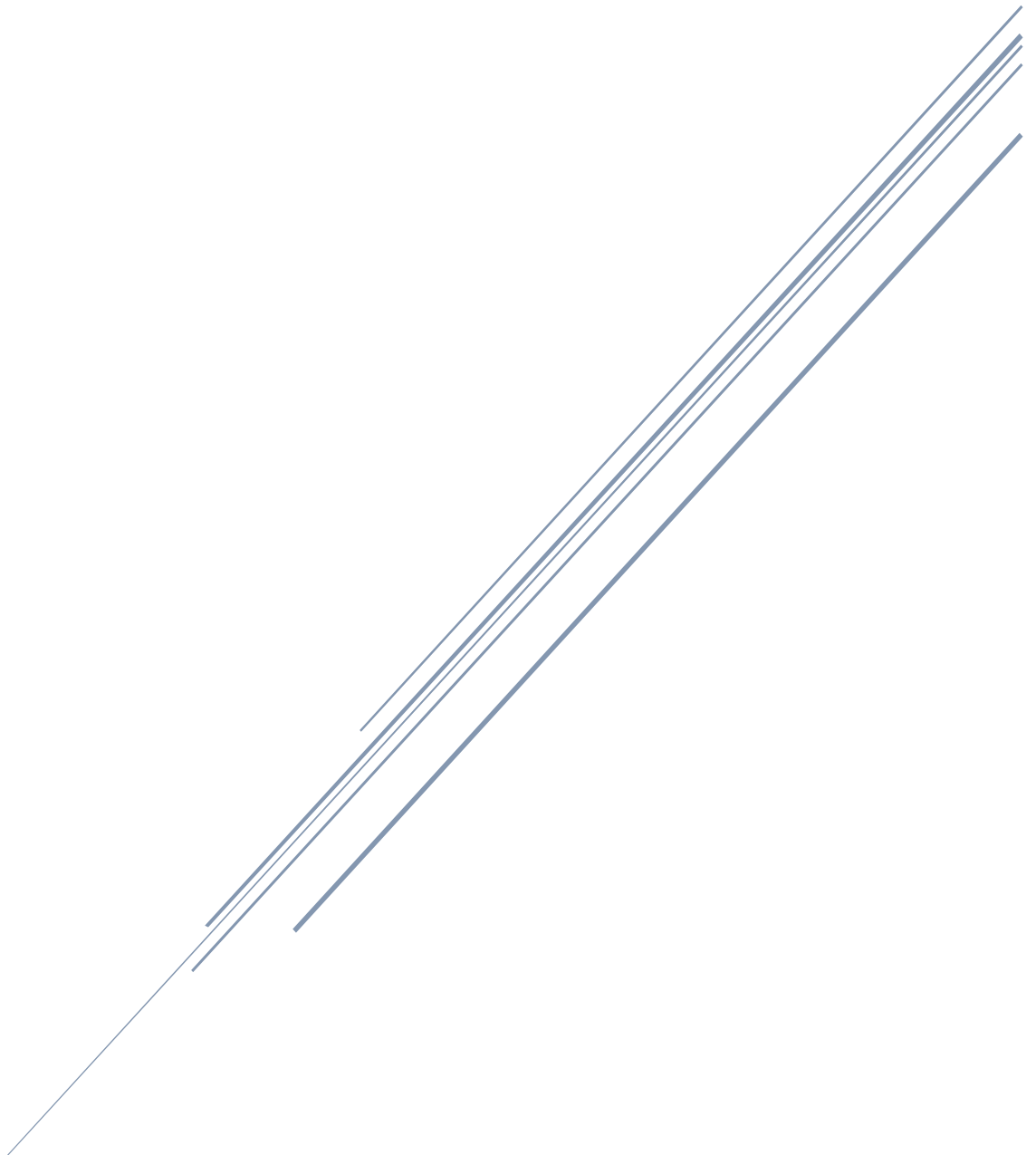


BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONS)
(ECONOMICS)-ODL
PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT (PPR)



School of Professional Studies

PPR of BA in Economics approved by 39th Academic Council (vide memo no.: Reg/0322 dated 14.03.2023) for delivery of programme through Open Distance Learning mode.

i. Programme's mission and objectives:

The present CBCS course in Economics aims to introduce the basic concepts of Microeconomics (covering general equilibrium and welfare, imperfect markets), Macroeconomics (covering also the topic of the long run dynamic issues like growth and technical progress) along with the formal modelling of a macro economy in terms of analytical tools and to various theoretical issues related to an open economy, statistical methods for economics. The objective of the course is also to know the Indian economy that traces major trends in economic indicators and policy debates in India in the post-Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points, also to examining sector specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India.

ii. Relevance of the program with HEI's Mission and Goals:

At the end of the programme, the learners will have adequate competency in the frontier areas of economic theories and methods. Also, the programme aims to motivate learners to extract or utilize different websites for secondary data collection, generating concepts for various facets of economic studies and gather latest information as required by them.

iii. Nature of prospective target group of learners:

Primarily, class XII pass outs predominantly from WBBHSE, and of late a certain section of students passing out of ISC and CBSE boards. There being no specific cut off marks in keeping with the philosophy of Open Learning, all students who have passed Higher Secondary level are allowed entry to the programme.

Besides, target group of learners are people from different age groups who wishes to pursue higher education and enhance their knowledge in the discipline to seek for a better career and lead a responsible life. The learners are from different socio-economic background and are located in different parts of the state of West Bengal and also from neighbouring other states. In compliance with the ultimate objective of distance education to reach the unreached, special care is taken to include learners from marginalised sections of the society, backward caste and tribes.

This makes for a very heterogeneous learner group.

iv. Appropriateness of programme to be conducted in Open and Distance Learning and/or Online mode to acquire specific skills and competence:

The main reason of conducting the programme online is to provide career flexibility among learners; so that learners who are already employed and wish to enhance their qualification for whatsoever reasons do not have to quit their jobs to pursue this career option. Also, the online mode is suitable for learners who wish to study and pursue career but are unable to do so in formal mode, either because of difficulty in travelling or various other reasons

v. Instructional Design:

Introduction: The University makes use of several methods to provide maximum possible exposure of the learners to the course-contents and to each instructional programme. To start with, printed SLMs packages and contact programmes involving face-to-face interaction with academic counsellors are available. Eventually audio-materials, audio-visual presentations, teleconferences and occasional discussion sessions through Web casted and web radio may be introduced.

The Department of Economics in implementing its regular courses at undergraduate and post graduate programme gives serious effort in upgrading the syllabus and designed its curriculum in accordance with the regulations as laid down by UGC time and again. In its venture to impart learner based education in an open mode education system, the department provides Self Learning Materials

(SLM) which are formulated and revised under the guidance of a team of experts who are not only reputed but are also distinguished in their own arena of specialization. Their proficiency and competent guidance are treasured by the department since it inspires and benefits the department to devise and implement its future plans and programmes.

a. Course Structure: (Please see the detailed table below):

SEM	CODE	Course Name	Credit	Study Hours	TE Full Marks	Assig. Full Marks	Total Marks		
1 st Year	I	CC-EC-01	Micro Economics - I	6	180	50	20	70	
		CC-EC-02	Macro Economics - I	6	180	50	20	70	
		AE-BG-11	* Bengali	2	60	50	20	70	
		AE-EG-12	* English						
		GE-01: # Refer Table below			6	180	50	20	70
	II	CC-EC-03	Mathematical Methods for Economics- I	6	180	50	20	70	
		CC-EC-04	Elementary Statistical Methods for Economics	6	180	50	20	70	
		AE-ES-21	Environmental Studies	2	60	50	20	70	
		GE-02: # Refer Table below			6	180	50	20	70
					6	180	50	20	70
2 nd Year	III	CC-EC-05	Micro Economics - II	6	180	50	20	70	
		CC-EC-06	Macro Economics - II	6	180	50	20	70	
		CC-EC-07	Mathematical Methods for Economics -II	6	180	50	20	70	
		SE-EC-11	Computer Application in Business & Trade	2	60	50	10	60	
		GE-03: # Refer Table below			6	180	50	20	70
	IV	CC-EC-08	Micro Economics - III	6	180	50	20	70	
		CC-EC-09	Macro Economics - III	6	180	50	20	70	
		CC-EC-10	Advanced Statistical Methods for Economics	6	180	50	20	70	
		SE-EC-21	E-Business	2	60	50	10	60	
		GE-04: # Refer Table below			6	180	50	20	70
					6	180	50	20	70
					6	180	50	20	70
	3 rd Year	V	CC-EC-11	Indian Economy-I	6	180	50	20	70
			CC-EC-12	Development Economics – I	6	180	50	20	70
DS-EC-11			¥ Developmental Economics - I	6	180	50	20	70	
DS-EC-12			¥ Economic History of India (1857 – 1947)						
DS-EC-21			¥ Indian Economy -II	6	180	50	20	70	
DS-EC-22			¥ Money & Financial Markets						
VI		CC-EC-13	International Economics	6	180	50	20	70	
		CC-EC-14	Public Finance	6	180	50	20	70	
		DS-EC-31	¥ Development Economics- II	6	180	50	20	70	
		DS-EC-32	¥ International Trade & Payments Institutions						
		DS-EC-41	¥ Environmental Economics	6	180	50	20	70	
		DS-EC-42	¥ Applied Economics						

GE combination list:

Subject	SEM-I: GE-01	SEM-II: GE-02	SEM-III: GE-03	SEM-IV: GE-04
Commerce	GE-CO-11: Mathematics – I	GE-CO-21: Mathematics – II	GE-CO-31: Principles of Political Economy	GE-CO-41: India's Political Economy (1947-2018)
Sociology	GE-SO-11: Indian Society	GE-SO-21: Population and Society	GE-SO-31: Gender and Violence	GE-SO-41: Sociology of Social Movements
Geography	GE-GR-11: Rural Development	GE-GR-21: Geography of Tourism	GE-GR-31: Climate Change: Vulnerability and Adaptations	GE-GR-41: Disaster Management

* Learners have to choose any one from AE-BG-11: Bengali or AE-EG-12: English as Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course 1

Learners have to choose any one subject from GE combination list, accordingly group courses of GE-1, 2, 3 & 4 will be fixed for Semester-I, II, III & IV.

¥ Learners have to choose any one from each Discipline Specific Course group e.g for Discipline Specific course 1 learner have to choose one course from DS-EC-11: Developmental Economics - I or DS-EC-12: Economic History of India (1857 – 1947)

Course Legend: CC – Core Courses, AECC – Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses, GEC – Generic Elective Courses, SEC – Skill Enhancement Courses, DSEC – Discipline Specific Elective Courses

b. Detailed Syllabus: (Learners are advised to check the relevant Self Learning Materials (SLM's) for actual distribution of Modules and Units. All courses have been designed in keeping with UGC (Open and Distance Learning and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 regarding the minimum number of Units)

CC-EC-01: MICROECONOMICS-1

Unit 1 EXPLORING THE SUBJECT MATTER OF ECONOMICS

Definition, scope and method of economics
The nature of economic problem: scarcity and choice
The question of what to produce, how to produce and how to distribute output
Economic systems

Unit 2 DEMAND AND SUPPLY: HOW MARKETS WORK

Demand

Determinants of individual demand
Law of demand
Demand schedule
Demand curve
Shifts in the demand curve
Derivation of market demand

Supply

Determinants of individual supply
Law of supply
Supply schedule
Supply curve
Derivation of market supply curve
Shifts in the supply curve

Equilibrium price determination in competitive market

Effects of shifts in demand and supply

Unit 3 The THEORY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Marshallian utility approach (Cardinal Utility Theory)
Derivation of ordinary Demand curve
Consumer surplus
Indifference curve approach (Ordinal Utility Theory)
Assumptions
Properties
Exceptional indifference curves
Derivation of demand curve from indifference curve

The Budget line and its properties

Changes in price and shifts in budget line
Changes in income and shifts in budget line
Consumer optimal choice
Corner Solution
ICC
PCC
Engel Curve
Price effect, Substitution Effects and Income effect
Distinction between Hicks and Slutsky Compensation Methods
Choice between Income and Leisure
Classification of Goods: normal, inferior and Giffen goods.
Shape of the demand curve following Eugen Slutsky equation
Revealed Preference Approach
Strong and weak axioms of revealed preference
Properties of demand function

Unit 4 THE THEORY OF PRODUCTION

Production

- Factors of production
- Short –run production function and Long- run Production function

Production Function

- Leontief Production function
- General Concept of Homogeneous production Function and its properties
- Cobb-Douglas as representative of Homogenous production function
- Homothetic production function

The Law of variable Production: Law of production in the short run

Shape of Product Curves

- Shape of total product curve
- Shape of average product curve
- Shape of marginal product curve
- Relationships among total product curve, average product curve and marginal product curve and Economic Region of Production

Unit 5 FURTHER TOPICS IN THE THEORY OF PRODUCTION

Concept of Isoquants

- Properties of Isoquants

Returns to Scale

Finding the optimal Employment of inputs by isoquant and iso-cost lines

Ridge lines and the Economic Region of Production

Output Expansion Path

Unit 6 THEORIES OF COST & REVENUE

- Relation between short run cost and long run cost curves
- Derivation of LRAC curve from SRAC curve
- Economies of scale and Diseconomies of Scale
- Revenue concepts under different market conditions- TR,AR,MR
- Relationship among TR, AR, and MR
- Relation of MR, Price and elasticity of demand
- Revenue under different price situations (Fixed versus Variable)

CC-EC-02: MACROECONOMICS- I

Unit 1 BASIC ISSUES IN MACROECONOMICS

- What is macroeconomics?
- Scope of macroeconomics
- Subject matter of macroeconomics
- Objectives of studying macroeconomics
- Types of Macroeconomics:
 - Macro static,
 - Macro dynamics,
 - Comparative statics
- Closed and open economy macroeconomics
- Major tools of macroeconomic Policy
- Stock and Flow variables
- Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
- Partial and General Equilibrium Analysis
- Usefulness of Macroeconomics

Unit 2 NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING

- National income Measuring Economic performance
- Concepts of GDP
- Measuring GDP: Product Method, Income Method, Expenditure Method
- Three Routes, One Destination

Some Important Identities
Gross National Product (GNP) and Net National Product(NNP)
National Income (NI)
Personal Income
Disposable income
Circular Flow of Income
Real and Nominal GDP
Implicit GDP Deflator
Measuring the Cost of Living: Consumer Price Index
Problems involved in National Income Accounting
Importance of National Income Accounting
GDP as an Index of Welfare or Nation's well-being
National Income Accounting for an Open Economy
Balance of Payments: Current Account, Capital Account, Official Reserve Account
Deficits in Balance of Payments

