



**Anekant Education Society's  
Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati**

*Autonomous*

**Department of Economics**

One Year Degree Program in  
Economics

Faculty of Mental Moral & Social Science

**Revised Syllabus for**

**B.A. Third Year Semester – V & VI**

**To Be Implemented From Academic Year 2021-2022**

## **Title of the Course: B.A. (Economics) Preamble**

### **Introduction:**

Tuljaram Chaturchand College has decided to change the syllabus of various faculties from June, 2022. Taking into consideration the rapid changes in science and technology and new approaches in different areas of economics and related subjects, Board of Studies in economics of Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati - Pune has prepared the syllabus of B. A. Economics Semester - IV under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). The model curriculum as developed by U.G.C. is used as a guideline for the present syllabus.

The BA in Economics program is designed to equip students with a solid foundation in economic theory, quantitative analysis, and applied economics. It aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of how individuals, firms, and governments make decisions in the allocation of resources and the functioning of markets. The program may cover various topics such as microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, international economics, and economic policy. The BA in Economics program is known for its academic rigor, combining theoretical knowledge with analytical and problem-solving skills. Students will be exposed to economic theories, mathematical and statistical techniques, and empirical analysis to understand and analyze complex economic issues. The program may also emphasize critical thinking, research skills, and the application of economic principles to real-world problems. Curriculum and Specializations: The curriculum of the BA in Economics program may be structured to provide a well-rounded education, including general education courses in humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, alongside specialized courses in economics. Students may have the option to choose elective courses or concentrations in areas such as labor economics, environmental economics, financial economics, or public policy, depending on the offerings of the institution. The BA in Economics program may be taught by experienced faculty members who are experts in the field of economics. They may use a variety of teaching methods, including lectures, discussions, case studies, and research projects to facilitate learning. Students may also have access to resources such as libraries, research centers, data sources, and technology tools to support their studies and research. The BA in Economics program can prepare students for a wide range of career opportunities in fields such as banking and finance, consulting, government and public policy, international organizations, research and academia, and more.

### **Programme Outcomes (POs) (B.A. Economics):**

**PO1 Research-Related Skills:** Seeks opportunity for research and higher academic achievements in the chosen field and allied subjects and is aware about research ethics, intellectual property rights and issues of plagiarism. Demonstrate a sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions; ability to plan, execute and report the results of an research project be it in field or otherwise under supervision.

**PO2 Effective Citizenship and Ethics:** Demonstrate empathetic social concern and equity centred national development; ability to act with an informed awareness of moral and ethical issues and commit to professional ethics and responsibility.

**PO3 Social competence:** Express oneself clearly and precisely to build good interpersonal relationships in personal and professional life. Make effective use of linguistic competencies to express themselves effectively in real and virtual media. Demonstrate multicultural sensitivity in group settings.

**PO4 Disciplinary Knowledge:** Demonstrate a blend of conventional discipline knowledge and its applications to the modern world. Execute strong theoretical and practical understanding generated from the chosen programme.

**PO5 Personal and professional competence:** Equip with strong work attitudes and professional skills that will enable them to work independently as well as collaboratively in a team environment.

**PO6 Self-directed and Life-long learning:** Acquire the ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of socio-technological change.

**PO7 Environment and Sustainability:** Understand the impact of the scientific solutions in societal and environmental contexts and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

**PO8 Critical Thinking and Problem solving:** Exhibit the skill of critical thinking and use higher order cognitive skills to approach problems situated in their social environment, propose feasible solutions and help in its implementation.

### **Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) (B.A. Economics):**

**PSO 1. Understanding of Economic Concepts and Principles:** Graduates of a B.A. Economics program should have a solid understanding of fundamental economic concepts such as supply and demand, microeconomics, macroeconomics, and econometrics. They should also be familiar with economic theories and principles related to various economic phenomena, such as market behavior, consumer choices, production, and distribution.

**PSO 2. Analytical and Critical Thinking Skills:** B.A. Economics graduates should possess strong analytical and critical thinking skills that allow them to critically evaluate economic issues and problems. They should be able to analyze and interpret economic data, apply economic models and theories to real-world situations, and develop evidence-based solutions to economic problems.

