A BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRICULUM FOR
BACHELOR DEGREE IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AT THE BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

This paper stresses the need for interchange of certain subjects between years, revision of contents of some core courses mainly to remove inadequacy and inconsistency prevailing in the courses included in the present curricular layout of the four year B.Sc.Ag. Econ. degree.

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Microeconomic Theory, Money and Banking, Public Finance and International Trade, Mathematics for Economists, Mathematical Economics

Mathematical Economics (for Economists) is a branch of economics that applies the principles and methods of mathematics to the study of economic relationships and decision-making. It deals with the optimization of economic decisions and the determination of economic outcomes under various constraints. The mathematical models used in mathematical economics help in understanding the behavior of economic agents and the allocation of resources in an economy. It is a crucial tool for economists to analyze and predict economic phenomena, formulate policy recommendations, and evaluate the potential impacts of various economic policies and interventions.
এই নিয়মের বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ে নিষ্প্রতি জিষ্পতির বিষয় (মিশ্র তুলা বার্তাকান্দি, সরকারি ও কলাম অর্নতন্ত্র ও Mathematical economics) যারা বিড় প্রশ্ন অর্নতন্ত্রের স্বাগতিক রাখা হবে। বার্তাকান্দি ও Mathematical Economics এর পথের সাথে যাত্রার আকৃতি নিষিদ্ধ গোলার কায় স্বর্ণ কাগজ প্রক্রিয়া কর্মকাণ্ডের আত্মোক্তি, বেদন বার্তা অর্নতন্ত্রের বা Welfare Economics এর ও, Mathematical Economics এর শেষে Mathematical Programming, কিপ্পের লাইনar Programming কর্মকাণ্ড করা। আমাদের উল্লেখ করা, Economic Application of Integrals এর জন্য Dynamic Analysis এর পথ আল্পপ্রায় অপেক্ষায়িত দেওয়া ছিল। পণ্যকর্মী নিয়ত গোলার কর্মকাণ্ডের গোলার অর্নতন্ত্র উপর নিষিদ্ধ কর্মকাণ্ড শেষ হয়। নিয়মের বিভিন্ন গোলার কর্মকাণ্ডের গোলার অর্নতন্ত্র উপর নিষিদ্ধ কর্মকাণ্ড শেষ হয় এবং গোলার অর্নতন্ত্র উপর নিষিদ্ধ কর্মকাণ্ড শেষ হয়। কর্মকাণ্ডের গোলার অর্নতন্ত্র উপর নিষিদ্ধ কর্মকাণ্ড শেষ হয় এবং।


doesn't provide a clear or readable text due to the quality of the image. It seems to be related to some economic analysis and programming methods.
SYLLABUS FOR PAPERS ON ECONOMICS INCLUDED IN
FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM

First Year:

1. Principles of Economics: 100 Marks


Second Year:

1. Microeconomic Theory: 100 Marks

Definition, Scope and Methodology of Economics. Utility and preference—modern theory of consumer behaviour—consumer equilibrium—substitution and income effects of normal and inferior goods—substitution and complementarity—applications of indifference curve analysis; characteristics of market demand—elasticities of demand—demand curve for a firm in perfect competition. Production with one variable input—The production function—Two variable inputs—Optimal combination of resources—Economies of scale—Theory of cost—Perfect competition—short run and long run equilibrium in a perfectly competitive market—Theories of price under pure monopoly, monopolistic competition and oligopoly markets. Marginal productivity theory of distribution in perfectly competitive markets—Theory of price and employment in imperfectly competitive markets—monopoly and commodity market—monopsony.

2. Mathematics for Economists: 100 Marks

Numbers and variables: The location of points in space; variable points and their coordinates. Functions and Their Diagrammatic Representation: Definition and

*Syllabus for other subjects included in the curriculum are not shown here because they have not been reviewed in this paper. However, a full list of courses taught at the Agricultural Economics undergraduate level is provided in Mandal's paper.
A Brief Assessment: Alam

examples of functions. The graphs of functions; functions and curves; classification of functions, the symbolic representation of functions; linear and other equations. Limit of elementary set theory, different shapes of curves.