Unit 3 MONEY

Money:
What is Money?
Functions of Money
Money Supply and its Measures
High Powered Money
Money Supply Multiplier
Credit Multiplier and Credit Creation
The Quantity Theory of Money: Fisher and Cambridge Version

Unit 4 THE CLOSED ECONOMY IN THE SHORT-RUN

4A Simple Keynesian Model (SKM):

The Consumption Function
The Saving Function
Investment Function
Income Determination (Equilibrium),
Paradox of thrift
Adjustment process/ mechanism and stability (with economic interpretation of the stability condition)
—
Income Determination with Government Sector
Expenditure multiplier, Tax multiplier and Balanced Budget Multiplier

4B IS-LM Model

Commodity market equilibrium and the IS curve
Money market equilibrium and the LM curve
Equilibrium in the IS-LM model
Effectiveness of monetary policy in increasing national income using IS-LM Model
Effectiveness of fiscal policy in increasing national income using IS-LM Model
Should demand management (monetary and fiscal) policy be active or passive?
Limitations of IS-LM model

Unit 5 AGGREGATE DEMAND AND AGGREGATE SUPPLY CURVES

Simple derivation of the Aggregate Demand Curve (ADC) using Quantity Theory of Money
Derivation of the Vertical Aggregate Supply curve(ASC) in the Long-run
Derivation of Horizontal Short- run Aggregate Supply Curve (SRASC)
Economy's Short-run Equilibrium through the interaction of the ADC and this SRASC
From the short run to the Long run Equilibrium
IS-LM Model and Theory of Aggregate Demand

UNIT 6 CLASSICAL AND KEYNESIAN THEORY OF OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT

Classical Macroeconomics:
Say's law and quantity theory
Friedman's restatement

Classical theory of output and employment
Classical dichotomy and neutrality of money
Keynesian theory of output and employment
Involuntary unemployment, Wage rigidity and Effective Demand
Comparison between the Simple Classical System and Complete Keynesian System

GE-CO-01:Mathematics-I

Unit 1:PRELIMINARIES

Introduction
Sets and set operations.
Geometric properties of functions: quasi-convex functions, quasi-concave functions, their characterizations, properties and applications.
Limit and continuity-different limit theorems with proof-concept of first principle, Applications.

Unit 2: ONE DIMENSION FUNCTION OF REAL VARIABLE

Introduction
Continuous functions: Definitions, different types and their graphs- quadratic, polynomial, power, exponential, and logarithmic.
Concept of derivative: Definitions, L'Hopital's rule, graphical meaning of derivatives.
Derivatives of first and second order and their properties; convex, concave and linear function.

Unit 3:ONE VARIABLE OPTIMIZATION

Introduction
Local and global optima: Geometric characterizations, characterizations using calculus, significance of first and second order conditions, applications.
Interpretation of necessary and sufficient conditions with examples.
Applications- profit maximization and cost minimization.

Unit 4:INTEGRATION OF FUNCTIONS

Introduction
Integration of different types of functions with examples.
Methods of Substitution and integration by parts with examples.

Unit 5: DETERMINANTS

Introduction; Cofactor and minor, expansion of determinants, multiplication of determinants.
Solution of system of linear equations: Cramer's rule; System of nonlinear equations: Jacobian determinant and existence of solution.

UNIT 6: MATRIX ALGEBRA

Introduction
Matrix: its elementary operations; different types of matrix, rank of a matrix, inverse of a square matrix; Eigen values and Eigen vectors; Applications of Matrix Algebra.

CC-EC-03 : MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS-I

Unit 1: PRELIMINARIES

Why Economists Use Mathematics?

Variables, Constants and Parameters
Equation and Identities
Real number systems
Logic and mathematical proofs
Sets and set operations
Relations and Functions

Unit 2 FUNCTIONS OF ONE REAL VARIABLE

Graphs
Elementary types of functions: quadratic, polynomial, power, exponential, logarithmic
Sequences and series: convergence, algebraic properties and applications;
Continuous functions: characterizations, properties with respect to various operations and applications

Unit 3 SINGLE-VARIABLE DIFFERENTIATION

Slopes of curves
The slope of the tangent and the derivative
Rates of change and their economic significance
Simple Rules for Differentiation
Differentiation of sums, products, and quotients
Second-and –higher order derivatives and their applications

Unit 4 SINGLE-VARIABLE OPTIMIZATION

Some basic definitions
A First-derivative test for extreme points
Maxima and Minima
Local maxima and minima
Convex and Concave functions and inflection points

Unit 5 INTEGRATION & ITS APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Definite integral
Properties
Definite integral as an area under a curve
Indefinite integral
Rules of integration
Application of integration in Economics:
Finding out total function from marginal functions
Demand function from elasticity of demand
Indifference curve from MRS function
Iso-quant from MRTS function
Measurement of consumer's surplus and producers surplus

Unit 6 : DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS AS USED IN ECONOMICS

The Cobweb model
A market model with Inventory

C-EC-04: ELEMENTARY STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

Unit 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Statistics and its meaning,
Presentation of data,
Frequency Distribution and its Graphical Presentation:
Histogram,
Frequency Polygon
Cumulative Frequency Polygon or Ogive

Univariate Frequency Distribution and their Graphical Representation

Unit 2: MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY WITH APPLICATIONS

Central Tendency:

Arithmetic Mean,
Median and Mode (for both grouped and ungrouped data) –
Comparison of Mean Median and Mode –
Geometric and Harmonic Mean
Composite Mean.

Unit 3: MEASURES OF DISPERSION

Range
Mean Deviation
Standard Deviation
Quartile Deviation
The coefficient of variation
Moments
Skewness
Kurtosis
Measurement of Economic Inequality:
Gini –coefficient
Lorenz curve

Unit 4: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Components,
Measurements of Trends and Seasonal Variation
The variance of a time series

Unit 5: INDEX NUMBERS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

Price and Quantity Index Numbers:

Various Formulae
Tests for an index number,
Cost of living Index Number
Uses of index number

Unit 6 : ANALYSIS OF BIVARIATE DATA

Graphing Bivariate Data: The Scatter Diagram
Simple Correlation Analysis including rank correlation
Simple Regression Analysis

GE-CO-02:Mathematics –II

Unit 1:FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES

Introduction.

Continuous and differentiable functions of two variables: partial derivatives and Hessian matrix, Homogeneous and homothetic functions.

Euler's theorem, applications.

Implicit function theorem (without proof) and its applications.

Unit 2:MULTI-VARIABLE OPTIMIZATION

Introduction

Optimization of nonlinear functions: Convex, concave, and quasi-concave functions; unconstrained optimization.

Constrained optimization with equality constraints: Lagrangian multiplier method; role of Hessian determinant.

Inequality constraints and Kuhn-Tucker Conditions, Applications.

Optimization of linear function: Linear programming; concept of slack and surplus variables (graphical solution only). Concept of convex set. The Duality Theorem.

Unit 3: GAME THEORY

Introduction

Zero-sum games- maxmin and minmax solutions, Illustrative examples.

Dominant Strategy Equilibrium, Illustrative examples.

Nash equilibrium.

Unit 4: DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS

Introduction

Finite difference: Equations of first and 2nd orders and their solutions.

Unit 5: DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Introduction

Solution of Differential equations of first order and second order of linear differential equations,

Illustrative examples.

Qualitative graphic solution to 2x2 linear simultaneous non-linear differential

Equation system-

Phase diagram, fixed point and stability.

Unit 6: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Introduction

Measures of central tendency: Arithmetic mean, geometric mean, harmonic mean, median and

mode, and their properties, Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles, Illustrative examples.

Dispersion: Range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, coefficient of mean deviation, coefficient of quartile deviation, Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient, Illustrative examples.

Moments, Skewness and Kurtosis.

Correlation and Regression.

CC-EC-05: MICROECONOMICS –II

Unit 1: THE FIRM AND ITS DECISION

Defining a firm

Profit maximization hypothesis

Product curves

Short –run cost functions and output decisions in the short-run

Long- run cost functions and output decision in the long run

Unit 2 PERFECT COMPETITION

Perfect Competition

Assumptions,

The perfectly competitive firm as a price taker

Short-run equilibrium under perfect competition
Break even point and Shut down point
Supply curve of the firm under perfect competition
Long run Equilibrium under industry in perfect competition

Unit 3 MONOPOLY

Sources of monopoly power
Lerner's Degree of monopoly power
Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue
Profit Maximization in the short- run
Social Cost of monopoly
Dead -Weight Loss Under Monopoly
Price Discrimination under Monopoly: different degrees
Peak Load Pricing
Two -part Tariff

Unit 4 MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION

Elements of monopolistic competition
Monopolistic competition: short run Equilibrium
Monopolistic competition: long run Equilibrium
Excess capacity under monopolistic Competition

Unit 5 OLIGOPOLY

Collusive Oligopoly:
Cartels
Non-Collusive Oligopoly:
Kinked Demand Curve Model (Sweezy 1939)
Monopsony,
Bilateral monopoly

Unit 6 GAME THEORY

The need for a game
Definition of a game
Single move games (Two –Person, Zero-Sum Games)
Static games (Co-operative and Non-cooperative)
Move games
Cooperative games of perfect information
The Prisoner's dilemma
Nash equilibrium and Nash Bargaining Solution
Cournot Equilibrium: An Applications of game theory in oligopolistic market

CC-EC-06: MACROECONOMICS – II

Unit 1 THEORIES OF CONSUMPTION FUNCTION

Consumption Function with:
Keynesian Absolute Income Hypothesis
Fisher's Theory of Optimal Intertemporal Choice
Duesenberry's Relative Income hypothesis
Friedman's Permanent Income Hypotheses;
Ando-Modigliani's Life Cycle Hypothesis

Unit 2 THEORIES OF INVESTMENT DEMAND

Concepts of Investment Demand

Gross investment Versus net investment
Autonomous investment versus induced investment

Three types of Investment Spending and their determinants:

Business fixed investment,
Inventory Investment and
Residential Investment

Important theories of Investment demand

The Accelerator Theory of Investment

The Keynesian Theory of Investment
Tobin's q theory of Investment

Unit 3 DEMAND FOR MONEY

Segmenting the Demand for Money :

The Transaction Demand for Money with
Baumol's Transaction Demand for Cash
The Precautionary Demand for Money
The Speculative Demand for Money

Unit 4 MONETARY POLICY

Monetary Policy: Definition

Monetary policy objectives:

Price stability
Exchange- rate stability
Output stabilization
Financial stability

Three types of rules for interest rate setting:

Instrument rules (Taylor rule as an example)
Targeting rules (focusing more on discretion)
Money targeting rules

Inflation Targeting: specific implicit rule

(Amalgam of Rule-based policy and discretion)

Rules vs. discretion

Time-inconsistent policies

Unit 5 FISCAL POLICY

Fiscal policy: Definition

What is a budget?
Budget (or Fiscal) deficits
Deficit Financing
Public debt or government borrowing
Criteria for an "ideal" Fiscal Rule
Fiscal Policy in an open economy

Unit 6 ECONOMIC GROWTH

Harrod model
Domar model
Solow one sector growth model
Phelp's Golden rule of Accumulation
Technological progress

CC-ec-07: MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS – II

Unit 1 DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

First-order Linear Differential Equations with Constant
Coefficient and Constant term
Second-order Linear Differential Equations with Constant
Coefficient and Constant term
Interaction of Inflation and Unemployment

Unit 2 LINEAR ALGEBRA

Systems of linear equations
Vector and its Operation
Determinants and their basic properties
Application of Cramer's Rule

Unit 3 : MORE ON LINEAR ALGEBRA

Matrix
Identity and Null Matrix
Transpose and Inverse Matrix
Conditions of Non-singularity of Matrix
The Rank of a matrix
Operations of Matrix
Input-output analysis

Unit 4: FUNCTIONS OF SEVERAL REAL VARIABLES

Functions of two or more variables
Partial derivatives and their uses in Economics
Quadratic forms in two variables

Unit 5 TOOLS FOR COMPARATIVE STATICS

The Chain Rules
Partial Elasticities
Homogeneous functions
Homothetic functions

Unit 6 :MULTI-VARIABLE OPTIMIZATION

Convex functions:
Characterizations of convex functions,
Properties of convex functions
Applications of convex functions
Unconstrained optimization
Constrained optimization with equality and inequality Constraint: Linear Programming
Geometric characterizations
Lagrangian multiplier Method

SE-EC-01 : COMPUTER APPLICATION IN BUSINESS AND TRADE

Unit 1: Basic Concepts: Characteristics of a Computer; Advantages of Computers; Limitation of Computers; Types of Computers; Applications of computers, Hardware, Firmware, Live ware; Software; Input-output devices etc.

Unit 2: Data communication and Computer networks: Transmission Modes - Simplex, Half- Duplex, Full Duplex. Analog and digital transmission. Synchronous and Asynchronous transmission. Multiplexing. Network Concept, Types - LAN, WAN, MAN, VAN, SAN. Various Topologies - Bus, Star, Ring, Mesh, Tree. Protocol Models - OSI, TCP/IP.

Unit 3: Word Processing: Introduction to word Processing; Word processing concepts, working with word document, opening an existing document/creating a new document; Saving, selecting text, editing text, Finding and replacing text, Formatting text, Bullets and numbering, Tabs, Paragraph Formatting, Page Setup.

Unit 4: Spreadsheet and its Business Applications: Spreadsheet concepts; Creating a work book, saving a work book, editing a work book, inserting, deleting work sheets, entering data in a cell, formula Copying, Moving data from selected cells, Handling operators in formulae: Inserting Charts- LINE, PIE, BAR, Mathematical ROUND ALL, SUM, SUMIF, COUNT, COUNTIF; Statistical – AVERAGE, MAX, MIN, STDEV, FREQUENCY, INTERCEPT, SLOPE.; Financial - PMT, PPMT, IPMT; Logical - IF, AND, OR.

Unit 5: Presentation Software: Microsoft Power Point, Open Office.org Impress, Apple's Keynote etc. Creating a presentation; Editing, Sorting, Layout, Set-up row, Rehears timing.

Unit 6: Various Modern Accounting Software: Features, advantages and disadvantages of some modern accounting software: Tally.ERP 9, Zoho Books, MARG ERP 9+Vyapar- Accounting & Invoicing, Book Keeper – Accounting & Invoicing etc.