**PSO 3. Quantitative Skills:** Economics is a quantitative field, and B.A. Economics graduates should be proficient in quantitative methods used in economic analysis. This may include statistical analysis, mathematical modeling, and data interpretation using tools such as Excel, statistical software, and econometric techniques.

**PSO 4. Policy Analysis and Evaluation:** Graduates of a B.A. Economics program should be able to

analyze and evaluate economic policies and their impact on various stakeholders, such as individuals, businesses, and governments. They should understand the trade-offs involved in policy decisions and be able to critically assess the economic consequences of different policy options.

**PSO 5. Communication Skills:** Effective communication is crucial in the field of economics.

B.A. Economics graduates should be able to clearly communicate complex economic concepts and analysis, both in writing and verbally. They should be able to prepare economic reports, policy briefs, and presentations that are understandable to a wide range of audiences.

**PSO 6. Global Perspective:** Economics is a global discipline, and B.A. Economics graduates should have a broad understanding of the global economy, including international trade, finance, and development. They should be able to analyze economic issues from a global perspective, taking into consideration the interconnectedness of economies and the implications of globalization.

**PSO 7. Professional and Ethical Behavior:** B.A. Economics graduates should exhibit professional and ethical behavior in their work as economists. They should adhere to professional standards, follow ethical guidelines, and demonstrate integrity in their economic analysis and decision-making.

**PSO 8. Career Opportunities:** Graduates of a B.A. Economics program can pursue various career opportunities in fields such as finance, banking, consulting, government, research, academia, and international organizations. They may also choose to pursue further education, such as a master's or doctoral degree in economics or a related field.

**Structure of Department of Economics**  
**Academic Year 2021-2022**  
**Semester- V**  
**Class: T.Y.B.A. Year-III (G-3)**  
**Title of Paper: Economic Development and Planning-I**  
**Paper Code: ECOGEN3501**  
**Credit: 03 No. of Lectures: 48**

**A) Learning Objectives:**

- 1) To understand the concept of economic growth and development.
- 2) To understand the various Characteristics of Developing Countries, Development Process and Theories.

**B) Learning Outcome:**

1. **Understanding of Economic Theories:**
  - Gain a comprehensive understanding of various economic theories related to development, including classical and modern perspectives.
2. **Analytical Skills:**
  - Develop analytical skills to assess the economic conditions of different countries or regions and identify factors influencing their development.
3. **Policy Analysis:**
  - Acquire the ability to critically analyze economic policies and their impact on development outcomes.
4. **Macroeconomic Planning:**
  - Learn about macroeconomic planning and its role in fostering sustainable economic development.
5. **Microeconomic Foundations:**
  - Understand microeconomic factors that influence economic development, such as market structures, resource allocation, and individual behavior.
6. **Globalization and Trade:**
  - Explore the impact of globalization on economic development, including trade policies, international finance, and global economic institutions.
7. **Development Planning Techniques:**
  - Familiarize oneself with various development planning techniques, including project appraisal, cost-benefit analysis, and impact assessment.

**Semester – V**

<b>Unit no.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lectures</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Economic Development and Growth</b>	<b>10</b>
	1.1 Meaning of Economic Development and Growth	
	1.2 Indicators of Economic Growth	
	1.3 Indicators of Economic Development	

	1.4 Differences Between Economic Development & Growth	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Developing Countries</b>	<b>14</b>
	2.1 Concept- Developed, Developing Countries	
	2.2 Characteristics of Developing Countries	
	2.2.1 Economic Characteristics	
	2.2.2 Demographic Characteristics	
	2.2.3 Technological Characteristics	
	2.2.4 Socio - Cultural Characteristics	
	2.2.5 Other Characteristics	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Constraints on Development Process</b>	<b>12</b>
	3.1 Vicious Circle of Poverty	
	3.2 Population Explosion	
	3.3 Low Productivity of Agriculture	
	3.4 Scarcity of Capital	
	3.5 Inappropriate Technology	
	3.6 Socio- Cultural Constraints	
	3.7 Political and Administrative Constraints	
	3.8 External Bottleneck	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Theories of Economic Development</b>	<b>12</b>
	4.1 Classical Theories - Adam Smith, Ricardo & Malthus	
	4.2 Schumpeterian Theory of Economic Development	

