BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka

Curriculum Framework and First & Second Semester Economics Syllabus of Undergraduate Programme in Bangalore University under SEP 2024

1st and 2nd Semester Syllabus for

BA in Economics

AS PER SEP -2024

With Effect from Academic Year 2024-25 Onwards

Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bengaluru

Dear Fellow Teachers

The primary goal of Karnataka's State Education Policy (SEP) is to create an education system that is equitable, accessible, and grounded in constitutional values.

A notable change under SEP is the shift back to the traditional three-year degree program, moving away from the four-year structure introduced in 2021-22. This adjustment aims to balance student interests with equity, social justice, and equal opportunities for students from varied socio-economic backgrounds.

New Undergraduate Curriculum Frameworks

Karnataka's SEP introduces three alternative undergraduate curriculum frameworks:

1. **A general degree with three majors over six semesters**
2. **Three majors for four semesters followed by specialization**
3. **Single subject specialization with minors from the first semester (e.g., B.Com, BBA, BCA, BA/BSc with specialization)**

These frameworks are designed to provide broad knowledge, industry-relevant skills, and the flexibility for universities' Boards of Studies to develop region-specific courses. Additionally, apprenticeship-embedded degree courses will be part of the curriculum.

Establishment of Economics Laboratory

Starting in the academic year 2024-25, all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) offering Economics will establish an Economics Laboratory. This initiative, proposed by Dr. S.R. Keshava and unanimously accepted by the Board of Studies (BOS), aims to make the subject more appealing and practice-oriented.

Economics is a subject with global appeal. Employers prefer economics graduates due to their comprehensive understanding of the economy and business, which can reduce training costs. To enhance the subject's appeal and practical orientation, our university's BOS has approved the establishment of an Economics Laboratory.

Economics faculty are encouraged to take the initiative in setting up the Economics Lab, advocating to their superiors, and thereby enhancing students' employability.

- S.R.Keshava

Acknowledgement

The Chairperson and Members thank Honourable Vice-Chancellor **Dr. Jayakar S M** for the opportunity provided to serve in BOS and other officials of the University for providing the logistics.

BOS Members	
Dr.S.R.Keshava	**Chairperson**
Dr. Komala A.C	Member
Dr.Doddasiddaiah	Member
Anitha Jane	Member
Dr.B.Shamala	Member
Dr.Raghu.C	Member
Mahadevaswamy	Member
Dr.Byatagaiah T.P	Member
Srinath Raj	Member
Somashekhar.S	Member

BA-Economics Curriculum and Credit Framework for the Undergraduate Programme with three core subjects without practicals(Say A, B & C) in all the three years OR three subjects in the first 2 years and choose one of them as Major in the 3rd year.

Sem.	Subject 1 (Credits) (L+T+P)	Subject 2 (Credits) (L+T+P)	Subject 3 (Credits) (L+T+P)	Languages (Credits) (L+T+P)	Skill/ Compulsory Courses (Credits) (L+T+P).	Sports/NCC /NSS/Range &Rovers (Scouts & Guides).	Total Credits
I	DSC-E1: Micro Economics	DSC-B1(5)	DSC-C1(5)	L1-1(3), L2-1(3)	**Skill-1**: Computer Applications (2) (1+0+2) / Environmental Studies (2)	Health, Wellness & Yoga (2) (1+0+2) (Optional)	23
II	DSC-E2: Macro Economics	DSC-B2(5)	DSC-C2(5)	L1-2(3), L2-2(3)	**Skill-2**: Environmental Studies (2)/ Computer Applications (2)	Sports/NCC/NSS/R&R(S&G)(2) (0+0+4) (2) (Optional)	23
Students exiting the program after successful completion of one year/ two semesters may be awarded UG Certificate in Arts/Social Science Disciplines.							
III	DSC-E3: Public Economics	DSC-B3(5),	DSC-C3(5)	L1-3(3), L2-3(3)	**Skill-3**: Communication & Translation Skills (2)(1+0+2)/ Constitution Values (2)		23
IV	DSC-E4: Developmental Economics	DSC-B4(5),	DSC-C4(5),	L1-4(3), L2-4(3)	**Skill-4:** Constitution Values (2)/Communication &Translation Skills (2) (1+0+2)		23
Students exiting the program after successful completion of two years/ four semesters may be awarded UG Diploma in Arts/Social Science Disciplines.							
V	DSC-E5: Basic Quantitative Techniques/International Economics	DSC-B5(5),	DSC-C5(5),	Elective E1 (2+1)	**Skill 5**: Job Skills (2) (1+0+2)		20
VI	DSC-E6: Statistics for Economics /Indian Economics	DSC-B6(5),	DSC-C6(5),	Elective E2 (2+1)	**Skill 6**: Internship (2) (0+0+4)		20
Students who complete the 3-years UG program with all the three subjects in all the three years will be awarded UG Degree in Arts/Social Science							

