

**CURRICULUM OF ECONOMICS**

**ECONOMIC**

**B. A (PASS)**

The duration of B.A (Pass) Course in Economics shall be of two academic years. There shall be two papers. Each Paper shall be of 100 Marks and three hours duration.

Paper I Shall comprise of the following two Sections:

**Section –A:** Basic Mathematics and Statistics for Economics (50 Marks).

**Section – B:** Macro-Economics (50 Marks):

**Paper II** Shall comprise of the following three Sections:

**Section-A:** Macro-Economics (40 Marks):

**Section-B:** Economic Development with reference to Pakistan (40 Marks)

**Section-C** Economic Development of Sindh (20Marks).

**Paper-I** shall be taught during the First Year i.e B.A (Pass) Part-I. **Paper-II** shall be taught during the Second Year i, e. B.A (Pass) Part-II.

**OUTLINE OF COURSES**

**PAPER-I**

**Section-A** *Basic Mathematics and Statistics for Economics* (50Marks)

1. Elementary set theory: concept of a set, Union and intersection, Cartesian product and relation.
2. Functions and graphs: Variable, Linear and quadratic function.
3. System of equation: Solution of Linear, simultaneous and quadratic equations, continuity and Limits: Derivative of constant, power sun or difference product and quotient Maxima, Minima and points of inflexion.
4. Logarithm.
5. Measures of Central Tendency.
6. Measures of dispersion
7. Index Numbers.

Basic Readings:

1. Kooris. A. Elements of Mathematical Economics, Houghton Mifflin Boston,1965
2. Dinwiddie, C Elementary Mathematics for Economists, O.U.P London.
3. Bhatt, Irbil, Elements of Statistics, United Publisher Lahore.

**Section-B**

**MICRO-ECONOMICS (50 Marks)**

1. Basic Concepts:

The Basic Economic problems of Society, Micro-Economic positive and normative economics.

1. Price Mechanism & the Economy:

Resource allocation in the market economy.

1. Theory of Consumer Behavior:
2. Derivation of demand curve.
3. Utility approach: Cardinal, total marginal and equimarginal utility: derivation of Marshalling demands curve.
4. Indifference curves, derivation of price Consumption & income Consumption Curve : Income Effect, Substitution Effect and Price Effect: Marginal Rate of Substitution.
5. Elasticity of demand & its measurement.
6. Theory of the Firm:

The family of cost and revenue curves; profit maximization, short term and long term equilibrium of the firm under completion and monopoly, Equilibrium of the industry in the short and long run.

1. Pricing of Productive Factors & Production:

Law of Return Externalities Input printing: Marginal productivity theory and theory of marginal rate of substitution.

*Basic Readings:*

1. Stonier, A W. & A Text-Book of Economic Theory, Hogue, D.C. Longman Green & Co. London.
2. Lapse, R .G an introduction to Positive Economics, part-I to V.
3. Samuelson, P, A Economic ,an introductory Analysis Part-I to IV.

**PART-II**

**Section-A**

**MACRO-ECONOMICS (40 Marks)**

1. **National Income & its Measurement :**

Concepts of National Income, GNP, GSP, Disposable income .Three approaches to National Income Measurement Income ay factor cost , Current cost and expenditure approach.

1. **of National Income & Employment:**

Equilibrium level of National Income , Savings consumption and investment schedules and their interaction. Say`s law of Markets and its refutation by Keynes., Keynes general theory of employment-aggregate demand and its components aggregate supply effective demand inflationary gap.

1. **Consumption Function :**

The propensity to consume .The multiplier and its calculation.The logical identity of saving and investment.

1. **Investment:**

Determinants of investment .The marginal efficiency of capital .The accelerator and its interaction with the multiplier .The rate of interest and investment.

**Basic Readings:**

Bach, G.L Economics, An introduction to analysis and policy Part-II Sec; A & B.

Lapse, R.G. An introduction to positive Economics ,Part-V, Weidenfield & Nicolson,1963,London.

Samuelson. P.A Economics an introductory analysis Part I Ch, 11,12,13,and 14,Mc Graw Hill 7 New York.

