

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PSO (Programme Specific Outcome)

1. The students of Economics are able to analyze the Demand Function and Supply Function.
2. The students are able to understand the basic functions of commercial banks.
3. E- banking and ATM, credit card and debit card are well acquainted by the students.
4. The students are able to understand the process of credit creation of commercial banks.
5. The basic principles of public finance are understood by students.
6. Students are able to know the basics of Indian economy.
7. Agricultural problems in India are understood by the students.
8. The students came to know the basic principles of Micro and Macro Economics.
9. The research methodology is studied by the students.
10. The theories of economic development are studied by the students.
11. The problems of economic development in India are thoroughly understood by the students.

D.B.F. DAYANAND COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE, SOLAPUR

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS (2018-19)

Name of the Course: B.A.I (Paper: Indian Economy) (Paper No. I)(Sem. I)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Unit-I Introduction: 1.1 Characteristics of Indian Economy since independence 1.2 Indian Population 1.2.1 Broad Features of Indian Population 1.2.2 Problem of over population – causes and measures 1.2.3 Population Policy – 2000 Unit-II Poverty and Unemployment 2.1 Poverty: Concept, causes and measures 2.2 Unemployment: Concept, causes and measures Unit-III Problem of Rising Prices 3.1 Meaning and causes 3.2 Effects 3.3 Measures Unit-IV Agriculture 4.1 Place of agriculture in Indian Economy. 4.2 Agricultural productivity – causes of low agricultural productivity, measures 4.3 Features of Green Revolution, Need for second Green Revolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce the Indian economy. • To make the students aware of the problems of Indian economy. • To study the problem of overpopulation of India. • To make the students aware of the current problem of rising prices. • To introduce the importance of the agricultural sector in Indian economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students came to know the various characteristics of Indian economy. • The students recognized the problem of rising population in India. • The students realized the basic problems like poverty, unemployment and overpopulation in India economy. • The productivity of Indian agriculture, features of green revolution etc. were studied by the students.

Name of the Course: B.A.I (Paper: Indian Economy) (Paper No. II) (Sem.II)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Unit-I Industry : 1.1 Role of industry in Indian Economy 2.2 Small and Medium Enterprises- Role, problems and measures 2.3 Industrial Policy of 1991 Unit II Planning in India: 2.1 Meaning and Broad objectives. 2.2 Introduction to NITI 2.3 Concept of LPG model (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization) 2.4 Concept of PURA model (Providing Urban amenities to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce the role of industry in Indian economy. • To make the students aware of the planning in India, NITI Aayog and LPG model. • To study the features of economy of Maharashtra. • To make the students aware of role of agro based industries and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students came to know the role of industry in Indian economy. Students also realized the role of small scale industries and new economic policy. • The students recognized the objectives of Indian planning. They also identified models

