of world population.

### Unit-2

Crude birth rate and mortality rates age specific birth and death rates standardized birth and death rates. study of Fertility -Total Fertility rate, gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate. Study of marital status. Life tables its issues, Reproductive rate and child health in India. Temporal and spatial variation in sex ratios

### Unit-3

Techniques of population projection. Concept of stationary stable and quasi stationary population. Ageing of population in India. Changes in family structure and old age security.

### Unit-4

Salient features of population censuses in India Since independence (Limited only to the growth rate and size of population) Evolution of population policy in India. Shift from population control to family welfare and women empowerment. Demographic status and household behaviour, Education, Women's autonomy and fertility, development of organized sector of economy and population growth. Economic living standard and family size. New population policy (in 21<sup>st</sup> Century)

Economics of Developing Countries

Unit 1

Meaning of under development and developing economy. Characteristics of under developed economy, changing structure of economy, changing importance of economic sectors.

Unit 2

Population, demographic transition- population policy, relation between population and economic development.

Poverty: Concept of poverty line, indicators of poverty, nature and causes of poverty, critical view of anti- poverty policy and programmes.

Unit 3

Unemployment: Nature and causes of unemployment and under employment in developing countries. Employment policies, relationship between population, poverty and unemployment.

Unit 4

Agriculture: technological changes and institutional changes in agriculture, their impact on productivity, role of credit in agricultural development. (Role of co-operative credit system, commercial Banks and Nabard)

Semester – 3(economics)

Course –cc 304 (core compulsory)

Indian economy-1

objectives :the main objectives of the paper is to make the students familiar with the main problems and characteristic of different sectors of Indian economy.

Unit;1

India as a developing economy, its main characteristic.

Human development index of India. Changing structure of Indian economy, decreasing share of primary sector and increasing share of tertiary sector.

Unit;2 population

Principal of demographic transition. size and trends of population in india (birth rate, mortality rate, growth rate rural-urban population ,literacy rate and life expectancy)causes of population explosion and its effects on Indian economy, national population policy.

Unit;3 problems of poverty and unemployment

Meaning and nature of poverty (absolute and relative poverty) estimates of poverty in India. Causes and remedies of poverty .meaning and types of unemployment. Estimates of unemployment in India, causes and remedies of unemployment.

Unit;4 national resource in India

Importance of natural resources in economic development .land, forest, water and mineral (coal ferrous and non ferrous metals and other minerals).

Basic reading;-

1. Indian economy, dutt and sundram.
2. Indian economy, mishra and puri
3. Indian economy, tandan and tandan
4. ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર, નીરવ પ્રકાશન
5. ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર, નીરવ પ્રકાશન
6. ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર, પોપ્યુલર પ્રકાશન સુરત.

**Semester- 4 (Economics)**  
**Course – CC – 403 ( Core Compulsory)**

**Micro Economics – 2**

**Objective**

The main objective of the paper is to analyze the economic behavior of individual, Firm and Market. It is mainly concerned with U.G. Students.

**Unit- 1 Market Structure – 1 ( Perfect competition & monopoly)**

Meaning of perfect competition, short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry in perfect competition, Concept of monopoly, equilibrium of firm in the monopoly, Meaning and type of price discrimination, Possibility and profitability of price discrimination, Effect of monopoly.

**Unit – 2 Market structure – 2 (Monopolistic competition)**

Concept of monopolistic competition, price and output determination of firm under monopolistic competition, Equilibrium of firm, Selling cost and its effect on demand curve, Comparison among perfect competition monopoly and monopolistic competition, concept of oligopoly and duopoly.

**Unit – 3 Distribution of National Income :**

Marginal productivity theory of distribution, Modern theory of rent, collective bargaining theory of wages, concept and effects of minimum wages.

**Unit – 4 Distribution and welfare economics :**

- (a) Theory of profit, Theory of risk, theory of uncertainty, theory of innovations.
- (b) Definition of welfare economics, Introduction of economic and non economic welfare, concept of individual welfare and social welfare, Introduction of Pigou's welfare economics, problems in measuring welfare.