Unit 7: Practical applications: Loan & Lease statement; Ratio Analysis, Graphical representation of data Payroll statements: Frequency distribution. Cumulative and calculation of Means, Mode and Median; Regression.

Unit 8: Multimedia essentials: Definition, building blocks of multimedia, multimedia system, multimedia application.

GE-CO-03:PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

UNIT 1 NATURE OF POLITICAL SYSTEM

Feudalism
Capitalism
Socialism

UNIT 2 TRANSITION FROM FEUDALISM TO CAPITALISM

Marxian stage theory
Rostows Theory of Stage
Rostow vs Marx

UNIT 3 TRANSITION DEBATE

Dobb vs Sweezy

UNIT 4 TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM

Crisis in Capitalism:
Marxian Theory of Crises
Breakdown and Transition to Socialist State and beyond
Experiences in Russia and China

UNIT 5 INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Development of Underdevelopment
Theory of Unequal Exchange
Paul Baran
The role of Merchant capital in the World Economy

UNIT 6 ROLE OF STATE

Commanding Heights
State Vs. Market
Planning
Socialist Pricing
Supply of Social Goods

CC-EC-08: MICROECONOMICS-III

Unit 1 GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM, EFFICIENCY AND WELFARE

Partial equilibrium vs. General Equilibrium techniques

Concept of General equilibrium
Definition of Efficient Allocation of Resources
Efficiency Concepts:
Efficiency in Exchange: Edgeworth Box Diagram
Efficiency in Production:
 Optimal Choice of Inputs for a single firm &
 Efficient Allocation of Resources among firms
Efficiency in production and exchange

Welfare economics:
 The Welfare Theorems
The Positive Theory of General Equilibrium
 Existence and Stability of Walrasian equilibrium

Unit 2 MARKET FAILURE

When the Competitive Price System Fails to Achieve Efficiency

Possible cases:

- (a) Imperfect Competition
- (b) Externalities,
- (c) Public goods

Unit 3 INPUT MARKETS: 1

Land market:

Rent
Ricardo
Marshall
Modern theory of rent

Unit 4 INPUT MARKET-II

Labour markets

Labour demand curve
The firms demand curve for labour
Market demand curve for Labour
Backward bending individual supply curve for labour
Market supply curve for labour
Labour market equilibrium

Input demand curves

Shifts in input demand curves

Competitive labour markets

Labour markets and public policy

UNIT 5 INPUT MARKETS-III

Capital Market

Interest as a reward to capital
The Neo-Classical Theory of Interest

Unit 6: ALTERNATIVE THEORIES OF THE FIRM

Baumol's sales Maximisation model
Williamson's model of managerial discretion
Marris model of managerial enterprise

CC-EC-09: MACROECONOMICS – III

Unit 1 INFLATION

Inflation and its different types
Demand Pull Inflation and Policy Implications for it
Cost Push Inflation and Policy Implications for it.
Justification for making distinction between the two
Social Costs of Inflation
Inflation Controlling Measures: Fiscal, Monetary and Income Policies

Unit 2 INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Aggregate supply and Phillips curve

Short- run trade –off between inflation and Unemployment
Shift in Phillips curve
Rational Expectations and Inflation
Expected –Augmented Phillips curve
Long-run Phillips curve

Unit 3 EXPECTATIONS THEORIES IN MACROECONOMICS

Adaptive Expectations
Rational Expectation
Hall's Explanation for Rational Expectation
Policy ineffectiveness debate

Unit 4 OPEN ECONOMY MACROECONOMICS—CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS

Exchange Rate system

Fixed Exchange Rate system
Flexible Exchange Rate system
Fixed vs. flexible exchange rate
Clean Floating versus dirty Floating
Hybrid Exchange Systems
Nominal, Effective and Real Exchange Rates
Spot and Forward Exchange Markets

Measures of Openness

Unit 5 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BoP) THEORY

The Elasticity Approach to BoP and the so-called Marshall- Lerner Condition
The Absorption Approach to BoP
The Monetary Approach to the BoP

Unit 6 OPEN ECONOMY MACRO MODEL

Perfect and Imperfect Capital Mobility
A Simple Keynesian Open Economy Model
Internal and external Balance
Mundell-Fleming model
Dornbusch's overshooting model
Impossible Trinity

CCEC-10: ADVANCED STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

Unit 1 THEORY OF PROBABILITY-I

Various concepts and the Elementary ideas of Set Theory
The definition of probability
Probability Theorems, assuming two events only
Applications to the Theorems

Unit 2 THEORY OF PROBABILITY-II

Random Variables and related elementary concepts
Discrete and
Continuous and Related concepts.
Expectation and Variance of Random Variables
Moment Generation Functions and Various Moments of a
Random variable (both discrete and continuous)

Unit 3 PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

Discrete: Binomial and Poisson
Continuous: Uniform or Rectangular and normal

Unit 4 STATISTICAL INFERENCE OR SAMPLE STATISTICS

Various types of sampling

Concepts
Applications,
Merits
Demerits

The Concept of a Statistic:

Statistic and Parameter
Sampling distribution of a statistic
Mean and proportion (Formulae only)

Unit 5: THEORY OF ESTIMATION

Point Estimation and interval Estimation:

Concepts, Properties and Applications

Unit 6 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

The Concepts of Hypothesis Testing: Various Concepts

Type I error
Type II error
z test
t test
Chi- square test
F test
Test for goodness of fit and
Tests for independence of attributes.

SE-EC-02: E- BUSINESS

Unit 1: Introduction: Emergence of E-Business, Concept, Features and Importance, E-Business based activities, Advantages, Limitations, Techniques and barriers.

Unit 2: Business Models of E-Business: Key Elements of an E-Business Model, Electronic business models based on Relationship of Transaction Parties: B2B, B2C, C2C, C2B, Electronic business models based on Relationship of Transaction Types: Brokerage Model, Aggregator Model.

Unit 3: Technology Enabling E-Business: Networks and Internet-URL, TCP, Search Engine, The World Wide Web: Hypertext, Markup Languages, and Web Browser. Web Security Issues, Encryption Techniques: Symmetric and Asymmetric.

Unit 4: E-Marketing: Traditional Marketing, Web presence goals and meeting the needs of the web visitors, E-Marketing Value Chain, Website – vehicle for E-Marketing, Metrics defining Internet Units of Measurement, The Browsing Behavior Model, Online Marketing, E-Advertising, E-Branding, E-Marketing Strategies.

Unit 5: E-CRM: Customer Relationship Management (CRM)-concept, features, goals, significance, benefits, functional components, business framework, Phases, Types, strategies.

Unit 6: E-Payment: Types of E-Payment: Electronic Card, Digital Cash, Digital Wallet, Online Stored value systems, E-Cheque, Electronic Billing presentation and payments, Online Banking, Case Study: Paytm and Free Charge.

Unit 7: E-Security: Importance, Dimensions, Types of Security Threats, Technological Solutions: Encryption and Decryption, Digital Envelope, Digital certificate, Digital Signature, SSL, S-HTTP, VPN, Firewalls, Antivirus Software.

Unit 8: Mobile Commerce: Wireless Environment, Definition of Mobile Commerce, Features, Advantages and Limitations, Technologies for Mobile Commerce - Wireless Spectrum, WAP, Generations of Wireless Technology-1G, 2G,3G,4G, M-Commerce Applications, Relevance of M-Commerce in India.

GE-CO-04: INDIA'S POLITICAL ECONOMY (1947-2018)

Unit 1 MULTIPLE GOALS OF ECONOMIC PLANNING

Ad hoc Economic Policies between 1947 and 1950.
Social Justice under the Constitution
The Draft Outline of the Plan
Various Programmes under the First Five Year Plan

Unit 2 DYNAMIC INDUSTRIALIZATION AND STATIC AGRICULTURE: A CONTRADICTION

Economic Development Strategy under Nehru & Second Five Year Plan
Political Objectives of the Plan
Neglected Agricultural Sector
Wage Goods model came as a rescue but failed
Outcome from the Second Five Year Plan

Unit 3 ATTACKS ON SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING

Emergence of different political Parties
The rise of private enterprise
Third Five Year Plan and its Failure
Retreat from the Social Goals of Planning
Attempt to Restructure the Agricultural Policy during Plan holiday (1966-69)
The Tussle between Industrial Objective and Agricultural Bourgeoisie
Emphasis on Equity, Social Justice and Self-reliance during 1969-74
Launching of Poverty Eradication programmes during Fifth Five Year Plan

Unit 4 EMERGENCY AND BEYOND

Emergency in 1975
Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party's Electoral Defeats in 1977
Indira Gandhi's Return to Power in 1980
Permit—license-quota Raj under her Government
A gradual move towards liberalization: Rajiv Gandhi's government (1984- 89)

Unit 5: MACROECONOMIC REFORMS, PRIVATISATION AND LIBERALIZATION

Economic Reforms after the 1991
The Political Rationale of Economic Reforms
A forward March by Private Enterprise

Unit 6 THE SECOND GENERATION OF REFORMS AND BEYOND

Various Governments and their Political Role
The Breakdown of the Planning Era and the Rise of NITI Aayog
NDA government's Politico-Economic Policy
What has been achieved: Reform since 1991

CC-EC-11: INDIAN ECONOMY

UNIT 1 DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

India's Transition to a Developing Country Model

Two Phases of Development: Mixed Economy

Public Sector at Commanding Height (Phase I)

Increasing Role of Market (Phase II)

India's Move to Development Planning

Features

Objectives

Goals

Evolution of Indian Planning

Achievements of Economic Planning

Failures of Economic Planning

Niti Aayog

Unit 2 STRUCTURAL CHANGES

Growth in National Income over time

The Period 1951-1980

The Period of 1980s Onwards

Trends in Occupational Structure

Features of Occupational Structure

Concerns in changes in Occupational Structure

Measures for Improving Occupational Structure

Sectoral Growth/Changes

Trends in Savings

Trends in Investment Behaviour

Employment

Regional Disparities

Magnitude and Causes of Regional Disparities

Unit 3 POPULATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Demography: size and trends

Stages of Demographic Transition

Demographic Dividend in India

Performance in Education

Health and Nutrition in India: Facts and Interpretations

Human Development

Why Human Development?

Components of Human development

The HDI

India's progress in human development vis-à-vis peer countries

Unit 4 GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

POVERTY IN INDIA

Poverty Measures

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Poverty Line and its Concept

Causes of Persistence of Poverty

Poverty Estimation and Poverty Incidence

Poverty Incidence: From the Early 1950s to 2011-12

Government Efforts to Combat Poverty

Impact of Economic reforms on Poverty Reduction

INEQUALITIES IN INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA

Some Commonly Used Measures of Inequality:

Gini coefficient of inequality

Theil Index

Decile Dispersion Ratio

Share of income/consumption of the poorest x%

Inequality in Indian Economy (HDI Measurement)

Causes of Inequality
Effects of Economic Inequality
Policies regarding inequality Reduction
Impact of Reforms on Inequality Reduction

Unit 5 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Employment Trends
Nature and Estimates of Unemployment
Causes of Unemployment
Employment Policies
1950s to 2002
Post-2002
Informal Economy

**Unit 6 COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF GROWTH AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES:
WITH OTHER MAJOR ECONOMIES**

Inter-sectoral Transfer of Workforce: Theoretical Insights and Trends
Comparative Profile of Structural Changes:
India vs. Developed Countries
Comparative Profile of Structural Changes:
India Vs. Other Developing Asian Countries
Comparative Profile of Structural Changes:
India Vs. Developed and BRICS Economies

CC-EC-12: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS-I

Unit 1 BASIC CONCEPTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Approaches to Development:
Participatory Development
Inclusive Development
Sustainable Development
Human Development
Growth and Development
Broad Indicators of Economic Development:
Per capita Income
Human Development Index
Gender Development Index
Gender Empowerment Measure
Human Poverty Index

Unit 2 THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Dependency school of development
Modernizations Theory
Theory of unequal exchange and development
Changing Approaches to Development: The Washington Consensus; the Millennium
Development Goals

**Unit 3 PERSISTENCE OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIES OF
DEVELOPMENT**

Characteristics of underdevelopment
Obstacles to underdevelopment
Trap Models
The Idea of Vicious Circle of Poverty

Critical minimum effort thesis
Low level equilibrium trap
Process of cumulative causation
Big push argument
Balanced vs. unbalanced growth
Hirschman model
Choice of technique and investment criteria

Unit 4. CONCEPT OF SURPLUS LABOUR

Surplus labour as potential saving
Economic development with unlimited supplies of labour (Lewis Model).
Harris-Todaro model

Unit 5 INEQUALITY: DEFINITIONS, MEASURES AND MECHANISMS

Meaning of Inequality
Inequality measures
Lorenz Curve
Range
Coefficient of variation,
Gini-coefficient

UNIT 6 POVERTY

Relative Poverty
Absolute Poverty
Poverty line
The Mechanism that generates Poverty Trap
Poverty Measures:
Head count ratio
Poverty gap ratio,
Income gap ratio,
Human Poverty Index,
Hunger Index
Tackling Poverty – The World Bank Approach

DS-EC-11: INTRODUCTORY ECONOMETRICS

Unit1 DEFINITION, SCOPE AND GOALS OF ECONOMETRICS

What is Econometrics?
Relationship between Econometrics and Economic Theory
Econometrics and statistics
Branches of econometrics
Goals of econometrics
Methodology of Econometrics Research

Unit 2 THE CLASSICAL LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL (CLRM)--I

Introduction to Regression: the CLRM
The OLS method of Estimation
The assumptions of the CLRM
Properties of the OLS estimators
Linearity

Unbiasedness
Efficiency and BLUEness
Consistency

The overall goodness of fit
Problems associated with R^2

Unit 3 THE CLASSICAL LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL (CLRM)--II

Multiple Regression
Qualitative (dummy) independent variables— intercept dummy and
slope dummy (only interpretation of model)

**Forecasting— Ex-post forecast and Ex-ante forecast, forecast
Error (only for two variable model)**

Unit 4 VIOLATING THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE CLRM-I

Multicollinearity
Causes
Consequences
Types of Multicollinearity
Enhancement synergism
Change in sign
Tests and Remedies

Unit 5 VIOLATING THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE CLRM -II

Heteroskedasticity
Causes
Consequences
Tests and Remedies

Unit 6 VIOLATING THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE CLRM-III

Autocorrelation
Causes,
Consequences
Tests and Remedies

DS-EC- 12: ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (1857-1947)

UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION: COLONIAL INDIA

Meaning of Colonialism
Three stages of British rule in India
Basic Features of Colonialism in India

Unit 2 MACRO TRENDS

The British Rule and the Exploitation of India
National income estimates
Nature and extent of poverty
Occupational Structure in British India (1881-1951)
Occupational Distribution of population
Population history in British India

Unit 3 AGRICULTURE

Agrarian structure immediately after 1858:

Landlord and Peasants
Agricultural labourers

Agricultural trends (1890-1947):

Trends in output, availability and productivity
Agricultural productivity in the 19th century
Agricultural production, 1890-1947

Agricultural markets:

Commercialization of Agriculture
Phases
Causes
Consequences

Land market

Tenancy or the market for User Rights

Labour market

Credit market

Effects of market expansion

Great Famines of the 19th Century

Unit 4 RAILWAY AND INDUSTRY

Growth of Railways and its Impact

Consequences of the British Rule in India:

De-industrialization
Decline of Handicrafts
Drain of Wealth

Nature of industrialization in the interwar period

Constraints to industrial breakthrough

Labour Relations

Unit 5 HISTORY OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE: 1857-1947

Foreign trade

Volume of Trade
Composition of Trade

Capital flows and the colonial economy

Unit 6 ECONOMY AND STATE IN THE IMPERIAL CONTEXT

State Policies and Economic Underdevelopment

The Imperial priorities and the Indian economy
Hostile State policy to Indian interests

Government and Fiscal Policy

DS-EC- 21: MONEY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

Unit 1 MONEY

Concept
Functions
Measurement
Theories of money supply determination

Unit 2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, MARKETS

Role of financial markets
Role of institutions
Problem of asymmetric information –
Adverse selection and Moral hazard
Financial crises

Unit 3 MARKETS, INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL INNOVATIONS

Money market

Structure of Money Market
Functions of Money Market
Instruments of Money market
Money market reforms in India
Recent trends and Developments in the Indian Money market

Capital Market

Structure of Capital Markets
Importance of Capital markets
Functions of Capital Market
Instruments of Capital market
Capital Market Reforms in India

Recent trends and Developments in the Indian capital market
Role of financial derivatives and other innovations

Unit 4 INTEREST RATES

Interest Rate Determination
Sources of interest rate differentials
Theories of term structure of interest rates
Interest rates in India

Unit 5 BANKING SYSTEM

Balance sheet and portfolio management
Indian banking system
 Changing role and structure
Banking sector reforms in India

Unit 6 CENTRAL BANKING AND MONETARY POLICY IN INDIA

Functions of Central Bank
Balance sheet
Goals
Targets
Instruments of monetary control
Monetary management in an open economy
Current monetary policy of India.

DS-EC-22: INDIAN ECONOMY-II

Unit 1 MACROECONOMIC POLICY- I

MONETARY POLICY
Objectives of Monetary Policy
Trends in India's Monetary Policy

Unit 2 MACROECONOMIC POLICY- II
FISCAL POLICY

Objectives of Fiscal Policy
The Fiscal Imbalance and Deficit Finance
 Rationale for Deficit Financing
 Consequences of Deficit Financing
The Fiscal Imbalance and the New Fiscal Approach
 Fiscal imbalances Indicators and their Corrections
 Fiscal Policy Reforms and New Fiscal Policy since 1991
Fiscal Responsibility in India: FRBM Act
Principles of Fiscal Federation
The Finance Commission

Unit 3 INDIAN AGRICULTURE: POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

Land Reforms;
 Objectives, Aspects and Performance
Green Revolution and its Impact
Policies on Agriculture
 Agricultural Prices Policy
 Policies on Food Security
 Agricultural Trade Policy
WTO and Indian Agriculture
Performance in Agriculture
 Growth Concerns
 Production and Productivity

Unit 4 INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND GROWTH

Industrial Policies Before 1990s
 Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948
 Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956

Industrial Policy, 1977
Industrial Policy, 1980
Industrial Policy, 1985: A Move Towards Liberalization Measure

New Industrial Policy 1991

Trends in Industrial Production

Phase I: 1951-65
Phase II: 1966-80
Phase III: 1981-91
Phase IV: Post-1991

New Challenges

Technology Intensity

Competition Commission of India

Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME)

Importance, Role and Performance

UNIT 5 INDIA'S SERVICES REVOLUTION

Increasing Importance of the Service (or Tertiary) Sector

Trend in Services Sector

Composition within the Services Sector

Performance in Services Sector

Unit 6 OPEN ECONOMY MACROECONOMIC POLICY

Trade Policy

Import Substitution Policy
Export-led Growth
Trade Policy prior to 1991
Trade Policy: Post 1991
Impact Assessment

FDI Policy

A. First Phase (1950-80)
B. Second Phase (1980-91)
C. Third Phase—Post 1991

FII Policy- Post 1991

Impact of FDI and FII

Bilateralism

Regionalism

'Spaghetti bowl' problem

Multilateralism

CC-EC-13: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Unit 1 THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Ricardian Theory of Trade in a two-country two-commodity Framework
Limitation of Ricardian Trade Theorem
Gains from Trade in Ricardian Models of Trade

Unit 2 FACTOR ENDOWMENT AND TRADE

Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem of Trade using Price and Physical definition-
Factor Price Equalization Theorem
Stolper –Samuelson Theorem
Rybczynsky theorem
Factor Intensity Reversal and H-O Theorem
Leontief Paradox

Unit 3 NEOCLASSICAL THEORY OF TRADE

Trade Indifference curve
Offer curve
Elasticity of Offer curve
International Equilibrium
Stability of International Equilibrium

Marshall -Lerner Condition

Unit 4 GAINS FROM TRADE

Some Trade is better than no Trade

Restricted Trade:

Tariffs vs. Quota

Unit 5 TRADE POLICY

Instruments of trade policy

Tariffs and National welfare

Optimum tariff

Effects of Tariff on Domestic prices

Effects of Tariff on Terms of Trade

Metzler's Paradox

Unit 6 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BoP)

Accounting

Foreign Trade Multiplier

Foreign Exchange Market:

Spot and forward Exchange Rate

Speculation and arbitrage

Stability of foreign Exchange Market

Devaluation and Marshall –Lerner Condition

CC-EC-14: PUBLIC FINANCE

Unit1 NATURE AND SCOPE OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Definition and Scope of Public Economics

Externalities,

Market Failure and Government Intervention

Coase Theorem

Unit 2 THEORIES OF PUBLIC GOOD

Definition of Public Good;

Characteristics of Pure Public Good

Distinction between Pure Public Good, Impure Public Good and Private Good

Free riding problem

Market Failure in case of Pure Public Good

Optimal provision of Public Goods

Lindahl Equilibrium

Voting Equilibrium

Unit 3 TAXATION

Classification of Taxes

Canons of Taxation

Benefit Principle

Equal Sacrifice Principle

Ability to Pay Principle

Incidence and Burden of Taxes

Effects of taxation

The Laffer curve

Unit 4 INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE

Significance of taxation in Indian Context

Objectives of Taxation

Direct taxes

Indirect taxes

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Tax reforms in India

Budget Deficits and Budget Surplus

Fiscal Deficit and Revenue Deficit
Fiscal Federalism in India

Unit 5 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Meaning and Classification of Public Expenditure
Government budget and its types
Government expenditure multiplier
Tax multiplier
Balanced budget multiplier

Unit6. PUBLIC DEBT

Meaning of Public Debt
Sources of Public Borrowings: Internal and External borrowing;
Why is Public Debt Incurred?
Demerits of Public debt
Effects of Public Debt
Public Debt in India

DS-EC-31: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS -II

Unit 1 DEMOGRAPHY AND DEVELOPMENT

Preliminary Concepts on Demography:
Birth and Death rates,
Age Structure,
Fertility and Mortality;
Demographic transitions during the process of development
Migration

Unit 2 LAND, LABOR AND CREDIT MARKETS

Land Market

The distribution of land ownership
Land reform and its effects on productivity
Contractual relationships between tenants and landlords
Land acquisition

Labour Market

Nutrition and labor productivity

Credit Market

Informational problems and credit contracts
Micro-finance
Inter-linkages between rural factor markets.

Unit 3 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

What is Good Governance
Nexus between Good Governance and Economic Development
State, market and Institution
Role of Governance
Need for Governance in organizations and in communities
Good Governances— Characteristics

Unit 4. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

What is sustainability for renewable resources?
A Brief History of Environmental (Climate) Change:
From 1972 First World Geneva Conference to 2015 Paris Convention
How does climate change affect the poor?

Commons or Pool Resources
Governing the Commons: Institutions for collective actions
Environmental externalities and state regulation of the environment

Unit 5 GLOBALIZATION

Introduction: What is Globalization
Globalization in Historical Perspectives
Measurement of Globalization:
 Goods and Services Exports
 FDI
 Technology Diffusion
 Intensity
 Sensitivity
Globalization Paradox

Unit 6. GLOBALIZATION AND INDIA

India in the Global Economy:

 Trade GDP Ratio
 Mean Tariff Rate
 Diversification of Exports
 Product Composition of Exports
 Direction of Exports
 Financial Integration
Globalization and its Impacts
World Inequality
Economics and Politics of Multilateral Trade Agreements
Financial Instability in a Globalized World

DS-EC-32: INTERNATIONAL TRADE & PAYMENTS INSTITUTIONS

UNIT 1: BRETTON WOODS

 The rise of the Bretton Woods System
 The high Bretton Woods System
 The fall of the Bretton Woods System
 Implications

UNIT 2 THE IMF

 Structure of the IMF
 The role and functions of the IMF
Open –economy macroeconomic Models Under the IMF
 Polak model of financial Programming
 Alexander's Absorption Model
The Structural Adjustment Policies of the IMF
IMF and Bretton Woods: Appraisal

UNIT 3 THE WORLD BANK AND ITS OPERATION

 What is World Bank?
 Objectives, Role and Functions
 Operations in Developing countries

UNIT 4 GATT AND WTO

 What is GATT?
 Three characteristics of GATT negotiations

Role and Functions of GATT Prior to 1993

UNIT 5 WTO AND ITS OPERATIONS

Role and Functions of WTO
Trade Rounds and the WTO
Agriculture and the WTO
Dispute Settlement

UNIT 6 WORLD TRADE UNDER THE WTO

World trade before WTO
World Trade after WTO
Multilateralism system under WTO
Preferential Trading agreements (PTAs)
How do international trade and investment affect labour market?

DS-EC-41: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Unit 1 INTRODUCTION

What is environmental economics?
How does it relate to Environmental Policy?
How does it differ from other branches of Economics?
How to Approach Environmental Issues?
The Linkage between the Economy and the Environment: The Basic Ideas
Review of Microeconomics and Welfare Economics

Unit 2 THE THEORY OF EXTERNALITIES

Pareto optimality and market failure in the presence of externalities
Property Rights and the Coase theorem
Common Property Resources (CPRs)
The Tragedy of the Commons

Unit 3 THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Pigouvian Taxes and Effluent Fees
Environmental Economics and Pollution Control Policies
Environmental Economics
Pollution Control Policies:
A. Command and Control instruments
B. Regulations or Incentive-based Instruments; Marketable Tradable (Pollution) Permits
C. Liabilities Laws in environmental cases
Why Incentive base approach is more efficient than command and control?
Why Command and Control Strategy is popular?
Choice between taxes and quotas

Unit 4 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Trans-boundary environmental problems
Trade and Environment.

Unit 5 ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is a difficult area for policy-makers
A Brief History of Climate Change
The Potential Physical and Socio-Economical Consequences of Climate Change
Managing “the Climate Change Problem through Emission Control, Sequestration, geo-Engineering, Mitigation and Adaptation
To what extent climate change will impact on Development?

Unit 6 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

What is meant by Sustainable Development?
Rules
Measurement

DS-EC-42:APPLIED ECONOMICS

Unit1 1 INTRODUCTION

Subject Matter
The Approach
The Terminology

Unit 2 DEMAND ANALYSIS, ESTIMATION AND FORECASTING

Demand Estimation and Forecasting

Elasticity
Market Survey and Market Experiment
Delphi Method
Regression Analysis
Exponential Smoothing Analysis

Unit 3 ESTIMATING COST

Cost –output Relationship: Long vs. Short
Estimation of Cost Function
Uses of Cost Function

UNIT 4 THE METHODOLOGY OF PRODUCTION FUNCTION ANALYSIS

Specification of the Economic model
The Measurement and Classification of Inputs and Outputs
Gathering the Data
Econometric Techniques for Estimating the production functions
Evaluation of the Estimates

Unit 5 TECHNIQUES FOR INVESTMENT APPRAISAL

Net Present Value (NPV) Criteria,
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
The Pay Back Technique

Unit 6 CAPITAL BUDGETING & BENEFIT-- COST ANALYSES

6A Capital budgeting

Types of Capital Investments
Estimating Outlays and Cash Flows
Methods for Project Evaluation

6B Benefit –Cost Analysis

The Benefit Cost Ratio
The Discount Rate
Example of Benefit Cost Analysis

CC-CO-01: Financial Accounting-I

Module 1:

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The main objective of financial accounting is to accurately prepare an organization's financial accounts for a specific period, otherwise known as financial statements. After going through this course, the learners will mainly be acquainted with the theoretical framework, Accounting Process, Business Income, Bill of Exchange, Accounting for Consignment and Joint Ventures, Self-Balancing Ledger, Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organizations and Final Accounts.

Unit-1: Theoretical Framework: Accounting as information system, users of accounting information system, qualitative characteristics of accounting information, branches of

accounting, Bases of accounting-cash and accrual; basic concepts and conventions-entity, money measurement going concern, cost, realization, accrual, periodicity, matching, consistency, prudence (conservatism), materiality, full disclosure.

Unit-2: Accounting Process: Accounting cycle, recording of transactions/events to preparation of Trial Balance under Double Entry system including Cash Book and Bank Reconciliation Statement.

Unit 3: Business Income: Capital and revenue expenditure, Depreciation- Accounting concept, factors in measurement, methods (straight line method and diminishing balance method), disposal of assets; Inventories- meaning, significance of inventory valuation (As per AS 2), Reserve & Provision- meaning and accounting; Rectification of errors.

Module 2:

Unit 4: Bill of Exchange: Basic concepts, types of bills, accounting for bill of exchange including accommodation of bill.

Unit 5: Accounting for Consignment and Joint Ventures: Consignment- features, accounting treatment in the book of consignor and consignee. Joint ventures-accounting procedure: joint bank account, records maintained by co-ventures –(i) all transactions, (ii) only his /her transactions (Memorandum joint venture).