If candidates choose one of the subjects as major in the 3rd year and studies that subject only, then the curriculum and credit Framework will be as follows:						
V	DSC-E7: Basic Quantitative Techniques DSC-E8: International Economics	DSE-1:(3) Economics of GST DSE-2(3)- Economics of Marketing DSE-3(3) Economics and Law DSE-4: Rural Economics Res. Methodology (3)(2+0+2)(compulsory)	Skill 5: Job Skills (2) (1+0+2) Economics of tourism and Development Economics of dairy farming			23
VI	DSC-E9: Statistics for Economics DSC-E10: Indian Economics	DSE-E1 Economics of Insurance DSE-E2(2)- Economics of Marketing E4(3) Vocational- Digital Economics Economics of dairy farming 1(3) (2+0+2)	Research Proposal formulation and Research Project (1*+ 4)			23
Students who complete the 3-years UG program with 3-subjects in the first 2-years/4-semesters, and one of the three subjects as major in the 3rd year/ 5th & 6th Semesters will be awarded UG Degree in the major, with the other two subjects as minors.						

BA

In

Economics

1st & 2nd Semester

BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

BA–ECONOMICS
1st SEMESTER

Program Name	**BA in Economics**	Semester	**First Semester**
Course Title	**Micro Economics**		
Course Code:	**ECO-DSC-E1**	No. of Credits	**5**
Contact hours	**75 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 Hrs**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Learning Outcomes (LOs): The Learning Outcomes of this course are as follows:

LO1: Apply the knowledge of the mechanics of supply and demand to explain working of markets.

LO2: Understand the choices made by a rational consumer.

LO3: Explain relationships between production and costs.

