



KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
ACADEMIC (S&T) SECTION
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಲ (ಎಸ್&ಟಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ



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NAAC Accredited
'A' Grade 2014

website: kud.ac.in

No. KU/Aca(S&T)/RIH-274/BOS /Economics(UG) /20-21 1038

Date: 19 OCT 2020

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Regarding introduction of the syllabus of Economics UG under C.B.C.S.
w.e.f. the academic year 2020-21 & onwards.

- Ref: 1. UGC Letter DO No. 1-1/2016(SECY), dt. 10.08.2016.
2. Special BOS Res. No. 05, dt. 22.07.2020.
3. Special Faculty Res. No. 05, dt. 07.08.2020.
4. Special Academic Council Res. No. 20, dt. 21.08.2020.
5. Vice-Chancellor's order dated 8 OCT 2020

Adverting to the above, it is hereby notified to the Principals of all constituent and affiliated degree colleges coming under the jurisdiction of Karnatak University, Dharwad that the Economics UG syllabus for I to IV Semester which is annexed herewith in Annexure-A is introduced under C.B.C.S. from the academic year 2020-21 & onwards

Hence, the contents of this notification may please be brought to the notice of the students and all the concerned. The prescribed C.B.C.S. syllabus may also be obtained through K.U.website (www.kud.ac.in).

Hanumanthappa K.T.
(Dr. Hanumantappa K.T)
REGISTRAR

To,

1. The Chairman, BOS Economics(UG), Dept. of Economics, K.U.Dharwad.
2. The Chairman, Dept. of Economics, K.U.Dharwad.
3. The Principals of all the constituted and affiliated degree colleges under the jurisdiction of Karnatak University, Dharwad.(The same may be sent through e-mail)
4. The Registrar (Evaluation), K.U.Dharwad.

Copy fives to:

1. Dr. M.A.Jalihah, Dean, Faculty of Social Science, Dept. of Psychology, K.U.Dharwad.
2. The Director, IT Section, Examination Section, K.U.Dharwad for information and to upload on K.U.Website (www.kud.ac.in).

Copy to:

1. PS to Vice-Chancellor, K.U.Dharwad.
2. S.A. to Registrar, K.U.Dharwad.
3. O.S., Exam UG / Confl / QP / GAD Section, K.U.Dharwad.
4. The System Analyst, Computer Unit Exam Section, K.U.Dharwad.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS



**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Syllabus for
Economics for
Bachelor of Arts Degree (B.A) (General)**

With effect from 2020-21 and onwards
Version: 2020-2021/1.0

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY
PAVATE NAGAR, DHARWAD

Preamble

The Department of Studies in Economics is happy to introduce Choice Based Credit System in all the programs where economics is being taught as one of the optional. Keeping in line with the Karnatak University's CBCS structure, the department offers a varied, updated, practical and effective syllabus for BA program in economics. The department uses Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) of UGC to design the syllabus. This helps the stakeholders to easily appreciate the objectives and outcomes of the course.

❖ PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

1: Each programme shall have three components, *Viz.*, Discipline Specific Courses (DSC), Elective Courses (EC), and Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC) as given in **Annexures-1 (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I) (Course means subject/ paper).**

- a) **DSC:** DSC are compulsory core courses of the programme.
- b) **EC:** Elective courses may have three categories, *viz.*, Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course, Dissertation/ Project and Generic Elective (GE) Course.
 - i. **DSE:** Elective courses offered under the main discipline/ subject of study are referred to as Discipline Specific Elective (DSE).
 - ii. **Dissertation/ Project:** An elective course designed to acquire special/ advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/ support study to a project work, and a candidate study such a course on his/her own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called Dissertation/ project.
 - iii. **Generic Elective (GE) Course:** An elective course chosen from an unrelated discipline/ subject, with an intention to seek exposure beyond discipline/ s of choice is called a Generic Elective in BA and B.Com. programmes only. In B.A. Programme, student shall select any one GE subject, but other than his/ her DSC, and study its 2 papers, one each in 5th and 6th semesters. For other programmes, BoS of respective Programme/ Course shall decide the GE.
- c) **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC) may be of two kinds: i) Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) and ii) Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC).
 - i. **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):** Environmental Science, Indian constitution, English Communication and Modern Indian languages (MIL) Communications.

P.S. 1) A deaf / spastic/ mentally retarded/ learning deficiency student shall be exempted from learning any one of the languages like English or MIL.

2) MIL means any one language mentioned in VIII schedule of Indian Constitution.

ii. **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/ or skill-based knowledge and should contain theory and lab/ hands-on training/ fieldwork (**Annexure2**).

❖ : **DSC:** The candidates admitted for B.A. and B.Sc. programmes shall choose any three DSC of the subjects as given in **annexure-3(A, B)**. For other programmes, Board of Studies (BoS) of the respective programmes shall decide the DSC.

For B.A. and B.Sc. programmes, candidate shall not be allowed to change the DSC in between the programme of any semester.

❖ Each programme shall have two components (L: T): i) Lecturing (L) and ii) Tutorial (T).

Tutorial consists of participatory discussions, seminar presentations, desk work etc by the students of the respective subjects.

❖ **Credit system of the programme:** Each programme shall have **144 credits** for 06 semesters Programmes except B.Com. that will have **154** credits due to the need of more number of GE to fulfill minimum requirement for such programme and **184 Credits** for 08 semesters Programmes as mentioned in the **annexures-1(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J)**. Credit means the unit by which a course is measured.

a) 1 hour lecture or 1 hour tutorial of session per week is equal to 1 credit and that of 2 hours practical is equal to 1 credit. Credit for each course shall be decided by respective BoS of the subjects.

b) Course (subject) of 3 to 6 credits each shall be evaluated for 100 marks and that of less than 3 credits including practical shall be evaluated for 50 marks. Further, the project work / dissertation shall have 6 credits and be evaluated for 100 marks.

❖ **Eligibility:**

For B.A. Programme, a candidate of PUC/ 10+2 of any stream or 3 years *Diploma course with any subjects or 2 year *JOC/ *ITI of any subjects shall be eligible. Diploma / *JOC/ *ITI passed students should have the passing certificate of at least one Language course from the examination conducted by NIOS / PU Board and another passing certificate of one subject from the examination conducted by any ODL / PUC.