Unit 6: Self Balancing Ledger: Concepts, preparation of adjustment accounts.

Unit 7: Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organizations: Preparation of financial statement of Not-for-profit organizations

Unit 8: Final Accounts: Preparation of financial statement of non-corporate business entities (Manufacturer/Trader-Sole Proprietorship & Partnership business).

CC-CO-02: Business Regulatory Framework

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The basic objectives are- i) To provide exposure to Commerce students about the Business Regulatory frame work of India. ii)To create awareness about select laws concerning business activities. iii) To provide basic legal knowledge to commerce students. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sale of Goods Act, 1930, Indian Partnership Act, 1932, The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Information Technology Act, 2000, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Indian Contract Act, 1872-I: Essentials of valid contract, Classification of contract; Offer and acceptance, Consideration; Capacity of the parties to contract; Free consent, Coercion, Undue influence, Mistake, Misrepresentation and fraud; Legality of object and consideration, Void, Voidable, Un-enforceable and illegal agreements; Contingent and Quasi-contract.

Unit 2: Indian Contract Act, 1872-II: Performance of Contract: Breach of Contract-remedies and damages, Termination of Contract. Indemnity and Guarantee: Bailment and Pledge, Agency-nature, kind, relation between principal, agent and third parties, Termination of agency.

Unit 3: Sale of Goods Act, 1930: Nature of contract of sale; Classification of goods; Condition and warranties; Passing of property; Rights of Unpaid Seller; Remedies for Breach of Contract of Sale of Goods; Sale by auction.

Unit 4: Indian Partnership Act, 1932: Meaning and kinds of partnership; Formalities for Registration; Rights and Duties of partners; Relation of partners with one another and with third parties; Dissolution of partnership (only causes and effects).

Module 2:

Unit 5: The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008

Definition, Salient Features of LLP, Advantages and disadvantages of LLP, Differences between: LLP and Partnership, LLP and Company, Incorporation of LLP.

Unit 6: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881: Definition and features of different types of negotiable instruments; Parties and their capacities with respect to cheque, alteration; effect; dishonour of negotiable instruments.

Unit 7: Consumer Protection Act, 1986: Definition, Objectives, *Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies*: Composition and jurisdiction of District Forum, State Commission and National Commission, Mode of complaints; Procedures for complaints.

Unit 8: Information Technology Act, 2000: Scope, Digital Signature and Electronic Governance and **Right to Information Act, 2005:** Basic concepts and important provisions.

GE-EC-01: Business Economics

Course Objectives and Outcomes: Business Economic is to deal with economic objectives relate to earning a satisfactory profit, creating customers and making innovation. Its social objectives comprise supply of quality goods in sufficient quantity at reasonable prices, fair deal to workers, fair returns to investors, and fair dealings with suppliers of materials. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Theory of Consumer Behaviour, Law of Demand, Theory of Production, Theory of Cost, Market, Theory of Distribution, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Meaning, nature and scope of Business Economics; Micro Economics and Macro Economics, Basic economic problems.

Unit 2: Theory of Consumer Behaviour: Concept of utility- total utility and marginal utility –Marshall’s Law of diminishing marginal utility-limitations of it, Consumers’ surplus. Hicks’ theory of consumer behaviour, concept of indifference curves- properties with proofs, Budget line and its properties, Equilibrium of the consumer- price consumption curve and income consumption curve, Price effect is the sum of income effect and substitution effect.

Unit 3: Law of Demand: Linear and non-linear demand curve, demand function. Concept of elasticity; price elasticity, income elasticity and cross price elasticity- applications and uses, Elasticity on the linear demand curve, Marshallian measure, factors affecting price elasticity.

Unit 4: Theory of Production: Production function- total product curve, one variable input, law of variable proportion-three stages of production, Two variable input- Isoquant- different types and properties, Isocost curve – equilibrium of a producer with the help of an Isoquant and an Isocost curve.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Theory of Cost: Different concepts- Short run cost, long run cost, nature of short run and long run average cost curves.

Unit 6: Market: Definition, features, classification. Equilibrium conditions for a profit maximizing firm. Perfect competition- short run and long run equilibrium- break-even point and shut down point- short run supply curve, Monopoly including discriminatory monopoly, monopolistic competition, Oligopoly-Concepts and features.

Unit 7: Theory of Distribution: Wage determination, labour supply curve, labour exploitation, trade union, Theory of interest, loanable funds and liquidity preference, liquidity trap, Theory of Profit.

Unit 8: Elements of Macro Economics: Concepts and measurement of National Income, problems of measurement of National Income, various concepts of national income. Keynesian Consumption function, various concepts, factors affecting consumption function, investment multiplier – relation between multiplier and the MPC, Quantity theory of money, inflation-causes, effects, demand pull and cost push, control of inflation, Acceleration theory, trade cycle, phases of it, graphical presentation.

CC-CO-03: Cost Accounting

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The objective of the cost accounting is to determine the methods by which expenditure on materials, wages and overhead are recorded, classified and allocated. This is necessary so that the cost of products and services may be accurately ascertained. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Costs, Elements of Costs, Material Cost, Labour Cost, Overhead Cost, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Cost concepts, Objectives of cost accounting, Relationship with financial accounting and management accounting.

Unit 2: Concepts and Classification of Costs: Concepts, Costs and Expense, Direct Costs, Indirect Costs, Cost Centre, Cost Unit, Classification of Costs etc.

Unit 3: Elements of Costs: Direct materials, Direct labour, Direct expenses or chargeable expenses, Overhead expenses, Preparation of cost sheet.

Unit 4: Material Cost: Purchase procedure, receiving and inspection of materials, ascertainment of material cost, stores routine, stores records, receipts and issues of materials, methods of pricing of issues, Levels of stock and economic order quantity (EOQ).

Module 2:

Unit-5: Labour Cost: Time keeping, Time booking, Methods of remuneration, Incentive schemes, Labour costs, Labour turnover, Treatment of idle time and over time.

Unit 6: Overhead Cost: Meaning and classification, Primary and Secondary distribution, Recovery of overhead and treatment of over and under recovery of overhead.

Unit 7: Methods of Costing-I: (a) Job costing, (b) Contract costing.

Unit 8: Methods of Costing-II: (a) Process costing (excluding inter-process profit and equivalent production), (b) Operating costing (only in case of transport undertakings).

CC-CO-04: Management

Course Objectives and Outcomes: Getting Maximum Results with Minimum Efforts - The

main objective of management is to secure maximum outputs with minimum efforts & resources. Management is basically concerned with thinking & utilizing human, material & financial resources in such a manner that would result in best combination. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Management Theories & Principles, Planning and Decision Making, Organising, Motivation, Leadership, Coordination, Control, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Basic concepts, Significance of management, Management as profession, Universality of management.

Unit 2: Management Theories & Principles: Evolution of management thought, School of management thought, Classical school (Scientific and Administrative Management School- Taylor and Fayol), Human Behavioural School, Modern School.

Unit 3: Planning and Decision Making: Concepts, types, steps in planning, decision making- concepts, process, SWOT Analysis, Strategic Planning.

Unit 4: Organising: Concepts, types, Functions of different levels of Management, Span of Management, Delegation, Centralization and Decentralization.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Motivation: Concepts, importance, theories- McGregor, Maslow, Herzberg.

Unit 6: Leadership: Concepts, styles, theories- trait and situational.

Unit 7: Coordination and Control: Meaning and techniques of coordination; Control- meaning, steps and types

Unit 8: Communication: Meaning and role, process, barriers to communication.

GE-EC-02: Business Mathematics

Course Objectives and Outcomes: It examines aspects of business and marketing with regards to basic statistical analysis. Students will be provided with the theoretical concepts, tools and methods of mathematics as well as the opportunity to work through example problems. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Ratios, Proportions, Variation, Laws of Indices, Surds, Compound Interest, Annuities, Equations, Permutations, Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Logarithms, Real Number System, Maxima & Minima values, Differentiation, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Ratios, Proportions, Variation, Laws of Indices, Surds (Basic Ideas).

Unit 2: Compound Interest and Annuities: Simple AP and GP Series, Different types of interest rates, Types of annuities, Continuous compounding.

Unit 3: Equations: Simple statement of equations of different degrees, solution of simple simultaneous equations involving two and three unknowns, Solutions of quadratic equation, Theory of quadratic equation (proof not needed).

Unit 4: Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Logarithms (Basic Ideas).

Module 2:

Unit 5: Real Number System: Constants, Variables and Functions, Elementary ideas of limit and continuity through the use of simple algebraic Functions.

Unit 6: Maxima and Minima values: Points of inflexion.

Unit 7: Differentiation: Rules for differentiation of algebraic functions, implicit functions, Derivative by using logarithm of a function, Second order differentiation.

Unit 8: Integration: Standard integrals-elementary methods, Integration of Algebraic functions.

CC-CO-05: Financial Accounting-II

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The main objectives of accounting are maintaining a complete and systematic record of all transactions and analyzing the financial position of a business. Every individual or a business concern is interested to know the results of financial transactions and their results are ascertained through the accounting process. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Accounting for Incomplete Records, Insurance Claim for Loss of Stock, Partnership Accounts, Accounting for Inland Branch, Departmental Accounts, Hire Purchase, Instalment Payment System, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Accounting for Incomplete Records: Preparation of financial statement from incomplete records.

Unit 2: Insurance Claim for Loss of Stock: Concept of underinsurance and average clause, Computation of claims with price fluctuation and abnormal items.

Unit 3: Partnership Accounts-I: Profit and loss appropriation accounts; capital and current account, Change in profit sharing ratio, Admission, Retirement, retirement-cum-admission, death.

Unit - 4: Partnership Accounts – II: dissolution and piecemeal distribution Amalgamation of firms, Conversion into limited company.

Module 2:

Unit -5: Accounting for Inland Branch: Concept of dependent branch, Accounting- Synthetic Method, Cash and Debtors method, Analytical method/Stock & Debtors method at cost and at invoice price.

Unit 6: Departmental Accounts: Concept, preparation of Departmental and consolidated Trading & Profit and Loss Account excluding interdepartmental transfer.

Unit 7: Hire Purchase and Instalment Payment System: Meaning & differences, recording in the books of hire vendor and hire purchaser, Default and repossession.

Unit -8: Investment Accounts: Preparation of investment accounts for fixed interest-bearing securities, Valuation of investment Under FIFO and Average method.

CC-CO-06: Corporate and Labour Laws

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The objective of corporate law generally involves overseeing all legal and external affairs matters including litigation, investigations, compliance, mergers and acquisitions, contract matters and international trade issues. Labour law aims to correct the imbalance of power between the worker and the employer; to prevent the employer from dismissing the worker without good cause; to set up and preserve the processes by which workers are recognized as 'equal' partners in negotiations about their working conditions etc. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Companies Act, 2013, Factories Act, 1948, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Trade Union Act, 1926, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Companies Act, 2013-I: Types of Companies; Important documents – Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, and Prospectus.

Unit 2: Companies Act, 2013-II: Formation of company-procedure for registration and incorporation, share capital- equity, preference, right, bonus, transfer of shares (basic concepts), debentures.

Unit 3: Companies Act, 2013-III: Directors- appointment, types and qualifications, Company meetings-notice, quorum and resolutions; mandatory committees, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Unit 4: Factories Act, 1948: Definitions, Provisions regarding health, safety and welfare for employees; Women and Minors.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Definitions, Different Authorities–Powers & Duties; Retrenchment provisions and penalties.

Unit 6: Trade Union Act, 1926: Meaning and Registration of Trade Union; Privileges of registered Trade union.

Unit 7: Payment of Wages Act, 1936: Scope, Definitions, Provisions regarding wage payment; Deduction from wages.

Unit 8: Payment of Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Scope; Definitions, Fixation and revision of minimum wages.

CC-CO-07: Business Communication

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The main objective of business communication is to exchange information with internal and external parties. Internal communication occurs within the organization through orders, instructions, suggestions, opinions etc. To develop plans: Plan is the blueprint of future courses of actions. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Business Communication, Modern form of Communication, Practice in Effective Communication, Drafting, Writing Skills, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Meaning, Objectives, Elements and Characteristics of Communication; Communication Models; Effective Communication.

Unit 2: Business Communication I: Meaning, Features, Advantages and disadvantages of Formal Communication; Meaning, Features, Advantages and disadvantages of Informal Communication; Importance of Business Communication.

Unit 3: Business Communication II: Barriers of Business Communication- Meaning and Types; Group Discussion, Mock Interview; Seminars.

Unit 4: Modern form of Communication: Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages of E-mail; Meaning and Advantages of Video-conferencing and Conference calling; Advantages of Video-conferencing, social media as a form of Communication- Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram etc.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Practice in Effective Communication: Meaning of Notice, Circular, Resolution, Minutes; Distinction between Notice and Circular; Meaning, Features, Types and Styles of Report.

Unit 6: Drafting: Rules for drafting a Report; Drafting of Notice, Resolutions, Minutes, Reports and Circulars.

Unit 7: Writing Skills: Meaning of Business Letter; Importance of Business Letter; Style of Business Letter; Essentials of Business Letter; Form and Arrangements of Business Letter; Drafting and Different Types of Business Letter.

Unit 8: Interviewing Skills: Introduction; Definition of Interview; Types of Interview; Guidelines for Preparation of Successful Interview; Writing of application letter; Definition of Curriculum Vitae and Resume.

SE-CO-01: Computer Applications in Business

Course Objectives and Outcomes: Business Computer Applications focuses on integrating computer technology with decision-making and problem-solving skills. Areas of instruction include advanced applications in word processing, spreadsheets, presentation and database software that prepare students for industry standard certifications. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Data Communication, Computer Networks, Word Processing, Spreadsheet and its Business Applications, Presentation Software, Various Modern Accounting Software, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Basic Concepts: Characteristics of a Computer; Advantages of Computers; Limitation of Computers; Types of Computers; Applications of computers, Hardware, Firmware, Live ware; Software; Input-output devices etc.

Unit 2: Data communication and Computer networks: Transmission Modes - Simplex, Half- Duplex, Full Duplex. Analog and digital transmission. Synchronous and Asynchronous transmission. Multiplexing. Network Concept, Types - LAN, WAN, MAN, VAN, SAN. Various Topologies - Bus, Star, Ring, Mesh, Tree. Protocol Models - OSI, TCP/IP.