<p>Rural Area) Unit-III Economy of Maharashtra: 3.1 Salient features of Economy of Maharashtra 3.2 Agriculture- Cropping pattern, Dry land farming, Horticulture and Floriculture 3.3 Agro-based industries- Role and problems 3.4 Services sector-Present position and it's role Unit-IV Cooperatives in Maharashtra: 4.1 Role of cooperatives in Economy of Maharashtra 4.2 Sugar cooperatives- Role and problems 4.3 Dairy cooperatives- Role and problems</p>	<p>service sector. • To introduce role of cooperatives in economy of Maharashtra.</p>	<p>of development like LPG and PURA. • The students realized the features of agricultural sector in Maharashtra. They also came to know about agro based industries and service sector in Maharashtra. • The students identified the role and problems of sugar cooperatives and dairy cooperatives in Maharashtra.</p>
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Name of the Course: B.A.II (Paper: Money, Banking & Public Finance) (Paper No. III) (Sem.III)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Unit : 1. Money 1.1 Barter System- Hurdles in the Barter system 1.2 Meaning, evolution of money. 1.3 Types of Money 1.4 Functions of Money. Unit : 2. Value of money 2.1 Concept of Value of money. 2.2 Price index- Construction and Importance 2.3 Inflation – meaning, types, causes, effects and measures to control it. 2.4 Deflation – meaning, causes, effects and measures to control it. Unit : 3. Commercial Banking 3.1 Meaning, Definition, Functions, and Principles of Banking 3.2 Process of Credit Creation and its Limitations. 3.3 Concepts of ATM, Debit Card, Credit Card, E-Banking. 3.4 Concepts of Money Market and Capital Market Unit: 4. Reserve Bank of India: 4.1 Functions of Reserve Bank of India as a Central Bank 4.2 Methods of credit control. 4.3 Role of Reserve Bank of India since 1991</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce the concept of money to the students. • To introduce the concept of value of money. • To make aware the students with recent trends in commercial banking in India. • To make familiar the students with functioning of RBI and different monetary measures in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identified the evolution of money, types of money and functions of money. • The students recognized the concept of value of money and price index. • The students realized the basic concepts of inflation and deflation. • The functions and principles of banking were introduced to students. • The students sensitized about ATM, Debit card, Credit card and E-

4.4 Monetary policy- Meaning and Objectives		banking system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students realized the role of RBI in banking system in India.
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Name of the Course: B.A.II (Paper: Money, Banking & Public Finance) (Paper No. V) (Sem.IV)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Unit : 1. Public Finance: 1.1 Meaning and Definitions of Public Finance 1.2 Distinguish between Public Finance and Private finance. 1.3 Structure of Federal Finance System in India 1.4 Principle of maximum Social Advantage.(Dr. Dalton’s Approach)</p> <p>Unit : 2. Public expenditure 2.1 Meaning and Principles of Public Expenditure. 2.2 Classification of Public Expenditure 2.3 Causes of growth in Public Expenditure in India. 2.4 Effects of Public Expenditure</p> <p>Unit: 3. Taxation: 3.1 Meaning, Canons and Classification. 3.2 Approaches of Taxation- Benefit and Ability to pay approach 3.3 Burden of tax- Impact, Shifting and Incidence of tax burden. 3.4 Taxable Capacity – Concept, factors determining taxable Capacity.</p> <p>Unit: 4. Public debt and Financial Administration 4.1. Meaning and Sources of Public Debt. 4.2. Causes of growth in Public Debt of India. 4.3. Effects of Public Debt. 4.4. Budget: Meaning and kinds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce the nature and scope of public finance in India. To make the students aware concept of federal finance,. To study the principle of maximum social advantage. To introduce meaning, classification and causes of public expenditure in. To introduce the taxation system in India. To make the students aware of the concept of public debt and financial administration in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students came to know the nature and scope of public finance. The students recognized the causes of rising public expenditure in India. The students realized the taxation system in India. The students identified the causes of debt and its effects. The students also introduced the concept of budget.

Name of the Course: B.A.II (Paper: Demography) (Paper No. IV) (Sem.III)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>1. Population Studies a) Demography – Concepts, Definitions, Nature Scope and Importance. b) Post Independence developments of population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce the Demography To understand the nature, scope and importance of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students were introduced to Demography Students came to know the