❖ **Medium of instruction:**

The medium of instruction shall be Kannada/ English as decided by the concerned BoS. However, the candidate can write the examination either in English or Kannada.

❖ **Change of Programme:**

Every U. G. Programme is specific in nature and hence, there shall not be any provision to change the programme.

❖ **Change of subject / DSC**

The MIL subject studied by the candidate in I semester shall be the same for all other semesters and hence, there shall not be any provision to change the MIL subject.

The DSC chosen for I semester for B.A. shall remain same for all other semesters and hence, there shall not be any provision to change the DSC.

❖ **Examination**

Course (subject) of 3 to 6 credits each shall be evaluated for 100 marks and that of less than 3 credits including practical shall be evaluated for 50 marks. Further, the project work / dissertation shall have 6 credits and be evaluated for 100 marks.

There shall be a continuous assessment mode for the student. For this purpose, semester examinations are divided in to two components viz, Internal assessment written examinations conducted at college level for 20% of maximum marks allotted for each course (paper/ subject) and Semester end written examination conducted by University after 16th week of the commencement of every semester for 80% of maximum marks allotted for each course (paper/ subject).

❖ **Internal assessment (IA) examinations:**

Theory Papers: The College shall conduct IA examination for theory subjects in the 8th week for 10% and 12th week for remaining 10% of maximum marks allotted for each paper/ subject. Duration of examination shall be 1hr. each.

Project work / dissertation: The College shall conduct IA examination for Project work / dissertation in the 14th week for 20% of maximum marks allotted for each Project work / dissertation. Duration of examination shall be 1hr.

Concerned teacher shall display the marks on notice board within 4 days after IA examination and allow the student for verification of IA Booklet if he wishes. Grievances, if any, shall be solved by the concerned teachers, further if any by the Principal/ representative of Principal as per internal mechanism of the College.

There shall not be any provision for makeup examination for IA examinations for improvement of IA marks or for remaining absent. However, IA exam shall be conducted for the students who remained absent due to participation in the events related to **co curricular / curricular activities** conducted by recognized organizations. College shall submit the IA marks to the University if student satisfies 75% attendance in the semester and shall be eligible to appear for semester end examination.

❖ **Semester end examination:**

Semester end examination shall be conducted by University after 16th week of the commencement of every semester for 80% of maximum marks allotted for each paper. Further, the University shall conduct the semester end examination of the respective semesters only; may be odd or even but not both odd and even semesters simultaneously unless specified otherwise.

Duration of theory examination shall be 03 hours for 100 marks subject/ paper/ course (including IA marks) having the credit 3 to 6. Duration of theory examination shall be 1.5 hours for 50 marks subject / paper / course(including IA marks) having the credit less than 3.

❖ **Pattern of Question Paper:**

1. Pattern of Question Paper for Final Exam of DSC and DSE

Part I: (Very Short Answer)	10 out of 12 Questions x 02 Marks for each Question = 20 Marks
Part II: (Short Answer)	03 out of 05 Questions x 05 Marks for each Question = 15 Marks
Part III: (Long Answer)	03 out of 05 Questions x 15 Marks for each Question = 45 Marks

Semester End Written Examination : Total = 80 Marks

Internal Assessment* : Total = 20 Marks

(Out of 20 marks, 10 marks for 2 Internal Tests and 10 marks for Assignment)

TOTAL = 100 Marks

***Note: Students possessing at least 75 percent attendance (of the classes conducted) only shall be eligible to give internal assessment.**

2. Pattern of Question Paper for Final Exam of SEC# and GE

Part I: (Very Short Answer)	05 out of 6 Questions x 02 Marks for each Question = 10 Marks
Part II: (Short Answer)	04 out of 06 Questions x 05 Marks for each Question = 20 Marks
Part III: (Long Answer)	01 out of 02 Questions x 10 Marks for each Question = 10 Marks

Semester End Written Examination : Total = 40 Marks

Internal Assessment * # : Total = 10 Marks

(Out of 10 marks, 05 marks for 2 Internal Test and 05 marks for Assignment)

TOTAL = 50 Marks

*** Note: Students possessing at least 75 percent attendance (of the classes conducted) only shall be eligible to give internal assessment.**

The internal assessment (both test and assignment) for SEC can be focused on field activity or hands on or practical component of the syllabus of the concerned course.

❖ **Passing criteria**

Candidate has to score 40% in each course (subject) including the IA marks for passing the course (subject) subject to the condition that:

No minimum marks or separate passing for the IA examination, but candidate has to score minimum 40% from the semester end examination for its 80% of the maximum marks and fulfils the minimum 40% for maximum marks of the course

(subject)(Ex. for 100 marks paper; 20 IA + 80 sem end exam and hence, minimum 32 marks for sem end exam). If candidate scores 40% by cumulating marks from IA and semester end examination but fails to score 40% from the semester end examination, such candidate shall be declared fail.

In all cases of failure in particular course (subject), IA marks shall be protected and carried forward; and the candidate need not reappear for IA examinations in such cases. On successful scoring of minimum 40% in all courses (Subject), the candidate shall be declared pass in the programme in that semester.

On successful scoring of minimum 40% in all courses (Subject) and all the semesters, the candidate shall be declared pass in the entire programme.

❖ **Percentage and Grading**

If P is the percentage of marks secured (IA + semester end score) by the candidate in a course(subject) which is rounded off to the nearest integer, the grade(G) earned by the candidate in that course(subject) will be given as below:

Percentage(P)	Grade(G)	Percentage(P)	Grade(G)
40-49	5.0	75-79	8.0
50-59	6.0	80-84	8.5
60-64	6.5	85-89	9.0
65-69	7.0	90-94	9.5
70-74	7.5	95-100	10.0

- Grade point of less than 5 shall be considered as fail in the course (subject). Hence, G=0 and G=0 for the absent also.

A student's level of competence shall be categorized by grade point (GP), Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the programme(Annexure 4:Ex. Score card) .

- ❖ **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** The SGPA is a ratio of sum of the number of Credit grade points scored from all the courses (subject) of given semester to the total credits of such semester in which the candidate studied.