Unit 3: Word Processing: Introduction to word Processing; Word processing concepts, working with word document, opening an existing document/creating a new document; Saving,

selecting text, editing text, Finding and replacing text, Formatting text, Bullets and numbering, Tabs, Paragraph Formatting, Page Setup.

Unit 4: Spreadsheet and its Business Applications: Spreadsheet concepts; Creating a work book, saving a work book, editing a work book, inserting, deleting work sheets, entering data in a cell, formula Copying, Moving data from selected cells, Handling operators in formulae: Inserting Charts- LINE, PIE, BAR, Mathematical ROUND ALL, SUM, SUMIF, COUNT, COUNTIF; Statistical – AVERAGE, MAX, MIN, STDEV, FREQUENCY, INTERCEPT, SLOPE.; Financial - PMT, PPMT, IPMT; Logical - IF, AND, OR.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Presentation Software: Microsoft Power Point, Open Office.org Impress, Apple's Keynote etc. Creating a presentation; Editing, Sorting, Layout, Set-up row, Rehears timing.

Unit 6: Various Modern Accounting Software: Features, advantages and disadvantages of some modern accounting software: Tally.ERP 9, Zoho Books, MARG ERP 9+Vyapar-Accounting & Invoicing, Book Keeper – Accounting & Invoicing etc.

Unit 7: Practical applications: Loan & Lease statement; Ratio Analysis, Graphical representation of data Payroll statements: Frequency distribution. Cumulative and calculation of Means, Mode and Median; Regression.

Unit 8: Multimedia essentials: Definition, building blocks of multimedia, multimedia system, multimedia application.

GE-EC-03: Statistics for Business Decision

Course Objectives: It involves collecting, classifying, summarizing, organizing, analysing, and interpreting data. The main objective of Business Statistics is to make inferences about certain characteristics of a population in the business domain whether the population is people, objects, or collections of information. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Collection & Presentation of Statistical Data, Central Tendency, Dispersion, Correlation, Regression, Interpolation, Index Numbers, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: - Definition of Statistics; Primary and Secondary data; Classification of data; Importance and scope of Statistics in business decisions; Limitations.

Unit 2: Collection and Presentation of Statistical Data: - Methods of data collection; Tabulation of data; Graphs and charts; Frequency distributions; Diagrammatic presentation of frequency distribution.

Unit 3: Measures of Central Tendency: - Common measures of central tendency - mean, median and mode; Partition values - quartiles, deciles, percentiles.

Unit 4: Measures of Dispersion: - Common measures of dispersion – range, quartile deviation, mean deviation and standard deviation; Measures of relative dispersion.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Correlation and Regression: - Scatter diagram; Simple correlation coefficient; Simple regression lines; Spearman's rank correlation; Measures of association of attributes.

Unit 6: Interpolation: Finite differences; Newton's forward and backward interpolation formulae; Lagrange's interpolation formula.

Unit 7: Index Numbers: Meaning and types of index numbers; Problems in the construction of index numbers; Methods of construction of price and quantity indices.

Unit 8: Time Series Analysis: Causes of variation in time series data; Components of time series; Additive and multiplicative models; Trend determination methods; Computation of seasonal indices; Simple forecasting through time series data.

CC-CO-08: Direct Taxation

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The primary purpose of taxation is to raise revenue to meet huge public expenditure. Most governmental activities must be financed by taxation. But it is not the only goal. In other words, taxation policy has some non-revenue objectives. A direct tax is a tax that a person or organization pays directly to the entity that imposed it. An individual taxpayer, for example, pays direct taxes to the government for various purposes, including income tax, real property tax, personal property tax, or taxes on assets. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Residential Status and Incidence of Tax, Incomes which do not form part of total income-except Section 10AA, Computation of Income under Different Heads, Clubbing of Income, Set off & Carry Forward of Losses, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Basic Concepts and Definitions: Assessee, Person, Previous Year, Assessment Year, Sources of income, Heads of income, Gross total income, Agricultural income,

Unit 2: Residential Status and Incidence of Tax: Status of different persons except company.

Unit 3: Incomes which do not form part of total income-except Section 10AA.

Unit 4: Computation of Income under Different Heads-I: Salaries; Income from house property.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Computation of Income under Different Heads-II: Profits & gains of business or profession-basic concepts and simple problems, Capital gains-basic concepts except exemptions; Income from other sources-basic concepts except deemed dividend.

Unit 6: Clubbing of Income, and Set off & Carry Forward of Losses.

Unit 7: Deductions from Gross Total Income and Rebate: Under Section 80C, 80CCC, 80CCD, 80CCE, 80D, 80DD, 80DDB, 80E, 80G, 80GG, 80GGC, 80TTA, 80TTB, 80U, Rebate U/S 87A.

Unit 8: Computation of Total Income and Tax Liabilities of an Individual (excluding Alternate Minimum Tax).

CC-CO-09: Indian Financial System

Course Objectives and Outcomes: Indian Financial System is to enable the government to borrow funds at a lower rate of interest; to ensure stability by striking a balance between the economic growth and inflation; to mobilize savings in the economy and to support specific

sector through concessional lending rates. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Money & Indian Banking System, Reserve Bank of India, Money Market, Capital Market, etc.

Module 1:

Unit – 1: Introduction: Financial System - Meaning and significance; Role of finance in an economy, Components (instruments, markets, services, regulators); Role of financial intermediaries, Structure of Indian Financial System.

Unit 2: Money and Indian Banking System I: Functions of Money; Alternative measures to money supply in India –components of money, High powered money – meaning and uses – Concept of Money Multiplier.

Unit 3: Money and Indian Banking System II: Commercial Banks – Importance and functions; Structure of Commercial Banking system in India; Credit Creation Process of Commercial Banks.

Unit 4: Reserve Bank of India: Functions; Instruments of Monetary and Credit control, Main features of Monetary Policy since independence.

Unit 5: Money Market: Concept, Types of Indian Money Market- Call Money Market, Treasury Bills Market, Certificate of Deposit, Commercial Papers, Recent trends of Indian money markets.

Unit 6: Capital Market I: Meaning, Types, Functions; Primary & Secondary markets-Meaning, Functions & Role, Differences between Primary & Secondary markets, Intermediaries of Primary Markets.

Unit 7: Capital Market II: Functionaries of stock Exchanges-Brokers, Sub- Brokers, Institutional Investors & NRIs, Role and Functions of SEBI

Unit-8: Financial Services: Merchant Banking-Functions & Roles, SEBI guidelines, Credit rating-concept & types, Functions & limitations, Profile of Indian Rating Agencies.

CC-CO-10: Entrepreneurship Development

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The objective of entrepreneurial development is to motivate a person for entrepreneurial career and to make him capable of perceiving and exploiting successfully opportunities for enterprises. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Traits of Entrepreneur, Planning for Entrepreneurship, Sources of business ideas & tests of feasibility, Resource Mobilization, etc.

Module 1:

Unit-1: Introduction: Definition of Entrepreneurship, types of entrepreneurships; elements, determinants and importance of entrepreneurship, Concept of startup, Entrepreneurship Development; Entrepreneurship as career.

Unit-2: Traits of Entrepreneur: Entrepreneurial personality, knowledge and skill of entrepreneur, entrepreneurship development training.

Unit -3: Planning for Entrepreneurship: Basic concept, operational planning, planning for human resources and marketing planning.

Unit-4: Sources of business ideas and tests of feasibility: Significance of writing the business plan/ project proposal; Contents of business plan/ project proposal; Designing business processes, location, layout, operation, planning & control; preparation of project report.

Module 2:

Unit-5: Resource Mobilization: Resource Mobilization for start-up. Accommodation and utilities; Preliminary contracts with the vendors, suppliers, bankers, principal customers.

Unit-6: Family business in India: Role of family business, Contemporary role models in Indian business, their values, business philosophy and behavioral orientations; Conflict in family business and its resolution.

Unit -7: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs): Definitions, Role of MSMEs, Financing and Management of MSMEs.

Unit 8: Role and Functions of Different Agencies: Industries/entrepreneur's associations, Self-help groups, business incubators, angel investors, venture capital and private equity fund.

SE-CO-02: E-Business

Course Objectives and Outcomes: Even when your business is catering to the needs of the Indian consumers well, the presence of e-commerce and e-business helps you expand your market. Expanding the market through e-commerce helps in attracting consumers from more developed countries. It expands potential target market and gives global access. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Business Models of E-Business, Technology Enabling E-Business, E-Marketing, E-CRM, E-Payment, E-Security, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Emergence of E-Business, Concept, Features and Importance, E-Business based activities, Advantages, Limitations, Techniques and barriers.

Unit 2: Business Models of E-Business: Key Elements of an E-Business Model, Electronic business models based on Relationship of Transaction Parties: B2B, B2C, C2C, C2B, Electronic business models based on Relationship of Transaction Types: Brokerage Model, Aggregator Model.

Unit 3: Technology Enabling E-Business: Networks and Internet-URL, TCP, Search Engine, The World Wide Web: Hypertext, Markup Languages, and Web Browser. Web Security Issues, Encryption Techniques: Symmetric and Asymmetric.

Unit 4: E-Marketing: Traditional Marketing, Web presence goals and meeting the needs of the web visitors, E-Marketing Value Chain, Website – vehicle for E-Marketing, Metrics

defining Internet Units of Measurement, The Browsing Behavior Model, Online Marketing, E-Advertising, E-Branding, E-Marketing Strategies.

Module 2:

Unit 5: E-CRM: Customer Relationship Management (CRM)-concept, features, goals, significance, benefits, functional components, business framework, Phases, Types, strategies.

Unit 6: E-Payment: Types of E-Payment: Electronic Card, Digital Cash, Digital Wallet, Online Stored value systems, E-Cheque, Electronic Billing presentation and payments, Online Banking, Case Study: Paytm and Free Charge.

Unit 7: E-Security: Importance, Dimensions, Types of Security Threats, Technological Solutions: Encryption and Decryption, Digital Envelope, Digital certificate, Digital Signature, SSL, S-HTTP, VPN, Firewalls, Antivirus Software.

Unit 8: Mobile Commerce: Wireless Environment, Definition of Mobile Commerce, Features, Advantages and Limitations, Technologies for Mobile Commerce - Wireless Spectrum, WAP, Generations of Wireless Technology-1G, 2G,3G,4G, M-Commerce Applications, Relevance of M-Commerce in India.

GE-EC-04: Indian Economy

Course Objectives and Outcomes: Achieving economic growth in terms of increase in real national and per capita income, increase in the level of employment, removal of inequality in the distribution of income removal of poverty, ensuring social and economic justice etc. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Indian Economy, Sectoral Trends & Issues, Issues in Indian Social Economy, Five-year planning, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Basic Issues in Economic Development Concepts and measures of development and underdevelopment; Concept of national income: GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP, NI (concepts only).

Unit 2: Features of Indian Economy: Basic Features of Indian Economy Sectoral distribution of National Income and Occupational Structure; Structural Change in Indian Economy, issue of Service-led Growth.

Unit 3: Sectoral Trends and Issues-I: Agricultural Sector: Problem of low productivity; Green Revolution and its impact; Land Reforms; Problems of rural credit and marketing.

Unit 4: Sectoral Trends and Issues-II: Industry and Service Sector: An overview of industrial growth during pre-reform and post-reform period; Role of Public Sector: its performance and the issue of disinvestment; Role of MSME sector, problems faced by the MSME Sector; Role of the Service Sector: growth of banking and insurance sector during the post-reform period.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Sectoral Trends and Issues-III: External Sector: Problem of unfavourable balance of payments and policy measures.

Unit 6: Issues in Indian Social Economy: Problem of Poverty, Poverty alleviation measures; Problem of Unemployment and the policy measures.

Unit 7: Five Year Planning: Objectives and features.

Unit 8: NITI Ayog: Brief overview.

CC-CO-11: Management Accounting

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The main objective of managerial accounting is to maximize profit and minimize losses. It is concerned with the presentation of data to predict inconsistencies in finances that help managers make important decisions. Its scope is quite vast and includes several business operations. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Working Capital Management, Changes in Financial Position, Accounting Ratios, Financial Analysis, Budget & Budgetary Control, Marginal Costing, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Meaning, Scope, Importance, Functions, Characteristics, Comparison with Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.

Unit 2: Working Capital Management: Concept, need, composition of working capital, operating cycle, Factors determining working capital, Forecasting of working capital.

Unit 3: Changes in Financial Position: Fund Flow Statement, Cash Flow Statement (as per relevant Accounting Standard), Uses and limitations.

Unit 4: Accounting Ratios: Meaning, nature, objectives, classification, uses and limitations.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Financial Analysis: Application of accounting ratios in measuring liquidity, solvency, profitability, capital structure and managerial efficiency.

Unit 6: Budget & Budgetary Control: Budget-Meaning, Objectives and Importance, Distinction between Budget and Budgetary Control, Classification of budgets, Techniques of Budgeting, functional, cash and flexible budgets.

Unit 7: Marginal Costing: Concepts, Scope, Objectives, Importance, Advantages, Limitations, Application of Marginal Costing-P/V Ratio, Break-Even Analysis, Margin of Safety, Angle of Incidence, Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis.

Unit 8: Standard Costing: Introduction, advantages, limitations, types, variance analysis: Material, labour and overhead.

CC-CO-12: Auditing

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The objective of an audit is to express an opinion on financial statements. The auditor has to verify the financial statements and books of accounts to certify the truth and fairness of the financial position and operating results of the business. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Auditing, Internal Control, Internal Audit, Vouching, Verification, Valuation, Audit Report, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction : Definition, Scope, Objectives, Importance and Limitations; Errors and Frauds – Concept, Classification of errors and frauds, Auditor’s duty regarding non-detection of errors and frauds; Conducting audit of an organization – Audit Engagement, Audit Programme, Audit File, Audit Note Book, Audit Working Papers, Audit evidence, Preliminary steps before commencement of audit; Audit Procedure – Routine Checking, Test checking, Surprise Checks, Audit-in-depth; Auditing Standards – Concept, Objectives.

Unit 2: Types of Audit: Regulatory mandate based- Statutory vs. Non-statutory Audit; Coverage based- Complete, Partial; Objective wise - Internal and Independent Financial audit; Technique Based - Balance Sheet, Systems, EDP; Periodicity based - Periodical, Continuous, Interim, Final; Specific matter based - Special Audit, Social Audit, Performance Audit, Propriety Audit, Tax Audit, Human Resource Audit, Energy Audit, Environment Audit [Basic

concepts only, Cost Audit – Concepts, Objectives and Legal Provisions as per Companies Act., Management Audit - Concepts, Objectives and Importance].