### Basic Reading List

- Adelman, I. (1961) Theories of Economic Growth and Development, Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Behrman, S. and T.N Srinivrsan,(1995) Handbook of Development Economic, Vol. 1 to 3, Elsevire, Amsterdam,
- Chenery H. and T.N.Shrinivasan, (1989) Handbook of Development Economics Vo1&2, Elservier. Amsterdam.
- Dasgupta p. (1993) An Enquiry into Well Being and Destitution.
- Ghatak,S.(1986) An Introduction to Development Economics,Allen and Unwin, London,
- Grillis M., D H. Perkins, M.Romer and D.R.Snodgrass (1992) Economic of Development (3rdEdition) W.W.Norton, New York.
- Higgins, Benjamin. (1959) Economic Development, W.W.Norton , New York
- Meier, G.M. (1995) Leading Issue in Economic Development,6ed,Oxford University Press ,New Delhi,
- Todaro M.P. (1996) Economic Development (6th Edition) Lonman, london.

### Additional Reading List

- Kindalberger C.P.(1977) Economic Development (3rd Edition ) MCGraw Hill, New York.
- Zhingan M.L.(1982) The Economics Of Development and Planning. Vrindo Publication (P) Ltd.
- Mahata J.K.(1964) Economic of Growth, Asia.
- Ghosh. B.N.(1982) Economic Development and Planning National Book House.

- Mishra & Puri, Development and Planning- Theory And Practice, Himalaya.
- Jagdish Bhagwati, The Economics Of Underdeveloped Countries.
- Ragnar Nurkse, Problem of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries.
- Sen Amartya (1970) Growth Economics, Penguin.
- Meaer and Baldwin (1970) Economic Development, Asia .
- Mehata J.K. (1971) Economic Development , Chaitanya.
- Avhad Suhas ( 2015), 'Economics of Growth and Development' (Marathi Edition) Success Prakashan, Pune
- Datir R.K. (2013) Vikas ani Paryavarniy Arthshastra, Nirali Prakashan, pune.
- World Bank, World Development Report -2001 to 2011.

### Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome

Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	Justification
Understanding of Economic Theories	4	2	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO1 aligns strongly with PO1, emphasizing research-related skills in gaining a comprehensive understanding of economic theories. It also involves critical thinking (PO8).
Analytical Skills	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO2 directly aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking and problem-solving in developing analytical skills for assessing economic conditions (PO8).
Policy Analysis	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO3 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in analyzing economic policies and their impact on development outcomes (PO8).
Macroeconomic Planning	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	CO4 contributes to disciplinary knowledge (PO4) and involves critical thinking and problem-solving in understanding the role of macroeconomic planning (PO8).
Microeconomic Foundations	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO5 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in understanding microeconomic factors influencing economic development (PO8).
Globalization and Trade	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO6 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in analyzing the impact of globalization on economic development (PO8).
Development	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	CO7 contributes to disciplinary

Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	Justification
Planning Techniques									knowledge (PO4) and involves critical thinking in understanding and applying development planning techniques (PO8).

Rating Scale:

- 4: Strong alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 3: Moderate alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 2: Partial alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 1: Limited alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 0: No alignment with the Program Outcome.



**SYLLABUS FOR T.Y.B.A-ECONOMICS****(W.E. FROM JUNE, 2021)****Academic Year 2021-2022****Class : T.Y.B.A. (Semester V)****Paper Code: ECOGEN3502****Paper: I Title of Paper: International Economics-I****Credit: 4 No. of lectures: 48****A) Learning Objectives:**

- 1.To understand basic concept International Trade, Terms of Trade, Foreign Currencies as well as Balance of Payment.
- 2.To stimulate the student interest by showing the relevance and use of various economic theories.

**B) Learning Outcome:****1. Understanding of International Trade Theories:**

Gain a deep understanding of classical and modern theories of international trade, including comparative advantage, factor proportions theory, and new trade theories.

**2. Trade Policy Analysis:**

Develop the ability to analyze and evaluate trade policies, including tariffs, quotas, and other trade restrictions, and their impact on domestic and global economies.

**3. Balance of Payments and Exchange Rates:**

Understand the mechanics of the balance of payments and exchange rates, including how these factors affect international trade and capital flows.

**4. Globalization and Multinational Corporations:**

Explore the role of multinational corporations in the global economy and the impact of globalization on economic development, income distribution, and cultural exchange.

