1st Cover Page

Programme Guide

Bachelor of Arts in Economics



Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University

The University deserves the right to change the rules and procedures described in this Programme Guide. Please check from time to time with the University Website for updates.

Recognition of Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates provided by Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University:

- Established under the provision of the 'Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University Act' 2005 of the State Legislature of Assam.
- The University has been recognised and its academic programmes have been approved by the UGC, New Delhi vide letter no. F.9-13/2008(CPP-I), dated March 18, 2009.
- The Government of Assam has recognised all degree, diploma and certificate programmes of the University for job and higher study vide letter no. AHE/228/2007/330, dated May 08, 2009.
- The UGC through its Public Notice vide F. No. 1-9 2018 (DEB-I) dated 23rd February, 2018 has asked for recognising and treating the Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates awarded through distance mode at par with the corresponding awards of Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates obtained through the formal system of education. URL: <u>https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5628873_UGC-Public-Notice---treating-all-degrees.pdf</u>

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1. MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN (ACADEMIC)

Dear Learner,

Greetings from the Establishment of the Dean (Academic) at Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University.

I heartily welcome you as a learner of the BA programme (with Major in Economics) of this prestigious state open university and I hope that you will be happy to explore the varied and up-to-date curriculum of this Programme which are compatible with the 21st century employment market. KKHSOU has been a choice-based educational destination for many who were deprived or denied or conditionally forced to remain away from their dream of education. While imparting need-based education to the fresh learners, our University also holds the promise of fulfilling the educational dreams of the socially backward, underprivileged and marginalised people of our society.

Friend, I am happy to inform you that we at KKHSOU provide diverse tracks to fulfil your learning needs. Our university is currently offering programmes in four different levels i.e. Master's Degree, Bachelors' Degree, Diploma and Certificates under six different Schools of Studies namely, S. K. Bhuyan School of Social Sciences, Padmanath Gohain Baruah School of Humanities, Maniram Dewan School of Management, Bhupen Hazaika School of Mass Communication, Guru Prasad Das School of Vocational Studies and Hiranya Kr. Bhuyan School of Science and Technology. We are having subjects right from Literature to Journalism, from Yoga to Commerce and Management. Once a learner is awarded a Degree or Certificate by KKHSOU in any of the programmes, he/she becomes eligible for employment in any government or private sector work market. Therefore, start your educational journey with confidence and hard work so that you can shine in life.

I am happy to share the fact that we are loved and embraced by a large number of learners spread across the state and beyond. During your journey in our university, you will be supported by a host of Learner Support Services about which you learn in this Programme Guide. Therefore, I urge you to make full utilisation of the resources and facilities provided by our university. Besides, our faculty members shall be always ready to assist you in advancing your knowledge, developing your creativity and discovering solutions to the pressing academic questions you might face.

I know that we have challenges to meet. However, I also assure you that through our dedication, determination and teamwork, we shall be able to overcome all problems on our way.

I wish you all the very best for your bright future.

Dean Academic KKHSOU

2. STUDYING AT KKHSOU USING THE DISTANCE LEARNING MODE

Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University (KKHSOU) welcomes you to its vast community of aspiring learners. It is important to advance and upgrade your education for a productive and healthy living in contemporary society. Hence, it is important that you choose the right university to suit your learning needs. KKHSOU shall assist you in all the aspects of your educational journey.

You will note that KKHSOU is the 14th State Open University of India with a learner-base of 3,00,000 until 2019. This University has adopted the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode to facilitate the implementation of its different academic programmes with a view to providing timely opportunities for lifelong learning. Our flexible academic programmes shall suit the needs of all our learners as well as working individuals who are unable to study full time on-campus five-six days a week, despite having a desire for an accredited qualification and personal development.

While studying at KKHSOU, you will be supported by a meticulously prepared Self-Learning Materials (or SLMs) that are well designed and expertly written; an all-inclusive university website; an e-SLM portal and a host of other learner support services such as face-to-face counselling sessions in the University Study Centres, which act as the mirror of the University.

