**Paper – I**

**Fundamentals of Social Sciences**

**Unit – I –** What is Social Science?

**Unit -II: Understanding History and Society**

1. Defining History, Its Nature and Scope
2. History- A Science or an Art
3. Importance of History in the Present Society
4. Types of History and Chronology of Indian History

**Unit – III – Society and Social Behaviour**

1. Definition , Nature and Scope of Psychology
2. Importance of Social Interaction
3. Need of Psychology for present Society
4. Thought process and Social Behavior

**Unit – IV – Political Economy**

1. Understanding Political Systems
2. Political Systems – Organs of State
3. Understanding over Economics - Micro and Macro concepts
4. Economic Growth and Development - Various aspects of development

**Unit - V – Essentials of Computer**

1. Milestones of Computer Evolution - Computer – Block Diagram, Generations of Computers
2. Internet Basics – Internet History, Internet Service Providers – Types of Networks – IP – Domain Name Services – Applications
3. Ethical and Social Implications – Network and Security concepts – Information assurance fundamentals
4. Cryptography – Symmetric and Asymmetric –malware – Fire walls – Fraud Techniques – Privacy and Data Protection

**Paper – II**

**Perspectives on Indian Society**

**Unit – 1 – Man in Society**

1. Human Nature and Real-Life Engagement
2. Social Groups and Social Dynamics
3. Individualism and Collectivism – Ethical Concerns
4. Human Life – Social Influence and Social Impact

**Unit-II: Indian Heritage and Freedom Struggle in India**

1. Cultural & Heritage sites of Tourism in India
2. Indian Dance, Music and Yoga
3. Rise of Nationalism Under British Rule in brief (1857-1947)
4. Contemporary history of India-integration of Princely States, abolition of Zamindari, formation of linguistic states

**Unit – 3 – Indian Constitution**

1. Philosophical Foundations of Indian Constitution
2. Elements of Indian Constitution
3. Study of Rights in Indian Constitution
4. Directive principles to State

**Unit – 4. Indian Economy**

1. Indian Economy - Features – Sectoral contribution in income
2. Role of Financial Institutions - RBI - Commercial Banks
3. Monetary and Fiscal Policies for Economic Development
4. Economic Reforms - Liberalization - Privatization- Globalization

**Unit – 5 - Impact on Society & Analytics**

1. Role of Computer, impact of Computers on human behavior, e-mail,
2. Social Networking- WhatsApp, Twitter, facebook, impact of Social Networks on human behavior.
3. Simulating, Modeling, and Planning, Managing Data, Graphing, Analyzing Quantitative Data,
4. Expert Systems and Artificial Intelligence Applications in the Social Sciences

**SEMESTER -II**

**MICROECONOMICS**

**(MINOR)**

**Unit–1: Introduction to Economics**

* **Economic Activities and Economic System; Definition, Scope and Importance of Economics**
* **Fundamental problems of economics: Scarcity and Choice, Production Possibilities Curve**
* **Meaning and Scope of Microeconomics; Differences between Micro and Macro Economics**
* **Principles of Microeconomics: Equilibrium, Optimization, Welfare ; Methodology in Economics : Positive and Normative**

**Unit -2: Demand and Consumption**

* Demand: Meaning, Types and Factors; Law of Demand
* Elasticity of Demand: Meaning, Price, Income and Cross Elasticities
* Utility: Meaning, Types, Importance; Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS), DMRS
* Indifference Curves (IC): Concept, Properties; Budget Line; Consumer Equilibrium under IC

**Unit -3: Production and Supply**

* Firm: Concept and Objectives; Production and Factors of Production; Concepts of Production, Cost and Revenue: Total, Average, Marginal
* Production Function: Meaning and Types; Cobb- Douglas Production Function
* Law of Variable Proportions; Laws of Returns to Scale
* Supply: Meaning, Factors, Law of Supply, Elasticity of Supply

**Unit-4: Markets**

* Market: Concept and Classification; Perfect Competition: Characteristics Equilibrium of Firm and Industry
* Monopoly: Characteristics, Equilibrium, Price Discrimination
* Monopolistic Competition: Characteristics, Equilibrium, Selling Costs
* Oligopoly: Characteristics, Types, Kinked Demand Curve Model

**Unit - 5: Distribution**

* Distribution: Meaning, types and importance
* Rent: Ricardian Theory of Rent, Marshallian Quasi Rent
* Theories of Wage: Subsistence Theory, Modern Theory
* Theories of Interest: Classical Theory, Loanable Funds Theory
* Theories of Profit: Risk and Uncertainty Theory, Innovations Theory

**SEMESTER – III**

**MACROECONOMICS**

**(MINOR)**

**Unit - 1: Introduction to Macroeconomics and National Income**

• Macroeconomics: Definition, Scope and Importance; Macroeconomic Variable: Stock and Flow

• Circular Flow of Income: Two, Three and Four Sector Models

• National Income: Definition, Concepts, Importance

• Measurement of National Income and Difficulties

**Unit -2: Theories of Employment, Consumption and Investment**

• Classical Theory of Employment: Assumptions, Say's Law of Market, Pigou’s Wage-Price Flexibility, Classical Model, Criticism

• Consumption: Factors, Consumption Function, Keynes’ Psychological Law of Consumption

• Investment: Types, Factors, Investment Function; Marginal Efficiency of Capital, Multiplier and Accelerator

• Keynesian Theory of Employment: Assumption, Concepts and Model

**Unit – 3: Money and Banking**

• Money: Definition, Types, Functions; RBI classification of Money

• Theories of Money: Fisher and Cambridge

• Banking: Definition, Types, Importance, Functions; NBFCs

• Central Bank: Objectives, Functions, Monetary Policy

**Unit – 4: Inflation and Trade Cycles**

• Inflation: Meaning, Types, Importance, Measurement

• Causes, Consequences and Controlling of Inflation

• Inflation vs Unemployment, Phillip's Curve

• Trade Cycles: Phases, Causes and Controlling Measures

**Unit -5: Financial Market and Macroeconomic Policies**

• Financial Markets: Types, Instruments, Functions

• Stock Market: Functions, Indices Sensex and Nifty

• Macroeconomic Policy: Targets, Indicators and Instruments; Fiscal Policy and Crowding-Out Effect

• Neo-classical and Keynesian Synthesis: IS-LM Basic Model