<p>studies in India.</p> <p>c) Inter – relationship between population studies and other disciplines.</p> <p>2. Sources of Demography Data in India</p> <p>a) Population- census</p> <p>b) Civil registration System.</p> <p>c) Demographic Surveys.</p> <p>d) Merits and Demerits of Sources of population data.</p> <p>3. Theories of population</p> <p>a) Malthusian Theory</p> <p>b) Optimum Population Theory</p> <p>c) Theory of Demographic Translation.</p> <p>4. Techniques of Analysis</p> <p>a) Birth and Death Rates, Crude Birth and Death rates, Age Specific Birth and Death rates, standardized Birth and Death Rates.</p> <p>b) Study of Fertility: Total fertility Rate. Gross Reproduction Rate, Net Reproduction rate.</p>	<p>Demography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study various important sources of demographic data in India • To study basic theories in Demography • To understand the techniques of demographic analysis 	<p>development of population studies in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students realized the merits and demerits of demographic data in India • Students were introduced basic theories in Demography • The basic concepts of birth rate and death rate and study of fertility understood by the students
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Name of the Course: B.A.II (Paper: Demography) (Paper No. VI) (Sem.IV)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>1. Migration Meaning, Causes and types.</p> <p>2. Population Studies and characteristics of population in India since 1951</p> <p>a) Size and Growth of population</p> <p>b) Sex Structure (Recent Issues)</p> <p>c) Age Structure</p> <p>d) Literacy</p> <p>e) Occupational Structure</p> <p>3. Population Policy in India</p> <p>a) Evolution of population policy in India.</p> <p>b) Shift in policy focus from population control to family welfare and to women empowerment.</p> <p>c) Education, women’s Autonomy and Fertility.</p> <p>d) Population, Health, Poverty and Environment Linkages in India.</p> <p>e) The New population policy.</p> <p>4. Population Projection and Forecasting Techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the concept of migration • To understand the characteristics of population in India since 1951 • To know the population policy in India • To understand the population projection and forecasting techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students acquainted with the basic concept of migration • Students familiarized with the characteristics of population in India since 1951 • The evolution of population policy, shift in policy focus and new population policy were familiarized to students • Students came to know the time series analysis and

a) Measurement of Growth Rates : Simple and Compound growth Rate b) Time Series Analysis c) Forecasting		forecasting techniques which are used for population analysis
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Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Micro Economics) (Paper No. VII) (Sem.V)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1 : Introduction 1.1 Definition, Nature and scope of Economics 1.2 Micro & Macro Economics: Meaning and Difference 1.3 Choice as Economic problem, Basic Economic Problems 1.4 Basic Assumptions of Economic Analysis</p> <p>Module 2 : Consumer's Behavior 2.1 Concept of Utility: Meaning, Total and Marginal Utility, Cardinal utility analysis – Law of diminishing marginal utility, Law of equi-marginal utility 2.2 Concept of consumer's surplus, Defects of Cardinal utility analysis 2.3 Law of demand, Elasticity of demand - Types, measurement and importance. 2.4 Ordinal utility analysis – Meaning and Properties of Indifference curve, indifference curve and consumer's equilibrium.</p> <p>Module 3 : Theory of production and cost 3.1 Law of Supply 3.2 Concept of Production function 3.3 Law of variable proportions and Law of returns to scale 3.4 Economies of scale, Concepts of cost and cost curves (MC/AC/TC), Concepts of Revenue (MR/AR/TR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a foundation course, in this paper, student is expected to understand the behavior of an economic agent, namely a consumer, a producer, a factor owner and the price fluctuation in a market. The approach of this paper is to study the behavior of a unit and analyze it in general, static and partial equilibrium framework. To study ordinal and cardinal utility analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students identified the nature and scope of economics. The students recognized basic economic problems and assumptions. The students realized the cardinal and ordinal utility analysis. Students understood the production function and various production function theories.

Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Micro Economics) (Paper No. XII) (Sem.VI)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1 : Market Structure 1.1 Perfect competition - characteristics and price determination 1.2 Monopoly - Characteristics, price determination - concept and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce various types of the markets. To understand the process of price determination under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students understood various types of markets and their characteristics