**Section- B**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO PAKISTAN (40 Marks)**

1. **Characteristic of Less Developed Countries.**
2. Population.
3. Resources.
4. Capital Formation.
5. Technology.
6. Social Institutions.
7. **Nature of Pakistan`s Under-Development.**
8. Economic.
9. Social.
10. Political.
11. Administrative.
12. **Meaning & process of Development Economics.**

Measurement of Economic Growth; Factors promoting economic growth; direct factors (Capital and Labor) indirect factors (Technology, Institution):

1. **Development Planning in Pakistan:**

Planning Organization in Pakistan; Meaning and signification of Annual Five Year and perspective plans .

Objective and Prioritize in Pakistan`s Planning.

1. **Strategic Sectors in Pakistan`s Development**

Agriculture its strategic position in economic setup its contribution to GNP, the existing drawback measures to make agriculture a dynamic sector.

Industry Significance of industrial sector present industrial setup pubic versus private enterprise.

Foreign trade problems of foreign trade & balance of payment.

Population Manpower utilization in Pakistan.

**Basic Readings:**

Meir & Baldwin. Development Economics Principles & Policies.

Waterston, A planning in Pakistan Baltimore, John Hopkins.

Planning Commission Got Pakistan. Preliminary evaluation of progress from First Seventh Five year plans of Pakistan .Mid plan review of eighth Five year plan.

Economic Adviser`s wing, Got of Pakistan. Economic Survey

**Section-C**

**Economic Development of Sindh (20 Marks)**

Natural Resources: Their influence on Economic Development of Sindh. Human Resources Population growth in Sindh District-Wise population Rural Society in the process of Urbanization, High degree of Illiteracy, Family Planning and Economic Development.

Agriculture; Principal Crops, Area under cultivation, field per acre water-logging and salinity. Effect of Land Reforms on Agricultural Development of Sindh Provincial Agriculture Finance and Rural Development in Sindh.

Industries: Allocation of Industries in the Province of Sindh . Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Sindh ,Role of PIDC, PIFC, and IDBP in the Indutrial Development of Sindh.

**Basic Readings:**

1. S.M Akhtar: Economic Development of Pakistan.
2. M.A. Manna: Economic Problem & Planning in Pakistan .
3. Syed Jamil Ahmed : Economic Planning of Pakistan .
4. Andrus and Muhammad: Economy of Pakistan .
5. A. Rissole & Aziz Ali F. Muhammad . Economy of Pakistan .
6. Government of Pakistan Publication Economic Development of sindh .

(Under Publication by Economics Department)

7. Planning & Development Govt of Sindh.

1. Economic Review of Sindh , Chapters V,VI,IX & X .
2. Planning and Development Department. Development Statistics of sections I, II,VI , XI .
3. Other Publications of Govt of Sindh.

**Economics**

**M.A Previous**

**Paper-I**

**MICRO ECONOMICS**

1. Market mechanism and resources allocation under perfect completion & pure monopoly.
2. A detailed analysis of demand theory utility approach indifference curve approach revealed preference approach.
3. A detailed analysis of supply theory: production functions transformation curve , cost and supply curves, the concept of envelop curve , pricing and output under pure and monopolistic completion and monopoly , general equilibrium theory walras, marshal and hicks.
4. Marginal productivity theory of input returns and other theories of distribution.
5. Theory of welfare economics, marginal conditions to welfare economics, welfare maximization and perfect competition, external Economics. Principle of compensation and problems of inter-personal comparison utility possibility frontier.
6. Introduction to input-output analysis and linear programming.

**Paper-II**

**MACRO ECONOMICS**

Introduction

1.1 Key concepts

* 1. GrossNational product (GNP)
  2. Potential outputs
  3. Banking and unemployment
  4. Aggregate demand and aggregate supply
  5. Inflation
  6. Unemployment, trade offs
  7. Stabilization policy
  8. Function equation & Graph
  9. Endogenous and Exogenous factors.

**National Income Accounting:**

Gross National product and net national product.

GNP & income –GNP & national income.

Factor shares in national inome

National income and personal income

Dispsable personal income and its allocations-price indexes.

**Aggregate Demand and Equilibrium . Income & out put**

A simple economy of two sector model and circular flow, introducing the Government. The circular flow in a three sector economy, Government spending, taxes and the level of income, balance budget in the public sector and the level of income . Government transfers government sector multipliers wicksell’s formula , monetary & fiscal policy.