LO4: Define key characteristics and consequences of different forms of markets

LO5: Understand the Concept of Cost and Revenue

LO6: Explain the theory of cost and production

LO7: Understand Market Structures and Factor Pricing

LO8: Understand Welfare Economics

MODULES	DESCRIPTION	75 Hours
Module I	**Demand Analysis and Consumer Behaviour**	**15**
	Demand – Demand – Meaning. Elasticity of Demand – types, Measurement of Elasticity of demand – Total Expenditure method. Demand Forecasting – Meaning, objectives – importance – Techniques of demand forecasting – Survey & statistical methods – trend projection method (least square method) Consumer's Surplus – Importance and Limitations – Indifference Curve Analysis – meaning – properties – Consumer's Equilibrium – Concept of Consumer's Sovereignty – meaning.	
Practicum	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.	
Module II	**Concept of Cost and Revenue**	**15**
	Cost – Economic Analysis – Concepts of cost – Fixed Cost – Variable cost – Total, Average & Marginal Costs – Short run and Long Run Cost Curves. - Distinction and relations between different cost curves and their analysis; U and L shapes of average cost curves; Revenue analysis-Concepts of revenues, Relation between AR & MR Curves, equilibrium analysis – Total cost and total revenue approach, marginal cost and marginal revenue approach, Recent Development	
Practicum	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.	
Module III	**Theory of Production and Costs**	**15**
	Production – meaning, Production decisions; Production function; Iso-quant; Factor substitution; law of variable proportions; returns to scale; economies of scale; – Internal & External economies to scale., Optimizing behaviour in short run (product curves, law of diminishing margin productivity, stages of production); optimizing behaviour in long run (isoquants, isocost line, optimal combination of resources); traditional theory of cost (short run and long run); modern theory of cost.	
Practicum	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.	
Module IV	**Markets structures and Factor Pricing**	**15**
	Perfect competition: basic features, short run equilibrium of firm/industry, long run equilibrium of firm/industry, monopoly: basic features, short run equilibrium, long run equilibrium, comparison with perfect competition, welfare cost of monopoly; price discrimination; monopolistic competition: basic features, demand and cost, short run equilibrium, long run equilibrium, excess capacity; oligopoly kinked demand curve model, Marginal productivity theory of distribution; Theories of wage determination; Wages and collective bargaining; Wage differentials; Rent —– Scarcity rent; Differential rent; Quasi rent; Interest ——Classical and Keynesian theories; Profits —– Innovation, risk and uncertainty theories	
Practicum	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.	
Module V	**Welfare Economics**	**15**
	Problems in measuring welfare; Neo Classical welfare economics and consumer Surplus; Pareto's criteria; new welfare economics compensation principle, Kaldor- Hicks's welfare criterion, Scitovsky Paradox, Scitovsky double criterion, social welfare function- Bergson Samuelson social welfare function.	
Practicum	Use statistical data to compare welfare indicators (e.g., GDP per capita, income distribution) across different countries or regions, Group Discussions on Kaldor- Hicks's welfare criterion, Scitovsky Paradox, Scitovsky double criterion, social welfare function- Bergson Samuelson social welfare function.	

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

BA–ECONOMICS
2nd SEMESTER

Program Name	**BA in Economics**	Semester	**Second Semester**
Course Title	**Macro Economics**		
Course Code:	**ECO-DSC-E2**	No. of Credits	**5**
Contact hours	**75 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 Hrs**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Learning Outcomes (LOs): The Learning Outcomes of this course are as follows:

LO1: Understand the Theories of National Income Accounting

LO2: The process of Consumption and Investment Functions

LO3: Concept of Multiplier and Inflation

LO4: Understand the determination of income and employment under Classical and Keynesian framework