Unit 3: Internal Control and Internal Audit: Internal Check-Definition, Objectives, Internal Control-Definition, Objectives, Evaluation, Internal Control Questionnaire, Comparison with Internal Checks; Internal Audit-Definition, Objectives, Regulatory Requirement of Internal Audit (Companies Act).

Unit-4: Vouching, Verification & Valuation: Meaning, objectives, features and importance, General principles of vouching; Vouching of different items of transactions, liabilities of auditor arising out of vouching, Meaning and importance of Verification and valuation, Verification and valuation of different assets and liabilities and auditors' role thereof.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Company Audit: Company Auditor-Qualification, Disqualification, Appointment, Remuneration and Removal, Status, Rights, Duties and Liabilities, Depreciation - Definition, Objectives and causes, Different methods, Treatment prescribed under Companies Act, Auditor's duty; Divisible profits and dividends –Meaning, Provisions regarding declaration and payment of dividend, Auditor's duty.

Unit 6: Audit Report & Certificate: Concept, Distinction between Report and Certificate, Characteristics of a good audit report; Types and content of Audit Report; True & fair view-auditor's duties.

Unit 7: Investigation: Meaning, purpose and scope of investigation, Difference between investigation and audit; Investigation as to suspected fraud / defalcation, Sickness of a concern.

Unit 8: Audit of different Institutions: Audit of Educational institutions–Schools, Colleges etc., Clubs, Charitable institutions, Nursing Home / Hospitals.

DS-CO-11: Corporate Accounting

Course Objectives and Outcomes: Objectives of accounting in any business are; systematically record transactions, sort and analyzing them, prepare financial statements, assessing the financial position, and aid in decision making with financial data and information about the business. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Accounting for Share Capital, Accounting for Debentures, Final Accounts, Amalgamation, Absorption, Valuation of Goodwill, etc.

Module 1:

Unit -1: Accounting for Share Capital-I: Issue, Forfeiture and reissue of shares; Issue of right and bonus shares, Underwriting of shares.

Unit -2: Accounting for Share Capital-II: Buyback of shares, Redemption of Preference shares.

Unit 3: Accounting for Debentures: Issue and redemption of debentures.

Unit 4: Final Accounts: Preparation of Profit & Loss Statement and Balance Sheet of Corporate entities as per Schedule III, Dividend and applicable tax (excluding calculation of managerial remuneration).

Module 2:

Unit 5: Amalgamation, Absorption: Meaning; relevant accounting standard and meaning of different terms, Accounting in the books of Transferor Company, Accounting in the books of Transferee Company; inter-company transactions (excluding inter-company shareholding).

Unit 6: Internal and External Reconstruction: Meaning, Provisions and Accounting, Surrender of Shares for redistribution; preparation of Balance Sheet after reconstruction.

Unit-7: Valuation of Goodwill: Goodwill – valuation using different methods, i.e. Average Profit, Super Profit, Capitalisation and Annuity.

Unit 8: Valuation of Shares: Valuation using different methods: Asset approach, Earnings approach, Dividend Yield, and Fair Value; Cum-div and Ex-div, Majority and Minority views.

DS-CO-12: Tourism Management

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The Objectives of Tourism and Hotel Management Program is to provide training, skill development and education needed to prepare individuals for effective job performance in the hospitality, tourism and entertainment industries. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Forms & Types of Tourism, Tourism Resources with special references from West Bengal, Historical Background of Travel Agency, Tour Operation Business in India, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Tourism Concept: Tourism- Meaning, Importance and Types; Tourism Products- Meaning, Characteristics, Classification; Tourism Management – Meaning and Objectives.

Unit 2: Forms and Types of Tourism: Typology of tourism, forms and types of tourism, Travel motivators.

Unit 3: Tourism and its' impacts: Factors influencing the impact of tourism- Economic, Physical Environmental, Socio- Cultural etc.

Unit 4: Tourism Resources with special references from West Bengal: Tourism resources of West Bengal- Darjeeling, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, Morgan House, etc.; Tourism resources -Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland etc.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Historical Background of Travel Agency: Overview, Historical Background of Travel Agency, Profile of a Modern Travel Agency etc.

Unit 6: Tourism Products in India: Definitions, Types, Characteristic of Tourism Products, Archaeological, World Heritage and Religious sites of India, Indian Museum etc.

Unit 7: Tour Operation Business in India: Rules for Recognition of Tour Operator of India, Organization Structure of Travel / Tour Company, Types and Forms of Tour Operator, Package etc.

Unit 8: Marketing: Services Marketing-Concepts and features; Tourism as Service Industry- Hospitality and Tourism, Segmentation in Tourism, World Tourism and India etc.

DS-CO-21: Tax Procedure and Practice

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The objective behind tax planning is insurance of tax efficiency. Tax planning allows all elements of the financial plan to function in sync to deliver

maximum tax efficiency. Tax planning is critical for budgetary efficiency. A reduced tax liability and maximized the ability of retirement plans. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Computation of total income and tax payable, Interest and fees, Payment of Taxes, Return of income, Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), Tax Clearance Certificate, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Computation of total income and tax payable: Individual only.

Unit 2: Interest and fees: Interest u/s 234A, 234B, 234C and fees u/s 234F

Unit 3: Payment of Taxes: Self-Assessment Tax, Advance Tax and TDS from Salary, Lottery and Interest on Securities.

Unit 4: Return of income-I: Return forms, Mode of Submission, Permanent Account Number (PAN), Quoting of Aadhar number.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Return of income-II: Types of Return and Assessment.

Unit 6: Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), Tax Clearance Certificate: Relevant Provisions.

Unit 7: Filing of Tax return-I:

(a) Preparation and submission of the Income Tax Return (ITR) offline/online (e-filing) for individual taxpayer [e-filing without using DSC and with using DSC, EVC]

(b) View form 26AS, Upload return, View e-file returns, e-verification.

Unit 8: Filing of Tax return-II:

(a) Use of e-tax calculator (including interest calculation u/s 234A, 234B, 234C)

(b) E-Pay tax (Challan No./ITNS 280, ITNS 281)

(c) Preparation and submission of online form 10E [Relief u/s 89(1)]

DS-CO-22: Retail Management

Course Objectives and Outcomes: RETAILING Merchandise Management is the process of analysis, planning, acquisition, handling and control of the merchandise investments of a retail business with the objective of maximizing the sales and profits of a category. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Retailing, Retail Consumer, Retail Market Segmentation & Strategies, Retail Location Selection, Merchandise Management, Retail Operations, Retail Pricing, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction to Retailing: Concept of retailing, Functions of retailing, Terms & Definition, Retail formats and types, Retailing Channels, Retail Industry in India, Importance of retailing, Changing trends in retailing.

Unit 2: Understanding the Retail Consumer: Retail consumer behaviour, Factors influencing the Retail consumer, Customer decision making process, Types of decision making, Market research for understanding retail consume.

Unit 3: Retail Market Segmentation and Strategies: Market Segmentation and its benefits, Kinds of markets, Definition of Retail strategy, Strategy for effective market segmentation, Strategies for penetration of new markets, Growth strategies, Retail value chain.

Unit 4: Retail Location Selection: Importance of Retail locations, Types of retail locations, Factors determining the location decision, Steps involved in choosing a retail location, Measurement of success of location.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Merchandise Management: Meaning of Merchandising, Factors influencing Merchandising, Functions of Merchandising Manager, Merchandise planning, Merchandise buying, Analysing Merchandise performance.

Unit 6: Retail Operations and Retail Pricing: Store administration, Premises management, Inventory Management, Store Management, Receipt Management, Customer service, Retail Pricing, Factors influencing retail prices, Pricing strategies, Controlling costs.

Unit 7: Retail Space Management and Marketing: Definition of Space Management, Store layout and Design, Visual Merchandising, Promotions Strategy, Relationship Marketing Strategies, CRM, Retail Marketing Mix, Retail Communication Mix, POP Displays.

Unit 8: Emerging trends in retailing: Changing nature of retailing, organized retailing, Modern retail formats, E-tailing, Challenges faced by the retail sector.

CC-CO-13: Business Ethics

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The Objectives of Ethics are to evaluate the human behaviours and calling up on the moral standards. The ethical standards also prescribe how to act morally in specified situations. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Ethics, Values, Principles of Business Ethics, Ethics in Management, Ethics in Work Place, Corporate Culture, Corporate Social Responsibility, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Meaning, Scope, Features and Significance of Ethics; Types of Ethics.

Unit 2: Ethics and Values: Values, Attitudes and Morale, Relationship between Business and ethics.

Unit 3: Principles of Business Ethics: Meaning, Elements, Ethical dilemma, Factors influencing Business Ethics; Arguments for and against Business Ethics.

Unit 4: Ethics in Management: Introduction, Ethics in HRM, Ethics in Marketing, Ethics in Accounting and finance.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Ethics in Work Place: Work Place Culture and Values.

Unit 6: Corporate Culture: Meaning, Role, Functions, Impact of Corporate Culture, Globalization and cross culture issues in ethics, Corporate Code of ethics.

Unit 7: Corporate Social Responsibility: Meaning, Provisions of Companies Act, Corporate Ethics.

Unit 8: Ethics & Corporate Governance: Concept of Corporate Governance, Scope, Reports on Corporate Governance and its benefits and limitations-- Corporate Governance and Business Ethics [Brief Concept]

CC-CO-14: Indirect Taxation

Course Objectives and Outcomes: In developed countries, the purpose of indirect taxes is to catch the general public in the tax net. ADVERTISEMENTS: In effect, thus, the structure of indirect taxation with regressive implications is set up as a balancing factor against the progressive effect of direct taxation in the community. After going through this course, the

learners will be able to know the concept of Taxable Events, Supply under GST, Charges of GST, Composition Levy, Exemption under GST, Place, Time & Value of Supply under GST, etc.

Module 1:**Unit 1: Basic Concepts of Indirect Tax and Overview of Goods and Services Tax (GST):**

Concept of indirect tax, difference between direct and indirect tax, indirect tax structure in India, concept and features of GST, application of SGST, CGST, IGST, UTGST, Rate of GST, definitions.

Unit 2: Taxable Events and Concepts of Supply under GST: Meaning of taxable event, supply as per GST law, mixed and composite supply.

Unit 3: Charges of GST: Forward and reverse charge.

Unit 4: Composition Levy and Exemption under GST: Meaning of composition scheme, applicability, tax rate under composition scheme, aggregate turnover, eligibility of composition supply, Goods exempt from tax, Services exempt from tax etc.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Place, Time and Value of Supply under GST: Place of supply of goods and services other than export and import; Time of supply of goods and services; Value of supply of goods and services.

Unit 6: Input Tax Credit (ITC): Brief overview, Eligibility for claiming Input Tax Credit under GST, Important definition for ITC, condition for availing of credit under GST etc.

Unit 7: Registration under GST

Unit 8: Customs Duty: Basic concepts, Definition: Customs Airport, Customs Port, Customs Station, Dutiable Goods, Export, Goods, Import, Indian Customs Water. Taxable events and date of determination of duty, Types of Customs Duty, Determination of Assessable Value, Duty drawback.

DS-CO-31: Corporate Financial Reporting and Financial Statement Analysis

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The primary objective of financial statement analysis is to understand and diagnose the information contained in financial statement with a view to judge the profitability and financial soundness of the firm, and to make forecast about future prospects of the firm. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Cash Flow Statement Analysis, Accounts of Holding Company, Segment Reporting, Financial Statement Analysis, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction- Corporate Financial Reporting: Meaning, Objectives, Importance, Users, Qualities and Structures, GAAP- Accounting Standard: Conceptual Framework.

Unit 2: Cash Flow Statement Analysis: Meaning, objectives, difference with Fund Flow Statement; activity classification and preparation and presentation as per relevant Accounting Standard, Interpretation of Cash Flow Statements.

Unit -3: Accounts of Holding Company: Preparation of Consolidated Balance Sheet as per relevant standard with one subsidiary except Chain and Cross holding.

Unit -4: Segment Reporting: Basic Concepts, Benefits, Determination of Reportable Segments as per relevant standard.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Introduction- Financial Statement Analysis: Meaning, Objectives, Need, Components, Approaches to Financial Statement Analysis-Traditional and Modern, Types of Financial Statement Analysis, Parties interested in FSA.

Unit 6: Methods of Financial Statement Analysis: Comparative Statement – meaning, preparation, uses, merits and demerits; Common -size Statement – meaning, preparation, uses, merits and demerits; Trend Analysis – meaning, determination, uses, merits and demerits.

Unit 7: Accounting Ratios for Financial Statement Analysis-I: Meaning, objective, Classification of Accounting Ratios, Advantages & Limitations Preparation of Classified Financial Statements and Statement of Proprietor's Fund from the given Ratios.

Unit 8: Accounting Ratios for Financial Statement Analysis-II: Analysis and Interpretation of important ratios for measuring –Liquidity, Solvency, Capital Structure, Profitability and Managerial Effectiveness.

DS-CO-32: Logistics Management

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The primary objective of logistics management is to move the inventory in a supply chain effectively and efficiently to extend the desired level of customer service at the least cost as done parallel with waste management. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Logistics, Supply Chain Management, Material Storage System, Warehousing, Logistical Packaging, Transportation, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Concept of Logistics: Objectives and Concept of Logistics, Evolution of Logistics, Types of logistics, Concept of Logistics Management, Role of Logistics in an Economy, Logistics and Competitive Advantage, Logistics Mix, Logistics in Organised Retail in India.

Unit 2: Supply Chain Management: Objectives and Concept of Supply Chain Management (SCM), Functions and Contribution of Supply Chain Management, Framework for Supply Chain Solution, Supply Chain Relationships, Building a long-term relationship with vendors, Supplier relationship management (SRM). Difference between Logistics and Supply Chain Management.

Unit 3: Material Storage System: Objectives and Concept of Material Storage System, Unit Load Storage, Storage principles, Storage design and its benefits, Storage Methods.

Unit 4: Warehousing: Objectives and Concept of Warehousing, Need for warehousing management, Evolution of warehousing, Functions of Warehouses, Types of Warehouses, Warehousing Cost, Warehousing Strategies, Significance of Warehousing in Logistics, Warehousing Management System (WMS).

Module 2:

Unit 5: Logistical Packaging: Objectives and Concept of Logistical Packaging, Design Consideration in Packaging, Types of Packaging Material, Packaging Costs.

Unit 6: Transportation: Objectives and Transportation System, Transportation Infrastructure, Different Modes of Transportation, Freight Management, Factors Affecting Freight Cost, Transportation Network, Containerisation.