The SLMs in a particular programme are specially prepared by a group of experts who include the faculty members from KKHSOU as well as those drawn from different Universities and educational institutions located across the state as well as the country. The preparation and production of the SLMs of a particular department are co-ordinated by the faculty members of the concerned department following a careful scrutiny of the contents and language by experts in the field. Besides, efforts to make audio and audio-visual contents based on the syllabus are also made in the Multimedia Production Unit of the University in consultation with the course writers, editors and in-house faculty members. Such audio-visual materials are reviewed by the faculty members, media experts and the concerned authority, before they are uploaded in the University's YouTube page.

We hope that you will make full use of the resources provided by the University during your academic journey. However, you should also know that your achievement in the programme of enrolment will also depend on your performance in both the continuous assessments through assignment and the Semester-end examination. Studying in an ODL Institution for an award of degree or qualification demands great commitment on your part as a learner. Although KKHSOU provides you with a flexible way of learning, you are required to complete all the assignments in due course within a stipulated period and take the examinations according to the schedule specified. In general, besides attending the face-to-face counselling sessions and tutorials at your study centre where you have enrolled, you should be able to allocate at least 2-3 hours a day for studying your courses.

With this introductory information, you should start your programme at KKHSOU and we hope that by availing all the support services of the university, you will succeed in your educational venture. We assure you that the University fraternity shall always stand by you to help you with all your academic requirements.

3. HOW TO SUCCEED AS A DISTANCE LEARNER IN THE ODL SYSTEM

The Open and Distance Learning (or ODL) is a system of education in which education is imparted to the learners from a distance. The two basic elements in ODL are:

a. The physical distance between the educators and the learners;

b. The changed role of the educators who meets the learners only for selected tasks such as counselling during contact sessions, conducting tutorials and helping the learners with field-based projects and collaborating with the learners to solve their problems.

In the conventional face-to-face mode of education, the teaching-learning contents are communicated directly by the teachers/educator mainly through the lecture method. In distance education however, this interpersonal communication is replaced by print, telephonic and electronic communication, broadcasting of educational programmes, online communication and others need-based methods. Hence, the philosophy of ODL is based on the idea of the 'teacher in print' that means the teachers are very much present in the SLMs, directly teaching each learner through printed words.

In your case, the benefit of ODL is that it provides access to education that you would not have gained otherwise. ODL allows you to study when and where it suits you and enables you to continue learning while also fulfilling your commitments to the family, work and community. You may be pursuing higher education for various reasons such as—you might be interested in changing your career or you might simply want to expand your knowledge base for personal enrichment. Whatever may be the reason, unlike in the conventional system, ODL provides you with flexitime learning experience while catering to your learning needs. It is important for you to bear in mind that in ODL, you are not pursuing your studies alone on your journey.

We encourage you to make full use of the facilities provided by the University during your study at KKHSOU. You should always make an attempt to regularly attend the counselling sessions at the study centre where you have enrolled, form study groups with your programme-mates, check for the latest academic updates in the University website: <u>www.kkhsou.in</u>, participate in academic discussion with your fellow learners as well as your teachers through Facebook or WhatsApp groups, contact your tutors at the study centres or the teachers at the University headquarters. Further, your tutors in the study centers shall be there to help you understand the course materials, clarify the concepts you find difficult and collaborate with you to enhance your learning experience.

Feel free to learn and enjoy learning towards successful completion of the Programme.

4. INTRODUCING THE BA PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS (MAJOR)

The BA programme of this University with Economics as Major has been designed in such as way that it meets the standard of other national and international universities of repute. This Programme aims to generate an interest in the field of Economics, inculcate a spirit of critical thinking and develop research and academic interests in this discipline.

You have already studied Economics at the HS level. The programme begins with the discussion of certain basic concepts in the field. The study of Economics courses begins with Introduction to Economic Theory – I in the first semester. Other than the theories of Micro and Macroeconomics, the course shall introduce the learners with certain in the field of Money, Banking and Financial Systems, Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis, Development Economics, Public Finance, International Economics, Demography, Indian Economy, Regional Economy of North East, Environmental Economics etc. The semester distribution of the different courses of Economics has been described in the following Table.