- (Credit grade points of each course (subject))= Credit x GP

- ❖ **Cumulative Grade Point Average(CGPA):** It is calculated as below for 6 semester programme:.

$$CGPA = \frac{\{(Credit_1 \times SGPA_1) + (Credit_2 \times SGPA_2) + (Credit_3 \times SGPA_3) + (Credit_4 \times SGPA_4) + (Credit_5 \times SGPA_5) + (Credit_6 \times SGPA_6)\}}{Total\ credits\ of\ programme\ (sum\ of\ credits\ of\ all\ semesters)}$$

Or

$$CGPA = \frac{Total\ credit\ grade\ points\ of\ all\ the\ courses(subjects)\ in\ the\ programme}{Total\ credits\ of\ programme}$$

After studying and passing all the credits prescribed for the programme the degree shall be awarded with CGPA score and class distinguishing as second class, first class, and distinction along with grade letter as under.

CGPA of the programme(degree)	Class obtained	Grade Letter
9.5 to 10.00	Distinction	A+ +
9.00 to 9.49		A+
8.00 to 8.99		A
7.00 to 7.99	First class	B+
6.00 to 6.99		B
5.00 to 5.99	Second class	C
Less than 5.0	fail	D

❖ **CRITERIA FOR AWARD OF DEGREE**

On successful scoring of minimum 5 grade points in all courses of the programme, the respective degree shall be awarded for the candidates. Ex., B.Sc. / B.A.. The University shall issue the final grade card (Marks card) consisting of grade points along with marks of all courses successfully completed, SGPA for all the semesters, CGPA with Grade letter of the entire programme and Class obtained.

The degree shall be awarded in the Annual / Special convocation. The Degree certificate shall consist of CGPA of the programme and Class obtained.

❖ **Recounting, revaluation, challenge valuation, photo copying of answer papers**

There shall be provision for recounting of marks, revaluation, challenge valuation and photo copying of answer papers. The University shall invite applications for such purpose immediately after announcing the results for every semester by giving 10 days time to apply for the same online as per the existing ordinance and regulations and process the same accordingly.

Structure of BA CBCS (General) in Economics (Semester System)

Semester	Paper No	Title	No. of credits {L+T}#	Work Load per week	Internal Assessment Marks	Theory Exam	Total Marks
I	DSC-1A	Principles of Microeconomics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
II	DSC-1B	Principles of Macroeconomics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
III	DSC-1C	Economic Development and Policy in India	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
IV	DSC-1D	Mathematics and Statistics for Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
V	(DSE) Elective Papers: Choose any one of the following						
	DSE-1E	International Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-2E	Agricultural Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-3E	Quantitative Methods for Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-4E	Indian Banking System	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-5E	Managerial Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-6E	Development Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-7E	Environmental Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
VI	(DSE) Elective Papers: Choose any one of the following						
	DSE-1F	Public Finance	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-2F	Rural Development in India	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-3F	Basic Econometrics	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-4F	Economics of Insurance	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-5F	Research Methodology	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-6F	Karnataka Economy	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100
	DSE-7F	Economics of Tourism	{L:5+T:1=6}	06	20	80	100

Note: #{L+T} refers to Lecture and Tutorial hours respectively.

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Skill Enhancement Course: To be opted by students of DSC Economics

Semester	Paper No	Title	No. of credits {L}#	Work Load Per week	Internal Assessment Marks	Theory Exam	Total Marks
V	Choose one of the following						
	SEC-ECON-1E	Data Analysis and Computer Application in Economics	{L:2=2}	02	10	40	50
	SEC-ECON-2E	General Insurance : Theory and Practice in India	{L:2=2}	02	10	40	50
VI	Choose one of the following						
	SEC-ECON-1F	Stock Market Operations	{L:2=2}	02	10	40	50
	SEC-ECON-2F	Mutual Funds in India	{L:2=2}	02	10	40	50

Note: It is suggested that Students taking [SEC-ECON-1E] should take [SEC-ECON-1F] as it would help to complete the course. Similarly SEC-ECON-2E should be taken with SEC-ECON-2F.

L: Lecture hours:



General Elective: To be opted by students of Non-DSC Economics

Semester	Paper No	Title	No. of credits {L}#	Workload per week	Internal Assessment Marks	Theory Exam	Total Marks
V	GE-ECON-1E	Indian Economy	{L:2=2}	02	10	40	50
VI	GE-ECON-1F	Karnataka Economy	{L:2=2}	02	10	40	50

L: Lecture hours

BA Economics (CBCS)
First Semester (DSC)

Course: Principles of Micro Economics

Course Code: DSC-1A-Econ

Objectives: *The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with economic behaviour of consumers and producers. The course helps to learn the theories of production, cost and revenue and get an understanding of product market structure and price determination of products and factors of production.*

Learning Outcomes: *The student will be able to define and explain the basic concepts and hypothesis in Microeconomic Theory and their relations; analyse consumer equilibrium, obtain and interpret elasticities, define costs of production, categorize and analyse markets, and display an understanding of pricing of products and factors.*

Unit-I: Theory of Consumer Behaviour

Nature and Scope of Economics; Theory of Consumer Behaviour-Cardinal Utility Approach; Ordinal utility Approach-Theory of Indifference Curve and Its Properties; Consumers' Equilibrium-Price Consumption Curve and Income Consumption Curve; Price Effect, Income Effect and Substitution Effect; Inferior Goods and Giffen Goods, Derivation of Demand Curve. Demand-Meaning, Determinants and Law of Demand; Elasticity of Demand – Types and Measurements; Supply-Meaning, Determinates and Law of Supply; Elasticity of Supply; Price Determination;

Unit-II: Production

Production Function- Short-run and Long-run; Law of Variable Proportions; Returns to scale; Characteristics of Isoquants and Isocost line; least cost combination of factors;

Unit III: Cost and Revenue

Cost Function- Different Concepts of Costs, Short-run and Long run Cost Analysis; Economies and Diseconomies of Scale; Revenue Concepts: Total, Average and Marginal Revenue ; Break-even-analysis.