Unit 7: Customer Service: Objectives and Concept of Customer Service, Attributes of customer service, Different phases of customer services, Customer Service for Competitiveness, Value-Added Logistical Service.

Unit 8: E-Commerce Logistics: Objectives and Concept of E-Commerce, Requirements of Logistics in E-Commerce, E-Logistics Structure and Operation, Logistic Resource Management (LRM).

DS-CO-41: Financial Management

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The primary objective of financial management is to maximize the profit of the organization. However, the organization also seeks to maximize the wealth and value by maximizing the returns to shareholders. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of Time Value of Money, Sources of Finance & Cost of Capital, Leverage, Capital Structure Theories, Capital Budgeting Decision, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction: Functions; Objectives, Profit maximization vs. Value maximization; Role of Chief Financial Officer.

Unit 2: Time Value of Money: Concept of Compounding, Discounting, Annuity and perpetuity.

Unit 3: Sources of Finance and Cost of Capital: Different sources of finance, Cost of capital-concept, relevance, specific cost, weighted average cost and marginal cost of capital.

Unit 4: Leverage: Concept of Business Risk and Financial Risk, Operating, Financial and Combined Leverage, Trading on Equity.

Module 2:

Unit 5: Capital Structure Theories: Capital Structure Decisions and Pattern, Designing optimum Capital Structure, Constraints, Features of Sound Capital Structure, Various Capital Structure Theories (except M-M Model).

Unit 6: Capital Budgeting Decision-I: Objectives, Process, Understanding different types Investment Decisions, Techniques of Decision Making: Non-discounted Cash Flow Approaches – Payback Period method, Accounting Rate of Return.

Unit 7: Capital Budgeting Decision-II: Discounted Cash Flow Approaches: Net Present Value, Discounted Payback Period, Profitability Index, Internal Rate of Return (Elementary Level).

Unit 8: Dividend Decisions: Meaning, Types of Dividends; Factors determining dividend decisions, Dividend Theories-Walter's Model, Gordon's Model, Modigliani and Miller (Introductory Level).

DS-CO-42: Non-Profit Organisation Management

Course Objectives and Outcomes: The main objective of non-for-profit organizations is providing services. The services provided by the not-for-profit organizations are meant to satisfy the needs of the people like joining as member and receive medicines at very low cost. After going through this course, the learners will be able to know the concept of NGO, Results-Based Management, Project Cycle Management, Designing & Planning of a Project, Project Monitoring and Evaluation, Fund-raising & Grant Proposals- Institutional Readiness, Communication, Leadership Development and Human Resource Management, Co-ordinating Agencies, Funding Agencies, etc.

Module 1:

Unit 1: Introduction to Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs)

Meaning, Objectives and types of NPOs; understanding related concepts – civil society, philanthropy, volunteerism, charity, altruism, foundation, and faith-based organisation; a comparative discussion on the role of NGOs, VOs, NPOs, etc. in the present context; origin and historical evolution of VOs/NGOs/NPOs; NPO Registration - Process and Techniques - An overview on ways of registration; an example of preparation of by-laws

Unit 2: Introduction to Social Entrepreneurship

Social enterprise- meaning, importance, need and objectives; types & classification; Relationship between non-profit organizations and other social service providers; social entrepreneur's role and behavioural characteristics of social entrepreneurs, Activities and innovations.

Unit 3: Comparative understanding: Non-profits, Governments, Corporations and Businesses (Social Enterprise)

Social enterprises in relation to other companies, markets; Traditional non-profits and government services; legal structure(s) of social enterprises; Fourth Sector-meaning. Relevance of social enterprise in corporate social responsibility and non-profit social service converge, future impact on each of those sectors. Factors influencing the success or failure of social enterprise.

Unit 4: Social Impact Investment

Social impact investor and its comparison with venture philanthropists and their traditional venture capital and market investors. Kinds of investments made by social impact investors. Seed financing for enterprises, infrastructure, growth and expansion, Process of measuring ROI. Scope for an exit strategy for investors, probable threats impacting the investment market that may make getting funding for a socially responsible company easier than for one that is not.

Module 2:**Module 2:****Unit 5: The challenges of scaling Social Entrepreneurship**

'going to scale' meaning and modalities and extent of 'scale', Key challenges for businesses in terms of scaling.

Unit-6: Financial Accounting

Accounting: Concept, Meaning, Nature, Function & Accounting Equation; Concept of Double Entry, Accounting Cycle, Preparation of Voucher, Journal, Ledger & Trial Balance Receipts & Payments, Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account, Statement of Affairs

Unit-7: Financial Management

Fund Requirement, Types of Funds-short term & long term, Understanding the Role of Funding, Technique & Sources for Fund Raising, Tools of Financial Analysis: Ratio, Liquidity, Activity, Capital Structure, Profitability Ratio; Cash Flows Statement (AS3);

Unit 8: Financial Reporting and auditing

Definition, Scope, Objectives, Importance and Limitations; Types of Audit; Vouching-Meaning, objectives, features and importance, General principles of vouching; Vouching of different items of transactions; Preparation of Project Report.

c. Duration of the programme:

The minimum duration of the Programme is 3 (three) years from the date of registration. The registration is valid for a period of maximum 6 (six) years.

d. Faculty & Support Staff requirement:

Sl. No.	Faculty	Name of the Faculty	Work at (HQ/RC)	Number
1	Professor	Prof. Biswajit Chatterjee	RC - 1	1

Sl. No.	Faculty	Name of the Faculty	Work at (HQ/RC)	Number
2	Associate Professor	Dr. Bibekananda Raychaudhuri	RC - 1	1
3	Associate Professor	Dr. Seikh Salim	RC - 1	1
4	Assistant Professor	Dr. Asim Kumar Karmakar	RC - 1	1
5	Assistant Professor	Mrs. Priyanthi Bagchi	RC - 1	1

e. Support Staff:

Sl. No.	Office Staff (Designation)	Work at (HQ/RC)	Number
1	Junior Assistant	RC - 1	1
2	Junior Assistant Cum Typist	HQ - 0	0

f. Instructional Delivery Mechanisms:

Mode of Delivery/ Types	Delivery Mechanisms	Provided (Yes/No)	Detailed Information (Please Mention the Activity Hour)
Face to Face Mode	PCP	Yes	Provided at LSC. For 6 Credits Theory Courses 9 counselling sessions of 2 hours each (Total 18 hrs); for 2 Credits Ability/Skill Courses 3 counselling sessions of 2 hours each (Total 6 hrs)
	Tutorials/ Special Classes/ Remedial Classes/ ECP	Yes	Provided online by NSOU faculty @ 6 hrs for each 6 Credits Course; Offline remedial classes once every semester at RC's (6 hrs for each 6 Credits Course)
	Seminar/ Research Colloquium	Yes	Given as and when required.
Self-Learning	SLMs	Yes	All Courses are designed within the range of Units specified by relevant regulations. 20 hours of self- study time is envisaged for each SLM
	Reference Books	Yes	All Units have suggested reading lists. Additionally, faculty at LSC (during PCP) & NSOU faculty (at online sessions) guide learners regarding Reference Books
ICT/ Digital Wellness of students	Online (Web driven/Mobile App)	Yes	Learners have access to institutional Learning Management System (LMS)
	Offline DVD/SD Card/USB Drive	Yes	Class Notes in word/PPT format are given for prompt grasp.
	Telecommunications	Yes	As and when is required.
Blended	Smart Classrooms	Yes	Arrangements are available both at RC's and at LSC's
	Flipped Learning	Yes	Will come into effect in a phased manner from the upcoming session with the development of NSOU MOOC

vi. Procedure for admissions, curriculum transaction and evaluation:

University frames its policy related to admission entry criteria, method of admission, conduction of admission through the Admission Committee (statutory body) following the guideline of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 and Department of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal. Admissions are conducted entirely through Online mode centrally by the University.

Information Circulation Policy:

All information related to the programme like admission policy, eligibility, fee structure, course curriculum, medium of instruction, method of instruction, evaluation method, SLMs etc. are transacted through prospectus, brochure, official notification etc.

Learner Support Services:

Learner support services are provided by the University at three level of functioning of the Open University architecture i.e. Learner Support Centre (LSC), Regional Centre and Head Quarter.

Following the UGC (Open and Distance Learning and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 LSCs are provide various learner support services in order to facilitate the acquisition of teaching-learning experience for its enrolled learners throughout at various phases of learners' study life cycle. LSC also main contact points for access by the learners, responsive and facilitating information centres, arranging contact sessions and other operations like processing of assignments etc.

University has constituted Learner's Facilitation Centre (LFC) at each Regional Centres to provide various support services. Beside that University has also provided learners support services through web based platform/ telephone/ email/ instant messaging services.

Transaction of Curriculum and Academic Planner:

Department of Economics also held regular Personal Contact Programme (PCP), organise occasional additional lectures and special lectures to substantiate the study materials with further mechanisms of direct teaching in the mode of discussions and presentations of oratory. In doing so, the department takes every care to provide the students ample opportunities to intimate their difficulties, if any, personally in their PCP or through email to their faculties. This support the student who usually coming from a conventional background with the comfort of not being alienated with the system yet motivates them, who gradually learn to develop the capabilities in carrying out the academic task individually the process of the evaluation and curriculum transaction criteria are decided in the BOS. Along with the Personal Contact Programme, the Department has also developed Audio-Video Lectures (AVL) for the learners.

Curriculum transaction is through Online and or Offline modes as detailed above and all academic activities are conducted following the programme is following the below mentioned activity planner during the academic session:

Name of the Activity	Tentative months schedule (specify months) during Year			
	From (Month)	To (Month)	From (Month)	To (Month)
Admission	Jun	Jul	NA	NA
Distribution of SLM	Jul	Aug	NA	NA
Contact Programmes (counselling, Practical, etc.)	Aug	Oct	Jan	Mar
Assignment Submission	Oct	Nov	Mar	Apr
Evaluation of Assignment	Nov	Nov	Apr	Apr
Examination	Nov	Dec	May	Jun
Declaration of Result	Dec	Dec	Jun	Jun
Renewal/ Re-registration	NA	NA	Jun	Jul

Evaluation:

Evaluation is on a 2-tier basis, divided into Assignment submission (online mode) and Term End Examinations (Offline mode). The weightage is as follows:

Assignment – 20 marks

Term End Examination – 50 marks

Total marks for each course – 70

Assignment / Internal Assessment/ Continuous Assessment / Formative Assessment: Assignment submission is the first interaction between the learner and the teacher. It has a very important role to play in the teaching-learning process in distance education. So, submission of Assignment is mandatory for all learners. The assignment responses reflect what the learners have understood and learnt. The assignment answer scripts are returned to the learners so that the assignment answers serve the purpose of providing feedback to the learners and inform them their strengths and weaknesses. Learners will be required to submit assignment for each course and the marks obtained on evaluation of those assignment courses will be entered into his/her individual record of performance. This will constitute 30% (maximum) of the Full marks in the course as per University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) regulations, 2020. All the Marks secured by the learners will be progressively entered into the result card. Every learner is required to submit the assignment courses before each Term-End Examination. In practical course of Science stream, there is no assignment.

Term-End Examinations: Minimum 70% of the total credit points of the course (except practical course where it is 100%) would be reserved for Term-End Examination as per University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020. Minimum qualifying marks in each course is 30% (Term End Examination Marks + Assignment Marks).

Waive of Programme Fee:

University waive of full course fee for transgender learners.

vii. Requirement of the laboratory support and Library Resources:

Library facility is one of important services in any higher educational institution. In addition to the Self Learning Materials (SLMs) and other learning resources the University provides library facility to all of its registered learners. The Library Department, Netaji Subhas Open University is located at Kalyani Campus.

Further, to cater to the needs of huge number of registered students, the University needs unlimited libraries to provide educational support to everyone. To cope with the situation, the University has initiated the process of setting up a strategic partnership with the existing network of Public Libraries that are available in the State of West Bengal to offer educational support to our learners all over the State. This initiative taken by NSOU is the first of its kind in the country.

viii. Cost estimate of the programme and the provisions:

Total course fee is Rs. 9,900/- (Excluding Examination and Studentship Renewal Fees). An approximate distribution of expenditure is given below to get prior view:

Assigned Head	Sub Head	% of Expenditure
Development	SLM Preparation and Development Cost	7
	SLM Printing	44
Maintenance & Programme Delivery	Maintenances Grant	15
	Counselling/ PCP/ Lab Counselling	15
	Delivery Charges	4
	Other Overhead Expenses	8
ICT Support	Admission Processing	1
	ICT Support Services	5
	Computer Training	1

ix. Quality assurance mechanism and expected programme outcomes:

Quality assurance mechanisms have a set of processes and practices that help ensure that the program is of high quality and meets the needs of Learners and stakeholders. Some common quality assurance mechanisms include:

- ✓ Curriculum review and development: Faculty members are continuously engaged in developing quality Self Learning Materials (SLMs) in print under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) system. The curriculum is reviewed regularly to ensure that it is up-to-date and relevant to the needs of learners.
- ✓ Learners assessment and evaluation: Learners performance is assessed and evaluated through a variety of methods, including exams, assignments. This helps to ensure that Learners are meeting the learning outcomes of the course and provides feedback on their progress.
- ✓ Faculty Development programme: Faculty members take part in faculty development programme in a regular basis to ensure that they are meeting the standards of the program and are providing high-quality instruction to Learners.
- ✓ Stakeholder feedback: Input from stakeholders, such as Learners, alumni, employers, and community members, is gathered through surveys, focus groups, and other methods to ensure that the program is meeting the needs of the community and to identify areas for improvement.
- ✓ Centre for Internal Quality Assurance: Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) as per University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 to ensure the delivery of high quality programmes to its learners.

Board of Studies (BOS): Board of Studies ensure quality of the Curriculum of Bachelor's Degree Programme in Economics as per University norms. BOS plays a vital role as the following

- ✓ Curriculum review and development of quality Self Learning Materials (SLMs) in print under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) system. The curriculum is reviewed regularly to ensure that it is up-to-date and relevant to the needs of learners.
- ✓ Learner's assessment and evaluation process through a variety of methods, including exams, assignments. This helps to ensure that Learners are meeting the learning outcomes of the Programme.

Expected Programme outcomes:

The learners will acquire additional specialization through advanced courses. Also, the programme aims to motivate learners to extract or utilize different websites for secondary data collection, generating concepts for various facets of economic studies and gather latest information as required by them.