Table: Semester-wise Distribution of Economics Major Courses[#]

SEM	SEMESTER-WISE COURSE DISTRIBUTION	Courses Code
Ist	1. Introduction to Economic Theory –I	GEC(S1) 01
	2. Other course*	
	3. Other course	
	4. Other course	
IInd	5. Introduction to Economic Theory –II	GEC(S2) 01
	6. Other course	
	7. Other course	
	8. Other course	
IIIrd	9. Money, Banking and Financial Systems	GEC(S3) 01 M/P
	10. Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis – I	GEC (S3) 02 M
	11. Other course	
	12. Other course	
IVth	13. Development Economics	GEC (S4) 01 M/P
	14. Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis – II	GEC (S4) 02 M
	15. Other course	
	16. Other course	
Vth	17. Public Finance & Policy	GEC (S5) 01 M
	18. International Economics	GEC (S5) 02 M
	19. Demography	GEC (S5) 03 M
	20. Regional Economy of North East	GEC (S5) 04 M
VIth	21. Indian Economy	GEC (S6) 01 M
	22. Environmental Economics	GEC (S6) 02 M
	23. Rural Development and Rural Finance	GEC (S6) 03 M
	24. History of Economic Thought	GEC (S6) 04 M
	courses refer to Courses other than Economics. For other c	courses, please consult your
prospec	ctus.	

Major course starts from the third semester onwards. For detail, please refer to the Prospectus.

Total courses in Economics only in BA (Major) programme : 14.

Total Credits of BA Economics (Major) Courses only:

: 14 courses x 4 credits = 56 credits.

4.1 Aims of the Programme:

The BA Programme in Economics aims to

- a. Acquaint you with all the important concepts in the subject.
- b. Sensitise you with the important debates/emerging issues in the discipline.
- c. Prepare you for higher studies in the subject, particularly for undertaking higher studies in the subject.

4.2 Objectives of the Programme:

As you successfully complete this Programme, you will be able to:

- a. Acquire the required knowledge in the field of Economics.
- b. Develop skills to analyse a problem from the economic point of view.

4.3 Target Group:

The BA Programme in Economics has been designed for

- a. Learners like you who have an interest in pursuing education in Economics through the ODL mode.
- b. New learners who have passed their Higher Secondary in Economics or any other subject and desirous to pursue higher studies in the discipline.
- c. In-service persons who would benefit from this programme in terms of career progression.

4.4 Duration:

The minimum duration of the BA Programme in Economics is three years. Each year, the new academic session starts in the month of July-August. You are allowed to take a maximum of eight years which means that you will get additional four years after the scheduled completion of the programme in two years. This is possible mainly because the mandate of KKHSOU is to provide 'flexitime' learning opportunity to all learners.

4.5 Career Prospects:

After successfully completing the BA with Economics as Major, you will be able to

- enter in positions as teachers in educational institutions
- pursue higher studies in Economics
- pursue a career in banking and financial sector
- find a job in the development sector

4.6 Study Hours:

The BA with Economics as Major is of Total 96 credits, out of which courses in Economics shall have 56 credits. This has been explained in the Table above. In the ODL system, a credit is often the measure of workload in terms of a student's learning efforts. One credit is equivalent to 30 study hours. Usually, a credit is calculated on the basis of the time spent for studying and doing practical works. Thus, a credit collectively refers to different aspects of study, such as

- Studying the SLMs
- Working on the assignments
- Doing the practical works

- Going through the texts and other Further Reading materials
- Listening and watching audio and audio-visual programmes
- Attending academic counselling sessions at the respective study centres and so on.

In one Course comprising 4 Credits, you will need to devote about 120 hours to finish the course contents. However, as the 'flexi-time' option is available, you may yourself decide on the time to be devoted to the Programme. However, if you devote around 2-3 hours of meaningful and effective study every day, you will comfortably complete the programme in two years.

5. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE:

Each 4 credit course in the BA programme will carry 100 marks out of which 20 marks will be reserved for Home Assignments. All courses are compulsory.

The following Table shows the Semester wise course distribution of the BA Programme with Economics (Major) only.