Unit-IV: Market Structure and Product Pricing

Perfect Competition-Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry; Monopoly-Equilibrium of the firm, Price Discrimination; Monopolistic Competition- Meaning and Characteristics, Short- run and Long-run Equilibrium of the Firm and Group Equilibrium; Excess Capacity; Oligopoly- Features and Types of Oligopoly

Unit-V: Theory of Distribution and Factor Pricing

Marginal Productivity and Modern Theories of Distribution; Concept of rent, wage, interest and profit and their determination

References:

- 1) Ahuja H.L (2019): Principles of Micro Economics, 22nd Edition, S. Chand & Company Ltd New Delhi
- 2) Karl E. Case, Ray C. Fair and Sharon E Oster (2019), Principles of Economics, 12th Edition, Pearson Education Inc.
- 3) N. Gregory Mankiw and Mark P Taylor, Microeconomics, 4th edition, 2017.
- 4) Joseph E. Stiglitz and Carl E. Walsh, Economics, W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, International Student Edition, 4th Edition, 2007.
- 5) Dwivedi D N (2016): Micro Economics Theory and Applications, 3rd Edition,.....
- 6) Jhingan, M. L (2017): Micro Economic Theory, Vrinda Publication, Pvt, Delhi.
- 7) Koutsoyiannis A. (2003): Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan London
- 8) Maddala, G.S. and Ellen Miller (2004): Micro Economic Theory and Applications, Tata McGraw Hill.
- 9) Pindyck, R S. and D.L. Rubinfeld (2000): Microeconomics, 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall, India.
- 10) Ray N.C. : An Introduction to Micro Economics, Macmillan Company
- 11) Salvatore, Dominick (2008): Micro Economic Theory, Oxford University Press
- 12) Seth M.L (1985): Micro Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agrawal Publisher
- 13) Varian Hal R (2010) : Micro Economic Analysis, W.W. Norton & Company

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Second Semester (DSC)**

Course : Principles of Macro Economics
Course Code: DSC-1B-Econ

Objectives: *The objectives of this course are to acquaint the students with the behaviour of macroeconomic variables; to provide knowledge of classical macro economics, the Keynesian economics, business cycles and monetary economics.*

Learning Outcomes: *The student will be able to understand the evolution of employment theories and how equilibrium level of income gets determined. The student will be able to explain how interaction of multiplier and accelerator lead to change in income levels. The student will be able to appreciate the working of business cycles and apply the concept in the working of the economy.*

Unit - I: Classical Theory of Employment

Classical Theory of Employment-Assumptions and Full-employment Equilibrium; Say's Law of Market; Wage-Price Flexibility

Unit- II: Keynesian Economics

Keynesian Theory of Employment- Concept of Effective Demand and its Determinants; Keynes Psychological Law of Consumption; Consumption Function - Average Propensity to Consume & Marginal Propensity to Consume and Factors Determining Consumption Function; Saving Function - Average Propensity to Save & Marginal Propensity to Save; Determinants of Savings; Investment Function - Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Factors Influencing the MEC (Illustrate with numerical examples)

Unit-III: Theory of Multiplier and Accelerator

Multiplier- Meaning, Working and Limitations; Accelerator- Meaning, Working and Limitations (Illustrate with numerical examples)

Unit-IV: Business Cycles

Business Cycles-Meaning, Features, Phases & Control of Business Cycles; Theories of Business Cycles

Unit- V: Monetary Economics

Money: Meaning and Functions of Money

Value of money- Cash Transactions Approach and Cash Balance Approach; Construction of Consumer Price Index number;

Demand for Money: concepts; Keynesian Liquidity Preference Approach

Supply of Money: Measures of Money Supply (Monetary Aggregates and Components);
Concepts of Inflation and deflation- Inflation: Causes and effects-Control of inflation

References:

- 1) Ahuja, H. L. (2019): Macro Economics Theory & Policy, 20th Edition, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi
- 2) Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz, Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, 12th edition, 2018.
- 3) Macro Economics, Macmillan, 10th edition, 2019
- 4) Chopra, P. N (1999): Macro Economics, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi
- 5) Gupta, R.D (1983): Keynesian Economics an Introduction, Second Revised Edition Kalyan Publishers, New Delhi.
- 6) Jhingan, M.L. (2017): Macro Economic Theory, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd. Delhi.
- 7) Rana, K.C. and K.N. Verma (2014): *Macro Economic Analysis*, 10th Reprint, Vishal Publishing Co., Daryaganj, Delhi.
- 8) Seth, M.L. (2006): Macro Economics, Laxmi Narain Agarwal, Educational Publishers, Agra.
- 9) Edward Shapira, Macro Economic Analysis, Harcourt Brace Jovenovich Publication, New Delhi

BA Economics (CBCS)
Third Semester (DSE)

Course: Economic Development and Policy of India

Course Code: DSC-1C-Econ

Course objectives: *This course reviews major trends in aggregate economic indicators in India and places these against the backdrop of major policy debates in India in the post- Independence period.*

Learning Outcomes: *The course enables the student to know the structure of the Indian economy and also helps to know where it stands in the world and how it compares with its neighbors and peers. The course also enables the student to know the strengths and weaknesses of Indian economy and makes the student aware of every individual's role in the metamorphosis of our economy*

Unit - 1: Structural changes in the Indian Economy

National Income of India – estimates, trends, growth, composition and limitations; Trends in occupational distribution of population; Trends in tax-gdp ratio and expenditure-gdp ratio; Trends in Current account and balance of payments.

Unit -2: Demographic Profile, Poverty and Unemployment

Broad demographic features- trends in growth, density, age, sex, size, composition; Census 2011; concept of demographic dividend; Communicable diseases and their impact on economy
Unemployment-definition and classification, types, extent;
Poverty: poverty line - extent and measurement; Methods to tackle poverty; recent schemes/programmes to eradicate poverty and unemployment;
Inequality in India–Measures and trends

Unit - 3: Agriculture in India

Classification of Agriculture and allied activities in System of national accounts (SNA); Land use and cropping pattern in India ; Trends in agricultural production, causes of low productivity; Agricultural finance - Agricultural marketing; Agricultural price policy and minimum support prices ; Food security – Agricultural Insurance; National Agriculture Policy

Unit -4: Industry and Service sectors

Classification of Industries; Industrial Policy of 1956 and 1991; Snapshot of large scale industries in India; MSMEs: Role in Indian Economic development-problems- Globalisation and MSMEs.
Service sector: Classification in SNA; Emergence of FMCGs, IT, ITES, BT, Transport and Communication sectors, E-commerce; Recent Government policies- Skill India, Start up, Make in India.