LO5: Defining the IS-LM Analysis and Aggregate Demand

LO6: Understand the nature of Money, Interest and Monetary Policy

LO7: Define the concept of Inflation and Trade Cycle

MODULES	DESCRIPTION	75 Hrs
Module 1	**Introduction and National Income accounting**	**15**
	Nature of Macroeconomics and its significance, Indicators of Macro Economic Activity Stock and flow variables. Measurement of Macro Variables and Economic Performance: National Income Accounting - Important Concepts: GNP, GDP, NNP, NDP, NI, PI, DPI- Real GDP versus Nominal GDP- GDP deflator- Method 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.	
Practicum:	Calculate GDP using the expenditure method (C + I + G + (X - M)), Calculate Real GDP and Nominal GDP for a given year using price indices (e.g., GDP deflator, Consumer Price Index). Write an Assignment Providing examples of macroeconomic policies and their impact on unemployment, inflation, and economic growth. Debate on Green Income	
Module 2	**Classical and Keynesian Macroeconomics**	**15**
	Classical Theory: Introduction to classical theory of employment - Basic Assumptions of the Classical School- Say's law of Market- Determinants of Output, Employment, Savings, Investment, Wages, Prices, Interest Rate - Equilibrium Output and Employment-Implications of Classical Full-Employment Model-Critical Evaluation. **Keynesian Macroeconomics:** Aggregate Demand (AD) curve, Aggregate Supply (AS) curve, 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 & Four Sector Models. Keyes Psychological law of consumption- An Overview of Post Keynesian theories of consumption: absolute income, relative income, permanent income & life cycle hypothesis- Multiplier and Accelerator Analysis - Marginal Efficiency of Capital- Relevance and Critique of Keynesian Macroeconomics	
Practicum:	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. Write an assignment Illustrating the adjustment process to equilibrium using aggregate expenditure and income-expenditure approaches.	
Module 3	**Money, Interest and Monetary Policy**	**15**
	Meaning and nature of money, Primary and secondary functions of money; Quantity Theory of Money–Cambridge version, Classical theory of interest rate, Loanable fund Theory and Keynesian Theory of Liquidity Preference and interest rate, Liquidity Trap; Credit Creation and Money Multiplier Determination of money supply and demand; credit creation; money multiplier, monetary base; tools of monetary policy.	
Practicum:	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.	
Module 4	**IS-LM Analysis and Aggregate Demand**	**15**
	Goods market and money market, graphical derivations of the Hicks-Henson model (IS and LM functions); Properties of IS-LM curves, factors affecting the position and slope of IS-LM curves, determination of equilibrium income and interest rates; Studying the impact of fiscal and monetary policies using IS-LM framework; Macro policy in a global setting and developing countries	
Practicum:	Solve for the intersection of the IS and LM curves to determine equilibrium income and interest rates. Group Discussions on Investigating historical events (e.g., financial crises, policy changes) and analyze their impacts using the IS-LM framework.	
Module 5	**Inflation and Trade Cycle**	**15**
	Inflation: meaning; demand and supply side factors; natural rate theory; monetary policy-output and inflation (monetarist view); Phillips curve: short run and long run Trade Cycle: Nature and characteristics; Hawtrey's monetary theory; Hayek's over-investment theory; Keynes' view on trade cycle; Control of trade cycles.	
Practicum:	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). Write an assignment presenting different case studies of different phases of the business cycle (e.g., boom, recession, recovery).	

Text Books	
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.
References	
1	Ackley Gardner, (1978**)** Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York
2	Dornbusch, R., Fischer, S. and Startz, R., "Macroeconomics", McGraw-Hill, 11th Ed 2010
3	D'Souza E., "Macroeconomics", Pearson Education, 2009
4	Froyen Richard T. (2013) Macroeconomics-Theories and Policies, Macmillan Pub., Company, NY.
5	Hubbard R. Glenn and Anthony Patrick O'Brien, (2012) Macroeconomics, Pearson Prentice, New Jersey, USA.
6	Oliver Blanchard, (2016) Macroeconomics, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, USA.

Economics Lab Overview

Objective: The Economics Lab is designed to stress the practical application of theoretical knowledge, ensuring that students and staff stay informed about the latest business world developments. It aims to develop students' entrepreneurial skills, marketing abilities, leadership qualities, and expertise in national income and taxation.

Introduction: Beginning in the academic year 2024-25, the Economics Lab is incorporated into all undergraduate BA/BSc Economics programs. This initiative highlights the significance of practical knowledge and innovation by updating students on the latest economic trends.

Purpose: The lab provides critical practical exposure to students in areas such as trade, business, industry, and services. Through group discussions and hands-on activities, students experience current processes, procedures, and practices used by various organizations.

Need for the Economics Lab

Rationale: In today's demanding economy, theoretical knowledge alone is insufficient. Students must gain practical exposure to handle real-world situations effectively. The Economics Lab addresses this need by offering hands-on experiences in industry, services, trade, banking, taxation and related issues.

Objectives:

 Develop entrepreneurial and marketing skills.

 Strengthen leadership qualities and equip students for roles in the industry and service sectors.

 Offer in-depth knowledge of national income, taxation, Markets, Production, Distribution, Business Cycles, Development, Banking, Insurance, Trade and related issues.

 Encourage group discussions and raise awareness about current economic issues.

 Enhance overall personality and boost student employability.

Significance of Economics

Economics is a globally attractive subject. Employers Favor economics graduates because their understanding of the economy and business can reduce training costs. To make economics more appealing and practice-oriented, our university through BOS has proposed and approved to establish an Economics Laboratory.