Semester	Title of the Courses	Brief Description	Recommended Readings
Semester 1	Course 1: Introduction to Economic Theory – I	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of Economics. This course begins with the nature and scope of Economics and covers demand analysis, cardinal and ordinal utility approaches, revenue and	 Ahuja, H L (2006): Modern Economics, S. Chand, 12th Ed. S. Chand & Co. Chopra, P. N.: Macroeconomics, Kalyani Publishers Dewett, K.K (2005): Modern Economic Theory, S. Chand & Sons, 22nd Ed. Jhingan, M. L.: Macroeconomic Theory,
		cost analysis, market analysis and national income analysis. Please note that this course has been named as Introduction to Economic Theory-I, as we would continue the discussion on certain other concepts of this course in the second semester as well.	 Vrinda Publications. Jhingan, M.L. (2000): Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd, Delhi. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1994): Modern Microeconomics, 2nd Ed., Macmillan Rana &Verma (2008): Macroeconomic Analysis, 8th Ed, Vishal Publishing Co. Stonier & Hague (2000): A Text Book of Economics, Macmillan. Vaish, M C (2009) : Macroeconomic Analysis, 13th Ed., Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
Semester 2	Course 2: Introduction to Economic Theory – II	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of Economics. This course begins with the concept and various theories of distribution and also covers the Classical and Keynesian theory of employment, consumption and investment function, IS-LM Model, acceleration principles, business cycle analysis and welfare Economics.	 Ahuja, H L (2006): Modern Economics, S. Chand, 12th Ed. S. Chand & Co. Chopra, P. N. : Macroeconomics, Kalyani Publishers Dewett, K.K (2005): Modern Economic Theory, S. Chand & Sons, 22nd Ed. Jhingan, M. L.: Macroeconomic Theory, Vrinda Publications. Jhingan, M. L. (2000): Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd, Delhi. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1994) : Modern Microeconomics, 2nd Ed., Macmillan. Rana & Verma (2008): Macroeconomic Analysis, 8th Ed, Vishal Publishing Co. Stonier & Hague (2000) : A Text Book Of Economics, Macmillan. Vaish, M C (2009) : Macroeconomic Analysis, 13th Ed., Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

Semester 3	Course 3: Money, Banking and Financial Systems	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of money, banking and financial systems. This course begins with the concept of money and covers analysis like demand for money, restatement of the quantity theory of money, supply of money, central bank, commercial banks, inflation and deflation, monetary policy and financial system.	 Ahuja, H.L (2007). Macroeconomics- Theory and Policy. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Ltd. Dwivedi, D.N., (2010). Macroeconomics. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Pvt. Ltd. Gupta, S. B. (2003). Monetary Economics – Institutions, Theory and Policy. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd. Mithani, D. M. (2002). A Course in Macroeconomics. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House. Pathak, B. V. (2010). The Indian Financial System: Markets, Institutions and Services. India: Pearson. Paul, R. R. (2009). Money Banking and Public Finance. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers. Rana, K.C, Verma K. N., (2014). Macroeconomic Analysis. Jalandhar: Vishal Publishing Company. Shapiro, E. (1988). Macroeconomic Analysis. New Delhi: Galgotia Publications Pvt. Ltd. Vaish, M.C, (2007). Macroeconomic Theory. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd
	Course 4: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis-1	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of Mathematical Economics. This course begins with the number system and covers set theory, determinants and matrices, functions and equations, differential and integral calculus with economic applications.	 Rew Benn: Vikas Fabrishing Flouse FVE Edd Baruah, S. (2011) : Basic Mathematics and Its Applications in Economics, 2nd Ed., Trinity Press Chiang, A.C.: Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, 3rd Ed., McGrawHill. Sachdeva, Dr. S. (2013): Quantitative Techniques, 3rd Ed., Lakshmi Narain Agarwal. Soper, J. (2004): Mathematics for Economics and Business, Blackwell Publishing, 2nd Ed. Sydsaeter and Hammond (2006) : Mathematics for Economic Analysis, 1st Ed., Pearson. Veerachamy, R. (2008) : Quantitative Methods for Economists, New Age International Publishers, 2nd Ed.
Semester 4	Course 5: Development Economics	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of Development Economics. This course begins with the basic concept of growth and development and covers analysis like developmental issues of developing countries, development theories, role of agriculture and industry in economic development, various factors effecting economic development, human resource development and Millennium Development Goals.	 Lekhi R. K. (2008): The Economics of Development and Planning, Kalyani Publishers, 11th Edition Misra S. K., Puri V.K. (2006): Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, 12th Edition Somashekar N. T. (2007): Development Economics, New Age International Publishers, 2nd Edition Thirlwall A. P. (2006): Growth and Development, Palgrave-Macmillan, 8th Edition
	Course 6: Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis-1	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of statistical methods for economic analysis. This course begins with the basic concept of statistics and covers statistical analysis like central tendency, dispersion, correlation and regression, probability and its distribution, index number, time series and sampling.	 Gupta, S.C. (2013): Fundamentals of Statistics, 17th Ed., Himalaya Publishing House. Gupta, Dr. S.P.: Statistical Methods, 43rd Ed., Sultan Chand & Sons Publishers. Sachdeva, Dr. S. (2013): Quantitative Techniques, 3rd Ed., Lakshmi Narain Agarwal. Veerachamy, R. (2008): Quantitative Methods for Economists, New Age International Publishers, 2nd Ed.