Unit 5: Fiscal and External Sector

Fiscal Sector: Sources of Central Government Revenue; Items of Public Expenditure and major subsidies; Concepts of Deficits: Fiscal, Budgetary, Revenue and Primary deficits.
External Sector: Volume, Composition, Direction of India's International Trade

References:

1. Dutt R. and Sundharam K. P. M. Indian Economy. S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Government of India Latest Economic Survey and Union Budget, Ministry of Finance , New Delhi
3. Misra, S. K. and Puri V. K. Indian Economy — Its Development Experience. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
4. Ramesh Singh. Indian Economy, McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi
5. Ahluwalia and Little (ed): India's Economic Reforms and Development, OUP
6. K. James, 2008, —Glorifying Malthus: Current Debate on Demographic Dividend in India Economic and Political Weekly, June
7. Kaushik Basu and A. Maertens, Eds, 2013, The New Oxford Companion to Economics, Oxford University Press.
8. Himanshu, 2010, Towards New Poverty Lines for India, Economic and Political Weekly, January,2
9. Economic and Political Weekly- 25 Years of Economic Reforms, Various articles, March 4, 2017

Websites:

1. For size of Indian economy based on PPP basis (2017)
http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/Press%20Release%20for%20ICP%202017.pdf
 2. For Consumer Price Index number:
http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/Press%20Release%20for%20ICP%202017.pdf
 3. For data on GDP and National Income of India: <http://mospi.nic.in/data>
 4. For compiled data till year 2015 on each and every aspect of Indian economy :
<http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2015>
 5. HANDBOOK OF STATISTICS ON INDIAN ECONOMY :
<https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/AnnualPublications.aspx?head=Handbook%20of%20Statistics%20on%20Indian%20Economy>
 6. Economic Survey of India various issues: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/>
 7. Indian Union Budget : <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>
 8. Data bases relevant to understand Indian Economy : <https://niti.gov.in/content/national-statistics>
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**BA Economics (CBCS)
Fourth Semester (DSC)**

Course: Mathematics and Statistics for Economics

Course Code: DSC-1C-Econ

Introduction:

To meet the growing needs of economy & society, and also to cater to the changes in technology, there is a need to bring continuous modifications in the subject and its content. After all, relevance is the touchstone of any syllabus. Hence the department has decided to bring necessary changes in the BA Economics Course Structure and its syllabi. In this backdrop, the department proposes to introduce 'Mathematics and Statistics for Economics' as a core course for BA Fourth Semester.

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to acquaint the students of economics with basic methods of analyses using mathematics and statistics. The course aids the students of economics in understanding the importance of decision sciences in determining the choice.

Nature:

The course is intended for BA economics students who perceptibly have an aversion to mathematics and statistics. Therefore the basic nature of study would be descriptive. However as the subject demands it, the subject is applicative also.

Learning Outcomes: *The course enables the student to demonstrate an understanding of the basic mathematical and statistical concepts, understand and solve the problems based on the limit and differentiation concept. The student will be able to demonstrate the understanding of basics of probability theory and theoretical distributions. The student will be able to appreciate the regression and correlation tools and be able to solve based on these concepts in economics.*

Syllabus

Unit I: Introduction and Revision of basic concepts

Nature and Scope of Mathematical Economics - Importance and Limitations of Mathematics in Economic Theory; Ratios, Proportions and Variations; Functions, Variables, Constants, Parameters; Absolute and Arbitrary Constant, Equation and Identities, Inverse functions

Unit II: Derivatives of Function

Concept of Continuity and Limit - Rules of Differentiation: Application to Derive MR and MC. Elasticity of Demand - Revenue and Profit Maximization and Cost Minimization

Unit- 3: Probability Theory

Introduction to set theory. Concept of probability, Classical and empirical definitions of probability, laws of addition and multiplication, discrete random variable – its concept, mean and variance. .

Unit-4: Theoretical distributions:

Binomial, Poisson and Normal distribution – their properties and uses

Unit-5: Regression Analysis

Two variable linear regression analysis - estimation of regression lines (Least square method) and regression coefficients - their interpretation and properties, standard error of estimate

References:

1. Rosser, Mike, Basic Mathematics for economists, second edition, 2003, Routledge, London
2. Carl P Simon and Lawrence Blume, W W Norton and Company, 1994, New York, London
3. Gupta S P, Statistical Methods, S. Chand, New Delhi.
4. Gupta, S.C and Kapoor, V.K., Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, Sultan Chand & Sons, new Delhi
5. Salvatore, D. Mathematics and Statistics, Schaum's Series, Tata McGraw Hill
6. Mehta and Madnani, 2017, Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi
7. Bose D, An Introduction to Mathematical Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
8. Veerachamy R, Quantitative Methods for Economics, New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi
9. S. C. Gupta, Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: International Economics

Course Code: DSE-1E-Econ

Course Objectives: *This course enables students to acquaint with the concepts and principles of International Economics and their influence on the institutions promoting International Trade and Investment.*

Learning Outcomes: *The course enables the student to have a demonstrable understanding of classical and modern theories of international trade, the trade barriers, international order in the trade, Balance of Payments, Foreign Exchange and International Economic Institutions*

Unit 1: Introduction to International Economics

Nature and Scope of International Economics; International trade-Meaning, Importance
Differences between Internal and International Trade

Unit 2: Theories of International Trade

Classical Theories- Absolute Cost Advantage and Comparative Cost; Neo- Classical Theories-
Hecksher and Ohlin Theory; Leontief Paradox; Terms of trade- Concepts, Factors Affecting
Terms of Trade, Deterioration in terms of trade and Gains from Trade.

Unit 3: Trade and Commercial Policy

Free Trade v/s Protection Policy – Relative Merits and Demerits; Tariffs- Types and Effects of
Tariff- Quotas; Stages of Economic Integration (PFTA, FTA, Customs Union, Economic Union);
WTO- Organization, Functions, Objectives; Agreements; India and WTO

Unit 4: Balance of Payment and Foreign Exchange

Balance of Payments (BOP)- Concepts, Components, Disequilibrium in the Bop and Measures
to Correct Disequilibrium; Foreign Exchange- Meaning, Types and Determination of Foreign
Exchange Rate.