**Acceleration and Multipliers**

Working of acceleration, its efficiency effects & co efficient static and dynamic multi-sector multipliers ,employment and foreign trade multipliers.

**The classical and Keynesian macro economics:**

Says law and quality theory of money, obstacles to full employment liquidity preference and significances. The liquidity trap . Monetary management and the role of interest .the consumption function ,short-run consumption behaviors and other influences on consumption spending key……. Models.

**Growth and fluctuations**

Growth investment and employment – stagnation: cyclical fluctuations.

**Employment Policy**

Change in monetary and fiscal policy , effects on investment limitation and alternative policies, static dynamic multi sector , employment and foreign trade multiplier.

**Paper –III**

**MONETARY ECONOMICS**

**Money:** Influence ofmoney on economic activity; monetary standards; nature and evolution of monetary standards; nature of evalution of monetary standards in Pakistan.

**Value of Money:** Money and general prices;index number, price fluctuations; quality equations of money –transporation equation and cash balance of money.

**Theory of inflation:** Inflationary Gap : cost supply and demand: inflations, control of inflations ; inflationary trend in Pakistan and their causes and effects.

**Demand and supply of money:** liquidity preference, saving and investment multiplier and accelerator; say’s law.

**Banking:** Nature and functions of banks ,balance sheet of a bank creation of credits , money market capital market and the money markets to Pakistan ; nationalization of bank in Pakistan.

**Central Banking** : growth of capital banking , functions and powers of bank techniques of monetary control ,control banking in Pakistan , U.K. U.S.A

**Monetary policy**: The objectives of monetary policy unemployment and inflation, tradeoffs; monetary and fiscal policy followed by Pakistan.

International monetary institutions I.M.F, I.F.C, I.B.R.D, I.D.A

**Paper IV**

**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

The pure theory of international trade; history of different theories of international trade . The doctrine of comparative cost terms of trade of Pakistan gains from trade factors, endowment and factors proportion, factors price equalization, economic development and theory of international trade foreign trade multiplier, geometrical illustration of the above concepts and theories.

International Payments; Balance of trade and balance of payment ,definitions ,; preparation classification and analysis balance of payments, deficit in balance of payments fundamentals disequilibrium , capital movement ,international liquidity balance of payments of Pakistan.

**Foreign Exchange Rates:** The theory of foreign exchange rates and balance of payments equitable rate of exchange devaluation ,multiple and differential exchange rates; fixed variable and fluctuating exchange rates exchange control convertibility.

**Commercial Policy:** Free trade and protection trade control tariffs and their different effects geometrical explanation of tariffs and term of trade ,quotes ;agreements, trading , preferential treatment.

**International economics co-operation:**  The bretton wood economic system I.T.O General agreement on trade and tariffs USCTAD. Generalized system of preferences ; international monetary fund and international finance corporation ; international bank of reconstruction and development U.N special fund and other international and regional economic organization

**Economic integration ;** Custom’s union; free trade area common market economic union and total integration European common economic community , European free trading association & other trading blocks and payment union etc.

**Paper V**

**ECONOMIC STATISTIC**

1. Definition, scope and significance of statics , collection classification tabulations and interpretation of data ,relation of statistics with economics.
2. Importance of diagram and bar graph ; sub divided rectangles circles graphs of time series graphs of frequency distribution histogram ,frequency polygon cumulative frequency Lorenz curve.
3. Measurement of average ; Measurement of central tendency; measurement of dispersion coefficient of variation and calculation of the first four moments.
4. Index number ; simple and weighted index choice of base viz fixed base and chain base computation of index numbers by paasche .Edgeworth and fishers ideal formulas time test and factors test of index numbers ,cost of living index number and its application.
5. Coefficient of correlation of grouped and ungrouped data’s , skewness , kurtosis , calculation of correlation of skewness ; rank correlation and idea of non linear regression.
6. Time series , analysis of time series method of least square method of measuring short time oscillation.
7. Interpolation ; Interpolation by the use of lagrange’s and newton’s formula,the ue of logarithms on newton formula.
8. Probability ; Theory of probability ,probability model ,subjective and objective probability
9. Sampling : theory of sampling ,random, stratified multistage purposive , sampling ,sampling distribution standards errors and probable Eoors.
10. Students to be trained in the census of population and agriculture and methods of measuring national income
11. Students to be ready in this use of calculation ,questions based on the use of calculators should be asked in examination.