<p>types of price discrimination 1.3 Characteristics of monopolistic competition - selling cost and product differentiation 1.4 Concept of monopsony and bi-lateral monopoly</p> <p>Module 2 : Factor Pricing 2.1 Marginal productivity theory of distribution, Demand and supply theory of wage determination, Causes of wage differentials 2.2 Rent : Ricardian and Modern theory of Rent 2.3 Interest : Classical and Keynesian theory of interest 2.4 Profit : Risk, Uncertainty and Innovation theory of profit</p> <p>Module 3 : Welfare Economics 3.1 Welfare Economics: Meaning and Scope 3.2 Problems in measuring Economic welfare 3.3 Classical welfare Economics 3.4 Compensation principle</p>	<p>various market conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To study the basics of welfare economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students got the knowledge of the price determination process The problems involved in the measurement of the welfare are recognized by the students.
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Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Macro Economics) (Paper No. VIII) (Sem.V)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1 : Macro Economics 1.1 Meaning of Macro Economics 1.2 Nature and Scope of Macro Economics 1.3 Importance of Macro Economics 1.4 Limitations of Macro Economics</p> <p>Module 2 : National Income 2.1 Meaning and Different concepts of National Income, concept of circular flow of National Income 2.2 Measurement of National Income 2.3 Hurdles in measurement of National Income 2.4 Importance of National Income Data</p> <p>Module 3 : Output and Employment 3.1 Say's law of market 3.2 Keynesian objection to the classical theory 3.3 Outline of Keynesian theory of employment 3.4 Consumption function, Average and Marginal Propensity to Consume, Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption. Page 8 of 22</p> <p>Module 4: Demand and Supply of Money 4.1 Classical approach to demand for money, Quantity Theory and Cash balance approach 4.2 Keynes' Liquidity Preference Approach 4.3 Components of money supply, factors affecting money supply 4.4 Control of money supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce the concept of macro economics To introduce to the concept of National income. To introduce the keynsian economics i.e. consumption function, psychological law of consumption etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students identified the study of the important of macro economics The student identified the importance of the concept of national income & also identified the measurement of national income etc. Student identified the concept of consumption function, psychological law of consumption etc. Students identified the concept of demand and supply of money.

Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Macro Economics) (Paper No. XIII) (Sem.VI)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1 : Trade Cycles 1.1 Nature, phases and characteristics of trade cycle 1.2 Hawtrey's monetary theory of trade cycle 1.3 Schumpeter's theory of trade cycle. 1.4 Control of trade cycle</p> <p>Module 2 : Economic Growth 2.1 Meaning and indicators of Economic growth 2.2 Sources of growth 2.3 Growth models: Harrod -Domar model 2.4 Neo – classical growth model of Solow</p> <p>Module 3 : International Trade 3.1 Internal and international trade 3.2 International trade as an engine of Economic growth 3.3 Concepts and components of balance of trade & balance of payments 3.4 Recardian theory of international trade</p> <p>Module 4: Inflation 4.1 Meaning and Causes of inflation 4.2 Effects of inflation 4.3 Inflation and Economic Development 4.4 Phillips Curve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce the concept of trade cycles. To introduce the various growth models of economic development. To introduce the importance of international trade. To introduce the concept of inflation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students identified the concept of trade cycle & its various causes. Student knows the importance of international trade in economic development. Student knows the various causes & effects of inflation and also understand the various measures the controls of inflation.

Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: History of Economic Thought) (Paper No. IX) (Sem.V)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1 : Early Period 1.1 Mercantilism - Main characteristics of mercantilism 1.2 Causes of rise of mercantilism 1.3 Physiocracy - natural order, primacy of agriculture, social classes 1.4 Causes of rise of physiocracy</p> <p>Module 2 : Economic Contributions 2.1 Adam Smith - naturalism and optimism, division of labour, theory of value, capital accumulation, distribution, views on trade 2.2 David Ricardo – theory of value, theory of distribution, 2.3 Thomas R. Malthus – theory of gluts 2.4 J. B. Say: Say's Law of Market</p> <p>Module 3: Friedrich List and Karl Marx 3.1 Friedrich List: Criticism on classical ideas, Theory of Economic Nationalism 3.2 Theory of Protectionism, Characteristics of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce the various economic ideas i.e. mercantilism physiocracy, classical, nationalist, socialist & early marginalists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students identified how to develop the various economics ideas in various period.