**5. International Monetary System:**

Study the functioning of the international monetary system, including the roles of international financial institutions and the implications of currency regimes.

**6. Financial Crises and Global Economic Stability:**

Analyze the causes and consequences of financial crises in the global context and understand the role of international organizations in promoting economic stability.

**7. Regional Economic Integration:**

Explore the economic implications of regional economic integration, such as free trade agreements, customs unions, and economic and monetary unions.

**TOPICS/CONTENTS:**

<b>Chapter No.</b>	<b>Title of the Chapter</b>	<b>Lectures</b>
	<b>Introduction</b>	
1.	1.1 International Economics- Meaning, Scope & Importance 1.2 Domestic Trade Vs International Trade 1.3 Role of International Trade in Economic Growth	12
	<b>Theories of International Trade</b>	
2.	2.1 Classical Theories of International Trade 2.2 Heckscher-Ohlin theory 2.3 Concept of Inter Industry Trade 2.4 Concept of Intra-Industry Trade	14
	<b>Terms of Trade</b>	
3.	3.1 Concept of Terms of Trade: Gross Barter, Net Barter, Income, Single Factorial and Double Factorial Terms of Trade	10

3.2 Factors affecting on Terms of Trade

3.3 Causes of Unfavourable Terms of Trade to Developing Countries

**Balance of Payments**

4. 4.1 Balance of trade and Balance of payments- Concepts and Components 12  
 4.2 Causes of disequilibrium of Balance of Payment  
 4.3 Measures to correct disequilibrium of Balance of Payment

**References:**

1. Kenan, P.B. (1994), The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
2. Kindlberger, C.P. (1973), International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Homewood.
3. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994), International Economics : Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresman.
4. Salvatore, D.L. (1997), International Economics, Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, N.J.
5. Sodersten, Bo (1991), International Economics, Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
6. International Economics , M.L. Jhingan
7. Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981), International Trade, Selected Readings, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
8. Greenaway, D. (1983), International Trade Policy, Macmillan Publishers Ltd., London.
9. Joshi V. and I.M.D. Little (1998), India's Economic Reforms, 1999-2001, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
10. Panchmukhi, V.R. (1978), Trade Policies of India : A Quantitative Analysis, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

**Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome**

Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	Justification
Understanding of International Trade Theories	4	2	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO1 aligns strongly with PO1, emphasizing research-related skills in gaining a deep understanding of international trade theories. It also involves critical thinking (PO8).
Trade Policy Analysis	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO2 directly aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking and problem-solving in analyzing and evaluating trade policies (PO8).
Balance of Payments and Exchange Rates	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO3 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in understanding the mechanics of the balance of payments and exchange rates (PO8).
Globalization and Multinational Corporations	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO4 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in exploring the role of multinational corporations and the impact of globalization (PO8).
International	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO5 contributes to disciplinary

Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	Justification
Monetary System									knowledge (PO4) and involves critical thinking in studying the functioning of the international monetary system (PO8).
Financial Crises and Global Economic Stability	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO6 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in analyzing the causes and consequences of financial crises and understanding global economic stability (PO8).
Regional Economic Integration	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	CO7 contributes to disciplinary knowledge (PO4) and involves critical thinking in exploring the economic implications of regional economic integration (PO8).

Rating Scale:

- 4: Strong alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 3: Moderate alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 2: Partial alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 1: Limited alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 0: No alignment with the Program Outcome.

**SYLLABUS (CBCS) FOR T.Y.B.A. ECONOMICS W.E.F. JUNE 2021.****ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22****CLASS: T.Y.B.A. (SEMESTER- V)****PAPER CODE: ECOGEN3503****PAPER-Elementary Quantitative Technique-I****CREDIT: 4 NO. OF LECTURES: 48****A) Learning Objectives:**

1. The main objective of this paper is to train the students to use the techniques of statistical analysis, which are commonly applied to understand and analyze economic problem and well understand concepts of basic statistics and develop structural data.
2. To analysis of given data with basic formulas of statistics. Its understanding primary levels various concepts of statistics.