**Economics**

**M.A Final**

**Paper-I**

**QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS**

1. Equations and identities: linear equations quadratic equations, simultaneous equations.
2. Functions and variables : The concept of functions explicit and implicit functions the range of variable graphical representation of functions.
3. Economical applications equations and equilibrium (A) Price the functions and models demand supply and price equilibrium , endogenous and exogenous variable (B) Income theory The simple Keynesian and model for equilibrium growth.
4. Introductory calculus, differentiation , maxima and minima simple rule of integration economic application calculus and the theory of firm derivates and marginal concept the average concept in economic diminishing return and maximum and minimum problems
5. Rates of Growth; Logarithmic and exponential functions arithmetic geometric series economic applications growth rates and development plan , integrational and alternative growth rates the multiplier the use of approximation in calculating growth rates.
6. Permutation, combination binomial theorem, matrices and determinates difference and difference equation of first order.
7. Introduction to linear programming and its application .The simplex technique, input output analysis.

**Paper II**

**DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

1. Characteristics of less developed countries population resources capital formation , technology , social institution .
2. Meaning and process of economic development : Meaurment of economical groth , factors promoting economic growth direct factors ( Resources , capital and labour ) indirect factors (Technology and social institution )
3. Development planning in Pakistan : Planning organizations in Pakistan meaning and significance of annual five year and perspective plans. Objectives and priorities in Pakistan’s five year plans.
4. Strategic factors in Pakistan’s Development . agriculture its strategic position in economic set-up. Its contribution to GNP and the Exiting draw backs, Measures to make agriculture a dynamic sector , industry : significance of industrial sector present industrial set-up; present industrial setup ; public versus private enterprises foreign trade, problem of foreign trade & balance of payments population manpower utilization in Pakistan.
5. Growth Model : Two sector model , Karl max , harrod domar ,solow, capital accumulation, resource mobilization , voluntary saving , taxation , public saving , inflationary financing ,Financial intermediateries , investment allocation . theory of big push, investment criteria, investment in humans.
6. Development strategy; Balanced and unbalanced growth inter- sectoral consistency, regional balance, north south controversy problems of dual economics, resource transfer, (a) Foreign aid (size, term, debit burden, strategies in donor and recipient countries) (b) Transfer of technology.

**Paper III Any two of the following courses, selecting one from each group**

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| **Group-A** |
| 1. **Economics of Public Finance** |
| 1. **Economics Planning** |
| 1. **Economics of Islam** |
| 1. **History of Economic Thought** |
| 1. **Comparative Economic Organization** |
| 1. **Economic of Education** |
| 1. **Transport Economics** |
| 1. **Research Methology** |

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| **Group-B** |
| 1. **Economic of Agriculture** |
| 1. **Economic of Population & Manpower Planning.** |
| 1. **Labour Economics** |
| 1. **Industerial Economics** |
| 1. **Marketing** |
| 1. **Econometrics** |
| 1. **Urban Economics** |
| 1. **Regional Economics** |

**1.ECONOMICS OF PUBLIC FINANCE**

**(Group –A)**

1. Nature and scope of modern public Finance:

Public and private finance : social and merit wants objectives of budget policy; The allocation Branch. The distribution branch. The stabilization branch

1. Tax Analysis:

(i) Need for taxation , Definition and classification of taxes, Efficiency Criteria , Incidence of Taxation.

(ii) Various approaches to Taxation : The revenue minimization approach , Neutrally approach the benefit approach the ability -to -pay approach and the income maximization approach.

1. Compensatory Finance

Definition of fiscal policy objectives of fiscal policy Employment stabilization and growth public debit the burden of debit the debit policy.

1. Federal Finance

The Theory of fiscal federalism ; The analysis of federal budget in Pakistan . The principal heads of revenue and expenditure , division of revenues between the center and the provinces. The inter government arrangement in Pakistan ; the revenues and expenditure heads of the Government of Sindh.