<p>policy of protection</p> <p>3.3 Karl Marx: Concept of scientific socialism, Dynamics of social change, Theory of value</p> <p>3.4 Surplus value, profit and crisis of capitalism</p> <p>Module 4: Marginalists</p> <p>4.1 Contributions of marginalists</p> <p>4.2 William Jevons</p> <p>4.3 Bohm Bawark</p> <p>4.4 Carl Menger</p>		
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Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: History of Economic Thought)

(Paper No. XIV) (Sem.VI)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1: Alfred Marshall</p> <p>1.1 Marshall as a great synthesizer</p> <p>1.2 Marshall's views on utility, production and distribution</p> <p>1.3 Marshall's theory of value. Role of Time element</p> <p>1.4 Marshall's views on Marginal Utility and Demand, Internal Economies and External Economies</p> <p>Module 2: Keynesian Ideas</p> <p>2.1 Keynesian theory of employment</p> <p>2.2 Effective demand</p> <p>2.3 Role of fiscal policy</p> <p>2.4 Deficit spending and public works</p> <p>Module 3: Joseph Schumpeter</p> <p>3.1 Process of capitalist development</p> <p>3.2 Thoughts on business cycle</p> <p>3.3 Destruction of capitalism</p> <p>3.4 Innovation theory of profit</p> <p>Module 4: Indian Economic Thought</p> <p>4.1 Kautilya: Role of government in economy, government revenue and expenditure</p> <p>4.2 Economic ideas of Mahatma Gandhi - village industry, use of machinery, swadeshi movement</p> <p>4.3 Economic ideas of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar- state socialism, Problem of rupee</p> <p>4.4 Economic ideas of Amartya Sen- social choice and capability, poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students the identified the Neo-Classical economic ideas of Marshall, Keynes and Schumpeter To introduced the various economic ideas of Dr.Marshall, Keynse & Schumpeter Introduced various economic ideas of Indian economist i.e. Kautilya, Mahatma Gandhi & Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar & Amartya Sen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students Introduced the economic ideas of Dr.Marshall, Keynse & Schumpeter.

Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Economics of Development)

(Paper No. X) (Sem.V)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome

<p>Module 1: Economic Growth and Development 1.1 Concept of economic growth and development 1.2 Meaning of underdevelopment 1.3 Characteristics of underdeveloped countries 1.4 Obstacles to economic development Module 2: Theories of Economic Development 2.1 Adam Smith and Ricardian theory 2.2 Big push theory of development 2.3 W. W. Rostow's stages of economic growth 2.4 Arthur Lewis : Unlimited Supply of Labour Module 3: Sectoral View of Development 3.1 Role of agriculture in economic development, New technology and Sustainable agriculture 3.2 Impact of Globalization on agricultural growth 3.3 Role of industrialization in economic development 3.4 Role of Service Sector in economic development Module 4: Resources for Economic Development 4.1 Capital formation and economic development 4.2 Role of human capital in economic development 4.3 Institutional structure and economic development 4.4 Role of state in economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduced the concept of economic growth & development. • To introduced the theories of economic development i.e. Adam Smith, Rostow's, Arthur Lewis etc. • Introduced the knows the importance of Agricultural, Industry and Service Section in Economic Development. • Introduced the concept of resources for economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identified the concept of economic growth & development. • Students identified the theories of economic development. • Students identified the importance of Sectoral view of Development. • Students identified the roll of human capital in economic development.
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**Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Economics of Development)
(Paper No. XV) (Sem.VI)**

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1: Research Methodology 1.1 Meaning and characteristics of research methodology. 1.2 Concept- meaning & Types of Concept 1.3 Hypothesis – meaning, types, tests for useful hypothesis 1.4 Importance of Hypothesis Module 2: Stages of Research 2.1 Selection of topic and Objectives setting 2.2 Research Design –meaning and Types 2.3 Characteristics of good research design 2.4 Significance of research design Module 3: Methods of Collecting Information 3.1 Data Collection – Primary and Secondary Data 3.2 Questionnaire and Interview- Meaning and techniques 3.3 Observations and Case Study – meaning and technique 3.4 Sources of Secondary Data Module 4: Report Writing 4.1 Objectives of report writing 4.2 Steps in report writing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduced the concept of Research Methodology, various stages of research, methods of data collection and report writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students identified the importance of research and research methodology and also various stages of research. • Students identified primary & secondary data collection questionnaire, interview etc. • Students identified the importance, objectives and various steps of report writing.