Unit 5: Foreign Investments and Institutions

Foreign Investments- Meaning, Types, Importance and Factors Determining the Foreign
Investment ; Make in India v/s Made in India; International
Financial Institutions: IMF and World Bank- Organisation, objectives and Functions; New
International Economic Order (NIEO); Economic Co-Operation among Developing Countries-
SAARC and BRICS.

References:

- 1) Sodersten. B. (1993): International Economics, MacMillan, 3 Edition, London,
- 2) Salvatore, D. (2016): International Economics, 12 Edition, Wiley Publication.
3. Vaish, M. C. and Sudama Singh (1980): International Economics, 3 Edition, Oxford and IBH Publication, New Delhi.
4. Carbaugh, R. J. (1999): International Economics, International Thompson Publishing, New York
5. Dana, M. S. (2000): International Economics: Study Guide and work Book, 5. Edition, Routledge Publishers, London.
6. Kenen, P. B. (1994). The International Economy, Cambridge University Press, London.
7. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994): International Economics: Theory and Policy Addison-Wesley Publications.
8. Jackson, JD. (1998) The World Trading System, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
9. Cherunilam, International Economics, TMH, New Delhi.
10. D M Mithani, International Economics, Himalaya , Mumbai.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Agricultural Economics

Course Code: DSE-2E-Econ

***Objectives:** The objective of this course is to make the student to understand different farming systems, role of agriculture economic development, to understand the progress, problems and prospects of Indian agriculture in the global environment. The course also focuses on agriculture marketing and agricultural credit which play a vital role in development of agriculture.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The course helps the student obtain a deeper understanding of the various facets of agriculture such as, production and productivity, pricing policies, land reforms, agricultural marketing and agricultural credit.*

Unit-I: Introduction to Agriculture Economics

Agricultural Economics: Introduction – Meaning, Nature of Agricultural Economics, Definition and Scope of Agricultural Economics; Farming Systems; Agricultural Production; Commercialization of Agriculture and Modernization of Agriculture.

Unit-II: Agriculture and Economic Development:

Agriculture in a Developing Economy - Share of Agriculture in National Income - Changing Phase of Agriculture - Interdependence and Complementarities between Agriculture and Industry - Need for Balanced Development.

Unit-III: Agriculture in India

Agriculture Production and Productivity, Cropping Pattern, Factors Affecting Cropping Pattern, Causes for Low Agriculture Production and Measures to Improve; Land Reforms- Meaning and Objectives and Measures; Co-operative farming systems-meaning and importance; Green revolution- Meaning, causes, achievements and weaknesses of Green Revolution; Irrigation: Sources, Progress and Importance.

Unit- IV: Agriculture Marketing in India

Agriculture Marketing- Concept, Structure, Importance, Functions, Defects and Remedial Measures: Regulated market in India: Co-operative marketing Society in India; Role of Government in promoting agriculture markets.

Unit-V: Agriculture Credit in India

Agriculture credit- need, types, sources; Co-operative Credit societies- Objectives, Achievements, Problems and Remedial Measures; Commercial Banks- Objectives, Functions, Progress, Problems and Remedial Measures; Regional Rural Banks-Objectives, Functions, Progress, Problems and Remedial Measures; National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) - Reserve Bank of India - Government Policy for Agricultural Credit.

References:

- 1) Acharya S.S. and N.L Agarwal (2018): Agricultural Marketing in India, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- 2) Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996): Agricultural Economics, Himalayas Publishing House, Delhi.
- 3) Dantwala, M.L. et.al (1991): Indian Agriculture Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
- 4) Mamoria, C. B. and B. B. Tirpathi (2016): Agricultural Problems of India, Sixteenth Revised edition, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 5) Rao, C. H. Hanumanth (1975): Agriculture Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 6) Sadhu and Singh (1985): Fundamental of Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 7) Soni, R.N. (1995): Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, Arihant Press, Jalandhar.
- 8) Srivatsava O.S. (1987): Theoretical Issues of Agricultural Economics; Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.

BA Economics (CBCS)

Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Quantitative Methods for Economics

Course Code: DSE-3E-Econ

***Objectives:** The course intends to introduce the students the necessary quantitative methods to the study of principles of economics on one hand and prepares the students for a specialized study of the subject if opted in the post-graduation.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student would be in a position to solve problems based on matrices, determinants and optimization in economics. The student will be able to explain the theoretical understanding of properties of estimator, concept of hypothesis and its testing. The course is also expected to enable the student to understand and explain basic time series analysis and be able to estimate growth rate using OLS method. The student would demonstrate the understanding of SPSS software in terms of basic operations of data entry and manipulation.*

Unit 1: Mathematics – I: Determinants and their Basic Properties, Solution of Simultaneous equations through Cramer's rule. Matrices – Concept and types, Simple operation on matrices, matrix inversion, rank of matrix, concept of vector and its properties, Introduction to input-output analysis.

Unit 2 : Mathematics – II: Constrained optimization, Lagrangian function, simple economic applications, maximization of utility and maximization of profits; Introduction to linear programming, formulation of linear programming problem – its structure and variables, Nature of feasible, basic, optimal solution, Solution of linear programming through graphic method, Concept of duality.

Unit 3: Statistics – I: Concept of an estimator and its sampling distribution, Desirable properties of a good estimator, formulation of statistical hypotheses – null and alternative, Testing for mean of a population from large sample and Testing for difference between means of two population from large sample.

Unit 4: Statistics – II: Time series and analysis, components of time-series data, determination of secular trend by moving average and ordinary least square methods, Uses of seasonal indices, Estimation of linear and compound growth rate using OLS method.

Unit 5: Introduction to SPSS

Data handling using SPSS. Introduction, importing different data formats into SPSS. Exporting data, variables, labels and values. Merging files, selecting cases, recoding, and sorting of data, defining new variables, split files. Analysis tools, frequencies, descriptive statistics, cross tabs, graphical representation, correlation and regression, curve fitting, editing output, usage of syntax.