**2.ECONOMIC PLANNING (Group- A)**

**A-ECONOMIC PLANNING IN GENERAL**

1. Definition, Need and objectives of planning in general and problems of planning
2. The Function: aims and techniques of planning, labor intensive and capital intensive sectoral and regional Planning private and public sectors agriculture and industry balanced development growth and distribution ; priorities in planning
3. Patterns of planning annual development plans five year plans perspective plan
4. Types of Planning : planning under capitalism , planning under socialism , planning in mixed Economy.
5. Preparation of Development plans in underdeveloped countries size of plans and targets in various sectors External and internal Financing
6. A Brief account of planning Experience in Russia , UK ,China and India.

**B-Economic Planning in Pakistan**

1. History of planning in Pakistan Nature and problems of planning objectives of economics council
2. Organization of Planning in Pakistan : planning board , Planning commission , National Economic council(ECNEC)
3. Strategy of planning in Pakistan Growth rate strategy investment and saving strategy , allocation , strategy , sectoral strategy.
4. Financing the economic planning in Pakistan internal and external resources loans from foreign countries L.B.R.D, IMF , Asian Development Bank RDC , Islamic Bank , Import and Export policy , private Loans from Consortium of Countries for Pakistan Earning From Foreign Trade ,investment policy, Remittances from Pakistanis’ working abroad .
5. The plans , their Economics Rationale and achievement , Colombo plan first five year plan second five year plan Third five year plan and future Development progammes.

**3. ECONOMICS IN ISLAM**

**(Group –A)**

Nature scope of economics teaching of Islam as part of its overall philosophy of life distinct economics values if Islam concepts of equality, brother hood, justice, goodness and cooperation as basis of all economic policies. Concept of halal and haram. Economics and social Guarantees against poverty, illiteracy exploitation of labor, concentration of wealth, wasteful and anti social practices of monopoly hoarding and prohibition of consumption the institution of interest. Islamic approach to the use, ownership and management of production resources. Principles about consumption of personal income and distribution of national income Economics and social functions of Islamic state. World economic expansion during the Muslim period (650-1500 A.D) .Muslims contribution to the development of economics as a science .Islam as a factor of economics development, Islam’s keen interest in economic prosperity concepts of Touhid Khilafat - e - Adam and Takhir –I - Arz – o- Sama and development encouragement of technological inventions and innovation a comparison of the broad feature of Islam with capitalism and socialism.

**4. HISTORY OF ECONOMICAL THOUGHTS**

**Group –A**

History of Economics: Economics History and history of economic thought origin of economic thought : Medieval and ancient economic ideas Greeks and Romans , Hinduism, Judaism , Christianity and Islam , Mercantilists ; the Physiocrate , the classical utilitarianism , optimists , Nationalism and romanticism , Historical school; Marxism and socialism subjectivism and Marginism the Austrians school. The Mathematical school the Swedish school, Stockholm school: industrial institutionalism. The American contribution; Neo Classical. The Cambridge School, Keynesian Economics and post Keynesian Economic Thought.

**5. COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS**

**Group – A**

**Introduction:**

The Economic system : Its Meaning and function . University of economic principles: Economic institutions, relation between economic institution and economic Principles.

**Capitalism**

Economic institution of capitalism . Economic decision under capitalism evolution of capitalism . Achievements and failure of Capitalism.

**Socialism**

Economic Institution under socialism, Making of economic decision under socialism . Problems of transition from capitalism to socialism , socialism as existing in USSR , china and Yugoslavia. Evaluation of socialism . Achievements and failure of Socialism convergence of capitalism and socialism.

**Mixed Economics**

Case Study of Pakistan & UK

Economic System of Pakistan

Islam and other systems – a Comparative analysis

**6.ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION**

**(Group- A)**

1. Education as a system, as a social and human capital .education as basic need benefits in education investment in Education and economic growth.
2. The Rate of return analysis in education , Time series, sensitivity analysis.
3. Cost theory, unit costs in education , teacher costs , recurrent costs capital costs , cost benefits analysis ( Economics and social).
4. Demand and supply in education, demand for primary and secondary teaching & special Education.
5. Forecasting in Education Simple techniques of forecasting.
6. Financing Education public vs. private finance, financing education in Pakistan.
7. Education Planning : the Manpower, planning Approaches Manpower planning in Pakistan
8. Project management in education , formulation of projects in the educational sector project criteria NVP, (Net Present Value ) IRR (Internal Rate of return) Data Requirements, Educational planning in Pakistan ,Identification , Preparation formulation appraisal (Financial & Social ) and implementation of educational projects in Pakistan PC-I to PC IV , income distributional aspects of education projects analysis of some case students.