4.3 Contents of report		
4.4 Characteristics of good report writing		

Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Agricultural Economics) (Paper No. VIII) (Sem.V)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1 : Rural Economy of India</p> <p>1.1 Characteristics of rural economy 1.2 Place of agriculture in rural economy 1.3 Diversification of agriculture, agriculture and allied activities 1.4 Rural industrialization: Role of agro – based industries</p> <p>Module 2: Land Reforms in India</p> <p>2.1 Problems of Marginal and Small farmers 2.2 Need for land reforms in India 2.3 Review of land reforms programme in India 2.4 Critical evaluation of land reforms programme in India</p> <p>Module 3 : Development of Agriculture</p> <p>3.1 Agricultural productivity – regional variations, causes of low productivity, remedies 3.2 Linkages between agricultural and non-agricultural sector 3.3 Cropping pattern in India-recent trends, factors affecting cropping pattern 3.4 Irrigation in India- sources and progress</p> <p>Module 4 : Technological Changes in Agriculture</p> <p>4.1 Traditional and modern Technology in Agriculture 4.2 Recommendations of National Commission on Farmers (2004) 4.3 Use of Bio-technology 4.4 New agricultural technology and employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the rural economy of India • To study the concept of diversification of agriculture • To understand the cropping pattern in India • To study the technical changes in the agricultural sector • To study the features of green revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The students were introduced the characteristics of rural economy of India • Students familiarized with concept of agricultural productivity and causes of low agricultural productivity • Students realized the traditional and modern technology in agriculture • Students came to know the factors responsible for the green revolution in India

Name of the Course: B.A.III (Paper: Agricultural Economics) (Paper No. XVI) (Sem.VI)

Syllabus	Objectives	Outcome
<p>Module 1: Agricultural Finance</p> <p>1.1 Need for agricultural credit 1.2 Sources of agricultural credit in India – Institutional and Non-institutional sources 1.3 Role of NABARD in agricultural finance 1.4 Problem of rising suicides among farmers</p> <p>Module 2: Agricultural Marketing</p> <p>2.1 Defects of agricultural marketing and its measures 2.2 Regulated markets 2.3 Co-operative marketing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the need for the agricultural credit • To know the sources of agricultural credit • To understand the defects of agricultural marketing • To study the measures to overcome the problem of defective marketing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The students understood the requirement of credit by agricultural sector • Students came to know the institutional and non-institutional sources of agricultural credit

<p>2.4 Warehousing in India</p> <p>Module 3: Agricultural Prices</p> <p>3.1 Trends in agricultural prices</p> <p>3.2 Agricultural price policy in India – objectives and its evaluation</p> <p>3.3 Incentives in agriculture: Price and non-price incentives, input subsidies</p> <p>3.4 Commission for agricultural costs and prices</p> <p>Module 4: New Economic policy (1991) and Indian Agriculture</p> <p>4.1 Agricultural development during New Economic Policy regime</p> <p>4.2 Effects of New Economic Policy on Indian agriculture</p> <p>4.3 W.T.O. and Indian Agriculture</p> <p>4.4 Future prospects of Indian agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To perceive the concept of agricultural prices and to evaluate the agricultural price policy in India • To know the impact of new economic policy on Indian agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students realized the problem of rising suicides among farmers • Students understood the agricultural marketing in India • The impact of new economic policy on agricultural sector was studied by the students
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