(Hands on experience) using SPSS:

Data manipulation techniques; Construction of frequency tables, histograms, crosstabs, Graphical representation of the statistical data; Descriptive statistics of the statistical data and interpretation

References:

1. Monga, G.S. (1972), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas publishing house, New Delhi.
2. Chiang, A.C. (1988), Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
3. Allen, R.G.D. (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Mac Millian Press and ELBS, London.
4. Dowling, E.T. (1992), Mathematical Economics 2nd Edition, Mac Graw Hill, New York.
5. Gupta, S.P. (2007), Statistical methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
6. Nagar, A.L. and Das, R.K. (1983): Basic Statistics 2nd Edition, OUP, Delhi.
7. Speigal, M.R. (1992), Theory and Problems of Statistics, Mc Graw Hill Book Co., London.
8. Yamane, Taro (1975) Mathematics for Economists, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
9. Almquist, Ashir & Brännström A guide to quantitative methods using SPSS (http://www.chess.su.se/polopoly_fs/1.173484.1396595707!/menu/standard/file/Almquist_Ashir_Brannstroem_Guide_1.0.1.pdf)

BA Economics (CBCS)

Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Indian Banking System

Course Code: DSE-4E-Econ

***Course Objectives:** This course exposes students to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of India. It highlights the organization, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also discusses monetary management, instruments of monetary control, Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy in India.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student will have an explicable understanding of structure of Indian money market, banking structure and functions in India, NBFCs, the organization and functions of RBI and monetary policy.*

Unit: I Indian Money Market

Structure of the Indian Market; Characteristics of the Indian money market; Defects of the Indian Money Market; Constituents of Indian Money market; Measures to improve Indian money market; Reforms of the Indian money market(1986-2000).Money market V/S Capital market, Regulation of money market operation

Unit :II Commercial Banking in India

Structure of Indian Commercial banking system, Nationalization of Commercial Bank: Objectives, Achievements and Failures; Recent reforms in Banking Sector, impact of reforms on Indian economy , Functions of commercial Banks, Credit creation of Commercial Banks and its limitations (With numerical examples); Regional rural banks, Foreign banks and their Business in India.

Unit: III Non Banking Financial institutions

Government Securities Market; Bill Market in India, Micro finance, role of micro finance, Non-banking financial Companies, Role of non-banking companies, special reference to Power finance corporation, Rural electrification corporation limited, Bajaj finance Limited, Shriram Transport finance company limited, Indian Railway fiancé corporation limited.

Unit :IV Reserve Bank of India

Organization and Management of the Reserve Bank of India; Functions of the RBI; Appraisal of the functioning of the RBI; Achievements; Failures; Credit Management of the RBI; Evaluation of credit control policy; Comparison between Central banking and commercial banking, new Gold Investment Scheme of 2015.

Unit V: Monetary Policy

Monetary Policy and Monetary Policy instruments- bank rate, Repo and reverse repo rate, CRR, open market operation, Price stabilization, Alternative price policies, exchange stabilization..

Reading List:

1. M.L.Seth, Monetary Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Thirty second edition 2017.
2. F. J. Fabozzi, F. Modigliani, F. J. Jones, M. G. Ferri, Foundations of Financial Markets and Institutions, Pearson Education, 3rd edition, 2009.
3. L. M. Bhole and J. Mahukud, Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill, 5th edition, 2011.
4. M. Y. Khan, Indian Financial System, Tata McGraw Hill, 7th edition, 2011.
5. Various latest issues of R.B.I. Bulletins, Annual Reports, Reports on Currency and Finance and Reports of the Working Group, IMF Staff Papers.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Managerial Economics
Course Code: DSE-5E-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The course intends to provide students flair of economics as a decision science used for doing business. The course equips the students to understand economics in a practical way and thereby prepares them for the competitive world of business.*

***Learning Objectives:** The course helps student to showcase an understanding of basic principles of managerial economics, understand the methods and solve problems related to demand forecasting, solve basic problems based on Linear Programming, be able to calculate NPV, payback period and understand break-even analysis, besides being able to appreciate various practical pricing policies.*

Unit-1: Introduction

Meaning and Definition of Managerial Economics - Nature, Scope and Importance of the Study of Managerial Economics - Application of Basic Economic Principles to Managerial Problems: Incremental, Discounting, Time Perspective, Opportunity Cost and Equi-Marginal Principle.

Unit-2: Demand Forecasting

Meaning, Objective and Determinants of Demand Forecasting Methods: Complete Enumeration and Sample Survey Methods - Statistical Methods - Semi Average, Moving Average and Least Square Methods (with Emphasis on Problems).

Unit-3: Linear Programming

Meaning - Basic Concepts - Applications of Linear Programming - Cost Minimization and Profit Maximization - Graphic Method - Procedure used in Formulating and Solving Linear Programming Problem.

Unit-4: Pricing Policy

Meaning, Objectives and Methods - Cost Plus or Mark-Up Pricing, Multiple Product Pricing - Skimming and Penetration Pricing Policy.

Unit-5: Profit Management and Capital Budgeting

Meaning of Profit - Accounting Profit and Economic Profit, Break-Even Analysis - Problems, Break- Even Quantity, Break-Even Sales - Targeted Profit, Safety Margin. Capital Budgeting: Meaning and Importance - Techniques: Payback Period and Net Present Value (NPV) Method.

Reading List:

1. Mehta P L. Managerial Economics, Sultanchand & Sons, New Delhi.
2. Dwivedi D.N. Managerial Economics, Vikas Publishing House Pvt., Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Mithani D.M. Managerial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Peterson H. Craig and W. Cris Lewis, Managerial Economics, Pearson Education Singapore.
5. Salvatore Dominick. Managerial Economics, McGraw Hill, New York.
6. Seo K.K. Managerial Economics, Sujeet Publications, Delhi.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Development Economics
Course Code: DSE-6E-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The Objectives of this course are to provide the students with the essential tools and concepts of development economics, general theories of economic growth and development, problems of economics development and to prepare them to understand what helps development to succeed.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The course enables the student to compare alternative measures of development and theories of growth and development. The student would get a demonstrable perspective of neo-classical growth models and make international comparisons of growth. The course also helps student to appreciate various factors affecting growth/development.*

Unit-I: Concepts of Development

Economic development – Meaning and Definitions – Distinction between Economic Growth and Development - Indicators of Development: Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Per Capita Income, Physical Quality Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Related Development Index, Green Index, Sustainable Development Index.