**7.ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORT**

**(Group –A)**

Transports economics as a branch of applied economics development of transport in the wake of industrial and rural development transport of goods and passengers for interregional and international trade.

Means of Transport: Roadways ,Railways , waterways , air ways Pipelines urban and rural transport, investment in the ways pipeline ,urban and rural transport investment in public and private sector . Problems of albescence and depreciation energy . Energy and transport pricing of transport services under competition and monopoly.

Transport and development of agriculture and industry & Urbanization of transport in Pakistan: railways railway roads competition future of railways inland water transport coastal shipping . The national shipping cooperation PIA : inland and international services .Energy crises and its impact on transport services civil aviation in Pakistan

Allocation to transport services in various five year plans : latest development in the strategy of development of transport for overall development of economy.

**8.RESEARCH MYTHOLOGY**

**Group-A**

Basic Principle in social research plan of study and resources of information: deigns proof , testing the hypothesis use of library , observation , questionnaires techniques interviews basic statistics concepts and techniques Organization and use of case data .analysis of data Preparing the report.

**Group-B**

**1.ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE**

**Group –B**

Economics of agriculture definition, tools and techniques of analysis, land economics and agricultural economics ,Need for a separate study and significance for development economics.

Nature of agriculture output compared with production in the non agricultural sector.

Farm management , size of operational unit and its implication, specialized , diversified and balanced farming choice of techniques, productive efficiencies of mechanical and non mechanical improved cultural practices , prices reactions of supply and demand to variation in prices: stabilization or agricultural prices farmers response to incentives income elasticity of demand for agricultural products.

Agricultural finance , institutional sources allocation and use of agricultural credit : Agricultural taxes : agricultural marketing problems and measures for removal of deficiencies credit institution and marketing operations.

Economics development and agricultural transformation of traditional agricultural increase in agricultural output affecting the trade aid and development , readjustment of surplus labor in the agricultural sector , impact of P.L -410 the role if state in agricultural development ; the role of international agencies in the development of agricultural . a critical evolution of the various five year plans from the view points of priorities accorded to agriculture and sectoral allocation contribution of agriculture to GNP.

Labour ,pressure of population on agriculture and the cultivated area , incidence of under employment transfer of population to the non- agricultural sector , landless labour.

Capital , farm mechanization , innovational inputs credit need and availability provincial and national inputs credit need and availability provincial and national sources of institutional credit organizations land reforms marketing of agricultural products price policies irrigation system agencies and organizations and programmes specifically designed for the diversification and expansion of agricultural sector.

Effects of agriculture production on the balance of payments foreign aid and agricultural development.

**2.ECONOMICS OF POPULATION AND MANPOWER PLANNING**

Group-B

Growth and unequal distribution of world population, concept of population explosion and emergence of feed population and other related problems.

Economics and social determinants of population growth exponential growth versus linear growth role of positive and negative loops.

Population theories and their relevance to national income and economic development .population policies and their justification in developing countries . Pakistan’s population policy its comparison with population policies of selected Asian countries appraisal of family planning programmes in Pakistan.

Human capital and economic growth , cost benefit analysis of human capital investment , strategies of human resource development through education , health mobility training and institutional reforms .manpower, brain drain, Manpower and educational planning in Pakistan .Nature and problems of unemployment programmes Effective use of abundant labour –lessons from the Chinese experience.

**3.LABOUR ECONOMICS**

**(Group-B)**

Labour as an active factor of production in classical socialist Neo-classical and modern economics labour in the advanced countries and developing economies.

Theories of wages advanced by various schools of thoughts employment theory ; full employment disguised unemployment .

Labour markets characteristics of industrial labour force demand for and supply of skilled, unskilled labour force mobility and efficiency of labour turnover labour commitment wage price spiral minimum wages.

Industrial peace , industrial strife factory legislation collective bargaining conciliation arbitration , bipartite and tripartite conference , labour management relation trade unionism growth of trade unionism in UK,USA,USR & India trade union and economic development.

Labour legislation in USA,UK and India

Method of industrial remuneration real wages, fringe benefits, pension, labour insurance welfare social security.

Labour problems in Pakistan labour legislation from 1974 to date implantation of labour laws, labour courts evolution of labour policy trade unionism in Pakistan.