Demand Functions and Curves; Cost functions and curves; Production functions and curves; other functions and curves in economic theory. Totals, averages and marginals and their arithmetic relationships; geometry of marginal analysis. Definition of a derivative; Distinction between derivative and differentiation and differential. Successive differentiation; Partial and cross-partial derivatives. First and Second-order conditions for maximisation and minimisation; Convexity and concavity conditions; point of inflection and its significance in economics. Maximisation and minimisation subject to constraint, solution by Lagrange multiplier and bordered Hessian-determinant. Production Functions, Homogeneous Function and the Application of Euler’s theorem in the Theory of Distribution: Homogeneous functions of different degrees; Application of Euler’s Theorem in the marginal productivity theory of distribution; General production function; Cobb-Douglas production function and its properties. Difference Equations; Concepts of difference equations; application of difference equations in dynamic model. The simple cobweb model. Concepts of Vectors and Matrices: Solution of a determinant.

3. Public Finance and International Trade: 100 Marks

Survey on the principles of public finance, revenue, objective and principles of taxation—public expenditure, forms and planning of public expenditure, its effects in debt situation—public debt, budget and fiscal policy in relation to inflation, employment and economic development—international trade, foreign exchange, and balance of payments, role of I.M.F.

4. Money and Banking: 100 Marks

Study of nature and functions of money, monetary systems and monetary policy—the value of money and its theories, changes in value of money, its effects and measures—international Institutions. Banking—kinds of banks, structure and functions and national policy—bank money, central banking and the other banks of the world.

Third Year:

1. Macroeconomic Theory: 100 Marks.

1. Introduction: The meaning of macroeconomics—macroeconomics versus microeconomics—macroeconomic variables—functional relationships and economic models.
2. Production Economics : 100 Marks


3. Land Economics : 100 Marks

Consideration of the relative productivity of land in urban, agricultural, recreational and other uses; Factors affecting the economic supply of land resources; population pressure and the demand for land. Input relationship affecting land use; Factors affecting the economic value and economic returns to land resources; land development and investment costs along with conservation of land resources with implications for public policy; and efficiency of land uses in Bangladesh.

4. Principles of Cooperation : 100 Marks

Definition and Principles of Cooperation; Types and Forms of Cooperatives; Cooperative farming; Organising Cooperatives; Financing; Management; Membership and Public Relations; Accounts of Cooperatives; Books to be maintained, Nature of Transactions; Cooperative Law; Cooperatives and the State. Role of Cooperation in agricultural development. History of Cooperation in Bangladesh; Analysis of the past movement and the future role of cooperatives in economic development of Bangladesh.
5. Agricultural Marketing : 100 Marks


6. Economy of Bangladesh : 100 Marks


Fourth Year

1. Patterns of Economic Development : 100 Marks

The meaning and the urgency of economic development—the economically developed and under developed areas. The cultural and historical background of economically developed countries. The problems in the developing areas with special reference to Bangladesh. Demography, capital formation, skilled labour—nation building and public administration. The process of development—models of development and their implications : Laissez-faire, the mixed economy and total planning. Planning policies and techniques—resources for development—domestic and foreign—priorities in development. Planning in Bangladesh.
2. Agricultural Prices (Theory) : 100 Marks


3. Agricultural Prices (Practical) : 50 Marks

Functions and graphs, forms of equations; regression analysis; correlation; supply and demand elasticities; index numbers.

4. Agricultural Policy and Planning : 100 Marks


5. Agricultural Finance : 100 Marks


Farm credit system in Bangladesh—Bangladesh Bank and farm policy instruments—Commercial banks and farm lending—Bangladesh Krishi Bank—Bangladesh Jatiyo Samabaya Bank—Production credit system—The Comilla approach and the Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)—other special credit programmes—Evaluation of financial intermediation in agriculture in Bangladesh.
6. Farm Management (Theory) : 100 marks

I  Introduction—Farm management and its relation with other sciences—meaning, functions and requisites of management.

II  Farm Records and Accounts.


III  Farm classification by size, tenure, resource ownership and use.

IV  Measuring productivity and efficiency.

   Measuring total factor productivity and efficiency by using production function, linear programming, residual methods—Efficiency of the business and enterprises—Farm size, tenure and efficiency.

   Partial measures of efficiency—meaning as assumption and limitations. Various partial efficiency measures—Land use efficiency, labour efficiency, capital efficiency, management efficiency. Measures appropriate for crop, poultry and livestock.

V  Farm Planning and Budgeting techniques.

   Budgeting—complete and partial budgeting—Programme planning. Linear programming. Investment appraisal techniques.

7. Farm Management (Practical) : 50 marks

   Problems to be selected on the basis of the topics taught in the theory paper.