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Semester 5	Course 7: Public Finance	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of Public Finance. This course begins with the nature and scope of public finance and covers analysis like public revenue,	 Choudhury, R. K and R. Chakraborty (2016). Public Finance and Fiscal Policy. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publishers. Jhingan, M. L. (2013). Money Banking, International Trade and Public Finance. New Delhi: Vrinda Publications.
		taxation and its principles, public expenditure, public debt, fiscal policy, public utilities, public sector enterprises, federal finance and Finance Commission of India.	 Lekhi, R. K. (2006): Public Finance and Fiscal policy. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publishers. Menkar and Sarma (2001). Public Finance: Theory and Practice. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing Hours, 5th Edition. Mithani, D. M. (2001). Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance.
			 Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House. Musgrave, R.A. and Musgrave, P. B. (2017). Public Finance in Theory and Practice. McGraw Hill Education. Prakash, O. (2008).Public Economics: Theory and Practice. Jalandhar: Vishal publishing Co, 1st Edition.
	Course 8:	This course shall provide the	 Paul, R. R. (2009). Money Banking and Public Finance. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publisher. Hajela T. N. Money Banking and International
	International	basic theoretical foundation of International trade. This course	Trade, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd. • Jhingan M.L.: International Economics, Vrinda
	Economics Course 9:	begins with the concept of Internal and International Trade and covers analysis like classical and modern theories of international trade, intra industry trade, terms of trade, gains from trade, free trade and protectionism, economic integration, balance of payment and foreign exchange.	 Publishing Pvt. Ltd. Mannur H. G.: International Economics, Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Mithani D.M.: International Economics, Himalaya Publishing House. Paul R.R (2006): Money, Banking And International Trade, 6th Ed., Kalyani Publisher Rana K.C.; Verma K. N.: International Economics, Vishal Publishing Co. Sodersten, B & Reed, G. International Economics, MacMillan Vaish, M.C. & Singh, S. International Economics, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Bhende A. Asha and Kanitkar Tara. (1978).
	Demography	basic theoretical foundation of Demography. This course begins with the nature and scope of Demography and covers analysis like sources of demographic data, different theories of population, fertility, mortality and migration, quantitative and qualitative aspects of demography particularly with reference to India, urbanization, population dynamics in India, determinants	 Principles of Population Studies. New Delhi: Himalaya Publication House. Chandana, R.C. (1992): Geography of Population. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers. Dyson, Tim (2010), Population and Development: The Demographic Transition. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. Jhingan, M.L. & Bhatt, B.K. and Desai, J.N. (2009). Demography. New Delhi, Vrinda Publication (P) Ltd., Raj, Hans. (2005). Population Studies. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
	7	of population growth and population policies in India.	 Ranjan Alok. (1999), Population and Development: The Indian Perspective. MP (India): Universal Publisher. Sinha, V. C. and Zacharia, E. (2007). Elements of Demography. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
	Course 10:	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of	• Dhar, P.K.: The Economy of Assam (Including the Economy of North-East India), Kalyani
	Regional	regional economy of North East	Publisher.