Economics Lab Activities

Practical Training Areas:

- Micro and small enterprises
- Banking
- Insurance
- Marketing
- Taxation and National Income
- Stock Exchange
- IT Forms and Banking Challans
- Services

- Trade
- Business

Key Activities:

- Practical training in banking, insurance, taxation, foreign trade, corporate affairs, stock exchange, and more.
- Online entry of forms and IT returns through presentations.
- Digital displays of currency exchange rates, bullion rates, wholesale price index, bank deposit & loan rates, stock exchange rates, and other relevant information.
- Preparation of charts, models, and newsletters by students.
- Daily group discussions on current economic issues.
- Quizzes, poster competitions, and innovation contests.
- Interaction with peers from other institutions.
- Mock banking, insurance, and taxation activities.
- Updating notice boards with the latest information.
- Inter-departmental and inter-collegiate competitions.
- Career guidance and information on job and higher study prospects.
- Demonstrations of online stock exchange activities.
- Organizing exhibitions.
- Inviting students from other institutions for exposure.
- Celebrating Economics Lab Day.
- Conducting practical tests.

Roles and Functions of the Economics Lab

- Offer practical exposure to the processes and practices of various industrial and service organizations.
- Integrate theoretical teaching with practical lab activities.
- Enhance students' reasoning and analytical skills.
- Spark interest in economics among students.
- Equip students with practical knowledge and entrepreneurial abilities.
- Prepare students to meet industry and business requirements.

Documents Displayed in the Economics Laboratory

- Banking forms, formats, challans, vouchers, and RBI guidelines.
- Company prospectuses, share certificates, debenture certificates, memorandums of association, articles of association, annual reports, and financial statements.
- Financial bills, promissory notes, quotations, DD cheques, correspondence, and accounting vouchers.
- Taxation documents, including income tax rates, exempted income sections, and GST rates.
- Insurance forms and documents for life and general insurance.
- Mutual fund and investment documents.
- Foreign trade, balance of payments, Surplus and deficit payment calculations
- Consumer rights protection forms and documents.
- Transport and warehouse documents.
- Marketing and advertising brochures.
- Annual reports

TEACHER'S MANUAL

Sl.No	Module	Marks (2)	Marks (5)	Marks (10)
Micro Economics				
1	**Demand Analysis and Consumer Behaviour**	Demand & Demand Forecasting Meaning	1. Measurement of Elasticity of demand- simple problem, 2. Demand Forecasting objectives 3. Techniques of demand forecasting 4. Survey statistical methods – trend projection method	Elasticity of Demand, Least square method
2.	**Concept of Cost and Revenue**	Cost- Meaning Concepts of cost – Fixed Cost – Variable cost – Total, Average & Marginal Costs Concepts of revenues,	Economic Analysis — Short run and Long Run Cost Curves. Distinction and relations between different cost curves and their analysis; U and L shapes of average cost curves;	Revenue analysis- Relation between AR & MR Curves, equilibrium analysis Total cost and total revenue approach, marginal cost and marginal revenue approach, Recent Development
3.	**Theory of Production and Costs**	Production – meaning, Production decisions; Production function;	Iso-quant; Factor substitution; law of variable proportions; returns to scale; economies of scale; – Internal & External economies to scale.,	Optimizing behaviour in short run (product curves, law of diminishing margin productivity, stages of production); optimizing behaviour in long run (isoquants, isocost line, optimal combination of resources); traditional theory of cost (short run and long run); modern theory of cost.
4.	**Market Structures and Factor Pricing**	Perfect competition- Meaning, monopoly Rent —— Scarcity rent	Perfect competition- basic features, short run equilibrium of firm/industry, monopoly: basic features, short run welfare cost of monopoly; price discrimination; monopolistic competition: basic features, equilibrium, long run equilibrium Marginal productivity	long run equilibrium of firm/industry, comparison with perfect competition, demand and cost, short run equilibrium, long run equilibrium, excess capacity; Theories of wage determination; Wages and collective bargaining; Wage

