

B.Com (Pass & Hons.) (Semester – I)

BCG-106: BUSINESS STATISTICS

TERM-1

Part – I

Definition, Functions, Scope and Limitations of Statistics.

Measures of Central Tendency: Types of averages – Arithmetic Mean (Simple and Weighted), Median and Mode.

Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation.

Simple Correlation and Regression: Meaning, Types, Karl Pearsons & Rank Correlation (Excluding grouped data), Probable error

TERM-2

Part – II

Index Numbers: Meaning and importance, Methods of construction of Index Numbers: Weighted and unweighted; Simple Aggregative Method, Simple Average of Price Relative Method, Weighted index method: Laspeyres method, Pasches method and Fishers Ideal method including Time and Factor Reversal tests, Consumer Price Index.

Time Series Analysis: Components, Estimation of Trends (Graphical method, Semi Average Method, Moving Averages method and Method of Least Squares for linear path).

Probability: Conceptual meaning and definition of probability, Theorems of probability-addition and multiplication theorem of probability and concept of conditional probability (simple applications only).

B.Com (Pass & Hons.) (Semester – II)

BCG-205: BUSINESS ECONOMICS

TERM-1

Part – I

Theory of Demand: Meaning of demand and its types, law of demand, price elasticity of demand and its measurement.

Consumer's Behaviour: Utility approach: Brief outline of law of diminishing marginal utility and law of equi-marginal utility.

Indifference Curve Approach: Meaning, properties, price, income and substitution effect, Revealed Preference Approach.

Theory of Production: Law of variable proportions and Law of returns to scale. Short and Long run cost curves, Traditional and Modern Theory of Costs.

TERM-2

Part – II

Revenue: Average revenue, Marginal revenue and Total revenue. Relationship between average revenue and marginal revenue and Elasticity of demand.

Perfect Competition: Meaning, features, price and output determination of firm and industry under perfect competition.

Monopoly: Meaning, features, price and output determination under monopoly.

Monopolistic Competition: Meaning, features, price and output determination under monopolistic competition.

National Income: Definition and Importance of National Income. Gross and Net Domestic Product; Personal Income and Disposable Income. Measurement of National Income: Income, Output and Expenditure Method, Problems in measurement of National Income particularly in underdeveloped countries.

Consumption: Meaning, determinants (subjective and objective) and importance. Keynes Psychological law of consumption.

B.Com (Pass & Hons.) (Semester – IV)

BCG-406: INDIAN ECONOMY

Term-1

Part – I

Meaning and Characteristics of underdevelopment - salient features of Indian Economy - factors responsible for development - development as distinct from growth - a comparison between Indian and other developing economies like China, Pakistan, Taiwan, Korea will give a better idea of development.

Planning in India - meaning, process, and approaches. Five Year Plans- Objectives in general and targets and performance.

Agricultural role in Indian Economy (Contribution to GNP, employment, etc.,) Problems of low productivity - Land Reforms - need and scope. The food problem and Green Revolution; Mechanisation - desirability and feasibility.

Term-2

Part – II

Agricultural Marketing - Regulated Markets - warehousing - Role of Agricultural Prices commission (APC) - Procurement Policy - Buffer - Stock - Dual Pricing - Role of FCI.

Agricultural Credit: Need and Sources.

Industry - importance - Role of Small Scale Industry - some large scale industries (Iron & Steel, Cotton, Textiles, Sugar, Jute, Petro-chemicals, Tea, etc.,) Industrial Sickness - causes and measures; Industrial Policy Resolutions (of 1956, 1985 & 1991)