	Economy of	India. This course begins with the	• Daimari, Dr. P (2008) : Economic Development
	North East	characteristics of the economy of the North-East and covers	of Assam-Problems and Prospects, Eastern Book House
9	<u> </u>	analysis like natural and human resources of North East, major economic problem of North East, Domestic Product of North East, agricultural and industrial scenario of the region, infrastructural condition of the region, and prospect of Border Trade with Neighbouring Countries.	 Lyngdoh C. R., Rani, M (Eds.). Look East Policy-Impact On North East India, Akansha.
Semester 6	Course 11:	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of	 Agarwal, A. N. (2015): Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning. New
	Indian Economy	Indian economy. This course begins with the characteristics of the Indian economy and covers analysis like national income, demographic structure of Indian	 Age International. Datt and Mahajan (2015): Indian Economy, 71st Ed., S. Chand & Co. Ltd. Dhingra, I. C. (2014): Indian Economy: Environment and Policy, Sultan Chand & Sons
		economy, Infrastructural Facilities in India, issues associated with primary and secondary and tertiary sectors in the Indian Economy.	 Kapila, U (2015): Indian Economy: Performance and Policies, 15th Edition, Academic Foundation. Misra and Puri (2016): Indian Economy: Its Development Experience, 31st Ed., Himalaya Publishing House.
	Course 12:	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of	• Bhattacharya, R.N. (2001). Environmental Economics-An Indian Perspective, Oxford
	Environmental Economics	Environmental Economics. This course begins with the nature and scope of Environmental Economics and covers analysis like externality and market failure, relation between environment and development, various environmental regulations and policies, valuation of environmental goods, and services, Economics of natural resources and sustainable development.	 University Press Hanley, Nick, J. Shrogen, and Ben White (1999). Environmental Economics, MacMillan Titenberg, T. (1998) Environmental Economics and Policy, Addison-Wesley.
	Course 13: Rural Development and Rural Finance	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of Rural Development and Rural Finance. This course begins with the basic concept of rural development and covers analysis like the size and structure of the Indian rural economy and role of the rural sector in India, various approaches to rural development in the context of India, various cottage industries of India, rural indebtedness, rural unemployment, role of rural technology in agriculture and allied sectors , different rural insurance schemes introduced in India, non-institutional and institutional sources of rural finance, NABARD and recent innovations in rural finance.	 Arora, R. C., K. (1979): Integrated Rural Development, S. Chand& Co. Datt and Mahajan (2015): Indian Economy, 71st Ed., S. Chand & Co. Ltd. Reddy, K. V. (2007): Rural Development in India (Poverty and development): Himalaya Publishing House. Singh, K. (2010): Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd. Sisodia, Y. S. (2007): Rural Development: Macro-Micro Realities, Rawat Publications. Sundaram, I. S. : Rural Development. Himalaya Publishing House.

Course 14:	This second shall masside the basis	
History of Economic Thought	This course shall provide the basic theoretical foundation of History of Economic Thought. This course begins with the nature and significance of History of Economic Though and covers analysis like ancient Indian economic thought, contribution of Naoroji and Ranade in early modern Indian economic thought,	 Economic Thought, Thomson. Dasgupta A: A History Of Indian Economic Thought, Routledge. Jhingan M. L.; Girija M: Manimekalai A.; Sasikala L.: History of Economic Thought, Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd. Medema S. G.; Samuels W. J. (Edited): The
	contribution of M.K. Gandhi in the History of Economic Thought, contribution of Mercantilist school, Physiocratic school, Classical School, Austrian School, Marginalist School, neoclassical School, Keynesian school and socialist thought of Marx.	 (Edited); A Companion To The History Of Economic Thought, Blackwell Publishing Vaggi G. Groenewegen P.: A Concise History Of Economic Thought, Palgrave Macmillan

[Note: The syllabus of each course shall be intimated to the learners through the SLMs provided to them on the date of admission to each Semester.]