			theory of distribution; oligopoly kinked demand curve model,	differentials; Differential rent; Quasi rent; Interest —— Classical and Keynesian theories; Profits — Innovation, risk and uncertainty theories
5.	**Welfare Economics**	consumer Surplus Scitovsky Paradox	Problems in measuring welfare; Pareto's criteria new welfare economics compensation principle,	Neo Classical welfare economics and consumer Surplus; Kaldor- Hicks's welfare criterion, Scitovsky double criterion, social welfare function- Bergson Samuelson social welfare function.
Macro Economics				
1.	**Introduction and National Income accounting**	National Income Accounting - Important Concepts: GNP, GDP, NNP, NDP, NI, PI, DPI- Real GDP versus Nominal GDP- GDP deflator GNP and Quality of Life - Net Economic Welfare - Green Income.	Indicators of Macro Economic Activity Stock and flow variables. Measurement of Macro Variables and Economic Performance: Nature of Macroeconomics and its significance,	Method of estimating National Income- Expenditure Method- Income Method-Value added or Net Product method Difficulties in National Income Accounting- Trends in GDP in India
2.	**Classical and Keynesian Macroeconomics**	Aggregate Demand (AD) curve, Aggregate Supply (AS) curve curve, - An absolute income, relative income, permanent income & life cycle hypothesis- Multiplier & Accelerator	Basic Assumptions of the Classical School Determinants of Output, Employment, Savings, Investment, Wages, Prices, Say's law of Market, Sources of shift in AD and AS, Principle of effective demand - Keyes Psychological law of consumption Analysis -Marginal Efficiency of Capital- Relevance and Critique of Keynesian Macroeconomics	Interest Rate - Equilibrium Output and Employment- Implications of Classical Full-Employment Model- Critical Evaluation. Keynesian theory of output, income and employment- Equilibrium Income and Output in Simple Two Sector Model, Three Sector & Four Sector Models. Overview of Post Keynesian theories of consumption:
3.	**Money, Interest and Monetary Policy**	Meaning and nature of money, Liquidity Trap Credit Creation	Primary and secondary functions of money Quantity Theory of Money	Cambridge version, Classical theory of interest rate, Loanable fund Theory and Keynesian Theory of

		and Money Multiplier		Liquidity Preference and interest rate, Determination of money supply and demand; credit creation; money multiplier, monetary base; tools of monetary policy.
4.	**IS-LM Analysis and Aggregate Demand**	Properties of IS-LM curves,	factors affecting the position and slope of IS-LM curves	Goods market and money market, graphical derivations of the Hicks-Henson model (IS and LM functions); determination of equilibrium income and interest rates; Studying the impact of fiscal and monetary policies using IS-LM framework; Macro policy in a global setting and developing countries
5.	**Inflation and Trade Cycle**	Inflation: meaning Trade Cycle – Meaning	demand and supply side factors; natural rate theory Nature and characteristics of trade cycles Hawtrey's monetary theory;	monetary policy-output and inflation (monetarist view); Phillips curve: short run and long run Hayek's over-investment theory; Keynes' view on trade cycle; Control of trade cycles.

Formative Assessment

Pedagogy: Classroom lectures, tutorials, Problem-solving exercises, seminars, presentations, activities, group discussions, field visits, project work, etc.,

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Weightage in Marks**
Internal Test	50%
Assignment	20%
Seminar	30%
Total	100
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

Note: Strictly follow the Practicum

Pedagogy; Evaluation process IA MARKS

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT			
	C 1	C 2	Total
Assessment Occasion/type			
Internal Test	5	5	10
Assignment	5		5
Seminar		5	5
Total			20
Semester End Exam Theory			80

Note: Strictly follow the Practicum

Question Paper Pattern for 80 Marks for BA/B.Sc. in Economics

Part-A
Conceptual

Answer any **ten** of the following out of 12 questions (10X2 = 20),

1.

a)
b)
c)
d)
e)
f)
g)
h)
i)
j)
k)
l)

Part-B –Analytical (Questions for testing the knowledge of theories and application)

Answer any **six** of the following out of 8 questions (6X5=30)

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.

Part-C-Descriptive (Questions for testing the critical ability of understanding)

Answer any **three** of the following out of 5 questions (3 X10=30)

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.