International labour organization; objectives policies and accomplishment of ILO & underdevelopment countries with reference to Pakistan.

**4.INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS**

(Group-B)

1. Elements of industrial economics theory and policy with historical background .The structure, conduct and performance of industrial markets.
2. Industrial problems and Government policy affevcting industry industrial relations , economics of marketing ,regional economics, economics of transport and national industries
3. Industrial organization industrial administration and management
4. Comparative economic systems economic analysis and industrial problems labour technology and the industrial system and business analysis.
5. Market structure in Pakistan, Nationalization of industries in Pakistan and its advantages industrial organization in Pakistan as compared with that of other developing nations.

**5.MARKETING**

(Group –B)

1. Historical background of marketing: Some historical aspects pre –industrial time evolution of scientific study of marketing and different approaches.
2. Marketing Function
   1. Function of exchange – Selling Assembling
   2. Function of physical supply – transportation & storage.
   3. Facilitating functions- risk Taking market information & standardization
3. Method of distribution direct regular, integrated & co –operative
4. Marketing Channels:
5. Retailing; its structure the Small independent retail store; department store: chain store, mail order business and consumer cooperatives.
6. Whole selling; its structure, functions and classes.
7. Special Marketing problems of Agricultural produce finished goods and capital goods.
8. Marketing Problems : Competition , Advertising personal selling role of consumer in marketing .
9. Cost of marketing – importance factors affecting marketing middle and cost of marketing
10. Marketing efficiency – viewpoints ,components problems completion and its abuses.
11. Market research : importance , purpose of research procedure types of research organization
12. State and marketing –monopoly control price maintenance promotion of marketing efficiency.
13. Market process- Marketing and consumption supply and demand of farm products research to farm products.
14. Commodity marketing ---
15. Grain marketing .Standardization and grading , international demand and supply whole sale and retail marketing.
16. Marketing fruit and Vegetables: Problems of packing grading, Fluctuating demand, need of processing and preservation, problems in connection with exports, finance and insurance.
17. Industrial Marketing

Nature of organization centralized and decentralized organization, nationalized and denationalized organization research in industrial marketing manufacturing marketing oil and petrol products marketing fertilizer products marketing & advertising.

1. Marketing Problem in Pakistan

Cooperative Marketing, objective of cooperative Marketing Problems of consumer cooperative. Marketing problems of agricultural and industrial goods.

**6.ECONOMETRICS**

Group- B

Subject matter of econometrics, raw material of econometrics models and their nature. Application of elementary econometric techniques to selected areas of microeconomics (demand supply) and macroeconomics (Economic growth) Problems of forecasting with reference to trade cycle .introduction to linear programming and input techniques.

Construction of econometrics models problems and methods of specification statistical estimation, verification and production least square estimation of parameters if (i) two variable linear and (ii) general linear models Econometric analysis of markets Cobb- Douglas Production function. Cost function. Aggregate demand and supply functions. Econometric investigation of income, Distribution, theory of programming concepts of market solve linear programming problems input output and analysis and economic development input output relation in Pakistan.

**7.URBAN ECONOMICS**

Group-B

1. Nature and philosophy of planning, history of urbanization, elements of sociology economics and design, planning techniques constitutional framework and physical resources.
2. Theories of urban growth , environmental law structure and resources of urban Areas.
3. Metropolitan planning and implementation, community studies project work in urban situation under complex problems
4. Spatial structure of urban areas urban residual equilibrium and growth center place theory and local public sector
5. The techniques of urban planning in Pakistan experience with urban planning in Pakistan a comparison of Pakistan’s urban planning experience with that other developing countries

**8.REGIONAL ECONOMICS**

Group- B

1. Regional and sub regional detailed study of land use –activities transportation system and public services.
2. Processes of urban and rural change and the way leaning may influence them with examination of planning process and development of further skills in analysis synthesis, forecasting model building, plan- marketing and evolution.
3. Planning processes and application of theories and techniques to regional learning regional economic dynamics and structure and analytical methods of regional planning.
4. Theoretical development and empirical implementation inter regional incline determination system, regional input – out 0 put models; growth models.
5. The techniques and experience of regional planning in Pakistan .the relative study of regional planning in Pakistan with other developing nations.