6. LEARNER SUPPORT SERVICES (LSS)

Learner Support Services (LSS) constitute the most important component of the ODL system around the globe in the 21st century. KKHSOU also provides some need based support services, which are as the following:

6.1 Face-to-face Counselling

KKHSOU provides face-to-face contact sessions between the learners and counsellors/tutors at the study centres to clarify their doubts and answer to their academic quarries related to their programme of enrolment. This is called 'Academic Counselling', which is normally held on weekends or on Sundays at the KKKHSOU Study Centres. You can contact your study centre for the schedule of such counselling programme and seek Academic Counselling for your courses.

Attending the counselling sessions is not compulsory. We however, advise you to attend them as far as possible, because such counselling sessions are very useful for:

- Sharing views and ideas with your counsellors and fellow learners.
- Understanding the complex and difficult issues/topics/ideas discussed in your SLMs.
- Getting clarification on many of your doubts, which you could not have solved yourself.

Note that Counselling is not lecturing, though a counselling session may include a short lecture to trigger a fruitful discussion. In fact, the counselling session is a group activity session, where you participate in discussions, share your views and/or listen to audio/audio-visual programmes and do all other sorts of activities to comprehend your units. Therefore, it is important that you regularly come to the counselling sessions thoroughly prepared, after reading the relevant Blocks and units.

Your Study Centre will inform you about the schedule of counselling sessions. You should contact the Study Centre co-ordinator for the counselling schedule just after you enrol in our University. If your problems are not solved and if the counsellors refuse to hold counselling at the centre, you may immediately inform the university Headquarters. You may also contact

the faculty members of Economics at KKHSOU through the E-mail ids provided at the end of this Guide. They will personally extend their support and advise as and when necessary.

6.2 ICT-Based Support Services

The following are some of the ICT-based support services of KKHSOU.

- a. **KKHSOU Website:** The University website <u>www.kkhsou.in</u> serves as a single window for obtaining all necessary information regarding the University. The website also includes the customised study centre search facility based on its location or programme on offer.
- b. **Community Radio Service (CR):**"Jnan Taranga" (90.4 MHz) the Community Radio is an important platform for the broadcast of educational programmes, which include debates, discussions and talk shows. The e-Radio can also be accessed through the URL: <u>http://jnantaranga.kkhsou.in/iradio/</u>
- c. **Ekalavya:** KKHSOU with the help of Prasar Bharati has launched a special educational programme named 'Ekalavya' which is aired every Saturday from 8.00 PM to 8.30 PM through All India Radio, Guwahati and Dibrugarh.
- d. Akashvani Phone-in Programme: KKHSOU offers one hour live phone-in programme through AIR, Guwahati and Dibrugarh where officers and experts from the University clarify queries put across to them over telephone. This phone-in programme is aired every Thursday from 9.15 AM to 10.15AM.
- e. **e-SLM:** This serves as the digital repository where e-study materials are uploaded for the benefit of the learners. E-SLMs can be accessed through: <u>eslm.kkhsou.in.</u>
- f. KKHSOU Central Library: The University Library provides access to Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC), subscribed journals and databases and a huge number of important books in different disciplines. It also provides access to various online directories including Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and Open Access Journals Search Engine (OAJSE), which can be used to browse and search thousands of Open Access Journals from across the world.
- g. **KKHSOU Digital Library:** This acts as the resource centre for the University. The Digital Library at Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is an online locus for collecting, preserving and disseminating the institute's output to the Global community. URL: <u>http://dlkkhsou.inflibnet.ac.in/</u>
- h. **KKHSOU Mobile APP:** The KKHSOU mobile App, which can be downloaded from Google play store, works as miniature version of the University website.
- i. **KKHSOU YouTube Videos:** Most of the audio-visual educational programmes of KKHSOU can be accessed through <u>https://www.youtube.com/user/kkhsou</u>.