**B) Learning Outcome:**

1. **Statistical Literacy:**  
Develop a fundamental understanding of key statistical concepts and terminology.
2. **Data Collection and Organization:**  
Acquire skills in collecting, organizing, and summarizing data for analysis.
3. **Descriptive Statistics:**  
Learn techniques for describing and summarizing data, including measures of central tendency and dispersion.
4. **Probability Concepts:**  
Understand basic probability concepts and their application in statistical analysis.
5. **Inferential Statistics:**  
Gain proficiency in using inferential statistical techniques to make predictions and draw conclusions about populations based on sample data.
6. **Hypothesis Testing:**  
Learn how to formulate hypotheses, conduct hypothesis tests, and make statistical inferences.
7. **Regression Analysis:**  
Understand the principles of regression analysis and its application in modeling relationships between variables.

**UNIT 1: Introduction to Statistics****(12)**

- 1.1 Origin and Growth of Statistics
- 1.2 Definition of Statistics
- 1.3 Scope of Statistics
- 1.4 Functions of Statistics

## 1.5 Limitations of Statistics

**UNIT 2: Collection of Data (18)**

- 2.1 Primary data and Secondary data
- 2.2 Methods of Collecting Primary data
- 2.3 Sources of Secondary data
- 2.4 Methods of Sampling
- 2.5 Classification of data
- 2.6 Tabulation of data

**UNIT 3: Measures of Central Tendency (12)**

- 3.1 Arithmetic Mean: Meaning, Merits and Demerits
- 3.2 Computation of Arithmetic Mean - Individual, Discrete and Continuous series
- 3.3 Median: Meaning, Merits and Demerits
- 3.4 Calculation of Median - Individual, Discrete and Continuous series.
- 3.5 Mode: Meaning, Merits and Demerits
- 3.6 Calculation of Mode - Discrete and Continuous series

**UNIT 4: Statistics Analysis (06)**

- 4.1 Dispersion: Meaning
- 4.2 Variation: Merits and Demerits
- 4.3 Mean Deviation
- 4.4 Standard Deviation
- 4.5 Co-efficient

**BASIC READING LIST:**

1. S. P. Gupta - Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
3. Gupta, S.C. and Kapoor V.K.-Fundamentals and Applied statistics, S. Chand & Sons; NewDelhi.
4. प्रा. राम देशमुख, मूलभूत सांख्यिकी, विद्या प्रकाशन नागपूर-2005.
5. रानडे पुष्पा, गणिती तंत्र आणि संशोधन पद्धती, डायमंड प्रकाशन पुणे -2010

**ADDITIONAL READING LIST:**

1. Suklaand Gulshan - Statistics, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Shenoy, Srivastav and Sharma- Business Statistics, New Age International Publishers, Mumbai.
3. Elhance and Aggarwal- Fundamentals of Statistics, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
4. Pillai and Bagavathi- Statistics Theory and Practice, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
5. Y. R. Mahajan- Problems in Statistics, Pimpalpure and Company Publishers, Nagpur.
6. Allan R.G.D - Mathematical Analysis of Economists Macmillan Press, London.
7. Black J. & J.F. Bradley - Essential Mathematics for Economists, John Wiley and Sons
11. Chiang A.C. Fundamental Methods of Mathematics. McGraw Hill New Delhi
12. Croxtion F.D.- Applied General Statistics, Prentice hall, New Delhi.
12. Spiegel, M.R.- Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book, London.

**Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome**

Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	Justification
Statistical Literacy	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO1 contributes to research-related skills (PO1) and involves critical thinking and problem-solving in understanding statistical concepts (PO8).
Data Collection and Organization	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO2 aligns with PO1 and involves critical thinking in collecting, organizing, and summarizing data (PO8).
Descriptive Statistics	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO3 aligns with PO1 and involves critical thinking in applying techniques for describing and summarizing data (PO8).
Probability Concepts	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO4 contributes to research-related skills (PO1) and involves critical thinking in understanding basic probability concepts (PO8).
Inferential Statistics	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO5 aligns with PO1 and involves critical thinking and problem-solving in using inferential statistical techniques (PO8).
Hypothesis Testing	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO6 aligns with PO1 and involves critical thinking and problem-solving in formulating hypotheses and conducting tests (PO8).
Regression Analysis	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO7 contributes to research-related skills (PO1) and involves critical thinking in understanding the principles of regression analysis (PO8).

Rating Scale:

- 4: Strong alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 3: Moderate alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 2: Partial alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 1: Limited alignment with the Program Outcome.
- 0: No alignment with the Program Outcome.