7. COURSE ASSESSMENT

Assessment in a course is based on two components—(a) "tutor-marked assignments" (TMAs) and (b) Semester-end examination. You are expected to learn and fully utilise the course materials provided in the form of Self Learning Materials (SLM), and read some of the books from the Further reading list provided at the end of each unit. You are strongly advised to read extra materials related to this course and discuss topics of interest with your course-mates. Important information regarding Course Assessment shall be made available in the University Website from time to time. Some of you learn best on your own but many of you learn through discussions with your friends and course mates. Opinions and insights you gather while discussing with your course mates are as valuable as those you can acquire from reading and attending the counselling sessions.

When you submit your assignments, you should not present the work of others as your own work. This includes submitting an assignment or part of an assignment, which has been written jointly with other persons or has been copied in its entirety or in part from the works of other persons without proper acknowledgement. Such actions or attempts are considered academic dishonesty (plagiarism). If you violate this norm, you will be liable to disciplinary action as may be specified by the University.

7.1 Tutor-Marked Assignments (TMAs)

Each course of the BA programme has one set of Assignments of 50 marks. Assignments are compulsory and are supposed to be TMAs (Tutor Marked Assignments). The assignment carries 20% weightage in the final result. You must submit the assignment responses at your study centres as per the date specified.

Please note that assignment is an important component of your study. The purpose of assignments is to help you get through the courses. Your counsellor or evaluator will write comments on your assignment to facilitate your learning. The assignments, being a process of formative evaluation, will help you to understand how you are progressing in your studies. All the assignments submitted earlier will be carried forward. This is applicable, only if you extend your study to the subsequent Semester.

Note: Several ill practices have been reported to the University Headquarters regarding submission of assignments written by others or copying and submission of the same answers by several learners. After detection of such anomalies, KKHSOU reserves the right to penalise such learners. It should always be kept in mind that by adopting unfair practices, the learner is not cheating others except himself or herself.

The following are some important guidelines for writing your assignment responses:

- Make sure that you have answered all the questions of an assignment before you send them to the study center. Incomplete assignments shall bring you poor grades, or non-submission of assignments in time may lead to withholding of results.
- Answer the questions of the assignment as directed after a careful study of the Units available in the SLMs.
- You should not send printed articles as your answers for assignments, nor should you reproduce the text of the SLMs verbatim. Write assignments in your own words and in your own handwriting. However, don't forget to put your signature at the end. Typed assignment responses are never allowed.

- Ensure that you keep a copy of the assignment responses with yourself. You might need them in case you have to re-submit the assignment responses due to some unforeseen circumstances.
- While submitting the assignment, don't forget to collect the receipt. You may also get the receipt signature from the study centre on the assignment copy kept with you.
- Be precise in your response. Keep the word limit of the assignments in mind.

7.2 Practical Components/Projects:

This is subject specific. The BA Programme with Economics Major does not require any practical or project submission.

7.3 Semester-end Examination:

KKHSOU conducts Term-end examination twice a year normally in February-March and July-August at the end of the each Semester. You become eligible to sit for the Semester-End Examination for the BA Programme only after the completion of the minimum duration for each Semester. To appear for the Semester-end Examination you should have:

a. Submitted all the assignments in the prescribed format and within time.

b. Submitted filled in Examination Form on time as specified by the Controller of Examination.

The final examination shall be conducted at the designated examination centre. The examination will be a proctored examination of three-hour duration for full paper and 2 hours for half paper. The final examination contributes 80% of the total course marks. The overall assessment is done as per the following:

Assignments: 20% Semester-end Examination: 80%

Total marks: 100%

Note: The term end exam shall cover all the units in all 4 courses in one Semester. However, in some programmes there is a provision of half paper with 2 credits. The format of examination paper and sample exam paper are made available through the URL: <u>http://learnerportal.kkhsou.in/</u>. You may also access the tentative academic calendar through the University website. Besides, all learners may maintain a learning diary regarding important dates such as—date of enrolment, date of submission of assignment, form fill up dates, Semester-end examination dates etc. for their own convenience.

8. FACULTY MEMBERS IN DEPARTMENT OF ECONMICS



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