Unit-II: Classical Theories of Growth

Adam Smith's Theory, Karl Marx's Theory - Schumpeter's Theory and Rostow's Growth Theories

Unit-III: Theories of Economic Development

Lewis Model – Rodan's Big Push Theory – Balanced and Unbalanced Growth

Unit-IV: Neo-Classical Growth Models and International comparison

Stylized facts of economic growth of Kaldor; Harrod-Domar Model; Sources of economic growth, international comparisons

Unit-V: Factors in the Development Process

Capital Accumulation-Determinants of Capital Accumulation, Importance of Capital Formation, Sources of Capital Formation; Capital - Output Ratio; Technology and Economic Development - Institutional Factors: Sustainable Development – Sustainable Development Goals and Approaches; Inclusive Development - Millennium Development Goals- Natural Resources and their Importance-Man Power planning.

References:

- 1) Benjamin Higgins (1968): *Economic Development*, W.W. Norton & Company.
- 2) Charles P. Kindleberger (1958): *Economic Development*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
- 3) Gerald M. Meier (2005): *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, USA.
- 4) M.L. Jhingan (2012): *Economic Development and Planning*, 40th Revised Edition, Vrinda Publications, Delhi.
- 5) Misra S. K. and V. K. Puri (2010): *Economic Development and Policy in India*, Himalaya Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)

Course: Environment Economics
Course Code: DSE-7E-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The objectives of this paper are to enable the student to understand the importance of environment and resource conservation, to identify the causes of various types of pollutions and reflect upon what needs to be done to promote sustainable development.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student would be in a position to comprehend and explain the concepts of environmental economics, environmental pollution, its conservation and environmental policy. The course also facilitates students to understand environmental accounting and impact assessment.*

Unit- I: Environment and Ecology

Meaning and Elements of Ecology, Environment and Economic Linkages; Entropy Laws, Population Environment Linkage; Concept and Indicators of Sustainable Development

Unit- II: Natural Resources and Conservation

Meaning; Natural Resource and Economic Development; Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources; Reasons for Scarcity of Natural Resources; Conservation and Recycling Measures; Energy Resources –Energy and Economic Development; Alternative Energy Sources.

Unit- III: Environmental Pollution (With reference to India)

Meaning, Types of Pollution - Air, Water and Noise Pollution; Land Degradation and Deforestation, Loss of Biodiversity and Climate Change – Causes and Consequences

Unit-IV: Environmental Accounting

Concept of Environmental Accounting – Various Approaches to Environmental Accounting - System of National Accounts (SNA), IEEA & Green GDP Methods – Green Accounting & Green Economics – Environmental Impact & Assessment.

Unit-V: Environmental Policy and citizen enforcement

Environmental Management System and Regulatory in India – Role of Pollution Control Board and their Functions; Provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986; Environmental Movements in India (Chipko); Role of Citizens, SHGs, and NGOs in Environmental Protection, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; Afforestation Programmes

References:

- 1) Bhattacharya, R.N (Ed.) (2001): Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press.
- 2) Karpagam M. (1991): Environmental Economics: A Text Book, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

- 3) Kumar, N. (2017): Environmental Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra
- 4) Nick Hanley, Jason F., Shogren and Ben White (1997): Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice, Macmillan India Ltd.
- 5) Rajalakshmi, N. and Dhulasi Birundha (1994): Environomics, Economic Analysis of Environment, Allied Publishers, Ahmedabad.
- 6) Sankaran, S. (1994): Environmental Economics, Margham , Madras.
- 7) Sengupta, R.P. (Ed.) (2001): Ecology and Economics: An Approach to Sustainable Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 8) Shankar, U, (2001): Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 9) Singh G.N (Ed.) (1991): Environmental Economics, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
- 10) The Hindu Survey of Environment: Annual Reports.
Varadarajan, S. and S. Elangovan(1992): Environmental Economics, Speed, Chennai.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Public Economics
Course Code: DSE-1F-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The objectives of this course are to acquaint the students with the concept of public and private goods, basics of public expenditure, public revenue, canons of taxation and theories of public expenditure, and also to familiarize the students with different concepts of budgetary deficits, Union budget and fiscal policy*

***Learning Outcomes:** The course facilitates student to acquire understanding and compare the concept of public good and private good, provisioning of public good, principles of taxation, theories of public expenditure, concept of public debt burden and its methods of redemption, deficit financing. The student would also be able to describe the meaning and types of budget, fiscal policy and its tools.*

Unit- I: Introduction to Public Economics

Nature, Scope and Importance Public Finance; Public and Private Finance- Similarities and Dissimilarities; Concept of Public and Private Goods and Market Failure for Provision of Public Goods; Principle of Maximum Social Advantage

Unit-II: Public Revenue

Meaning, Significance and Sources of Public Revenues; Canons of Taxation; Merits and Demerits of Direct and Indirect Taxes; Concept of Progressive, Regressive, Proportional and Digressive Taxes; Shifting and Incidence of Taxes; Goods and Service Tax (GST)- Meaning, Objectives, Slabs of GST, Structure (SGST, CGST and IGST), GST Council and Impact of GST.

Unit- III: Public Expenditure

Meaning and Types of Public Expenditure; Cause for Growing Public Expenditure and its Effects; Role of Public Expenditure in Economic Development; Wagner's views on Public Expenditure.

Unit- IV: Public Debt and Deficit Financing

Meaning, Objectives, Types and Burden of Public Debt; Causes for Growth of Public Debt and Methods of Redemption of Debt; Meaning, Objectives and Effects of Deficit Financing.

Unit- V: Public Budget and Fiscal Policy

Meaning, Types and Importance of Public Budget; Budget Preparation and Process; Budgetary Deficits-Fiscal Deficits – Primary Deficit, Revenue Deficits; Zero- Based Budgeting; Fiscal Policy- Meaning, Objectives and Tools

References:

- 1) Agarwal, R. C. (2016): *Public finance Theory and Practice*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra
- 2) Bhatia H L (2018): *Public Finance*, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi.
- 3) Hinderick, John and Myles Gareth (2016): *Intermediate Public Economics*, PHI, New Delhi.
- 4) Hugh Dalton (1997): *Principles of Public Finance*, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- 5) Hyman David N (2013): *Public Finance- A Contemporary Application of Theory to Policy*, Thomson South Western Ohio, USA.
- 6) Lekhi R.K (2015): *Public Finance*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- 7) Musgrave R.A and Musgrave P.A (2017): *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, Mcgraw- Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo.
- 8) Om Prakash (2016): *Public Economics: Theory a practice*, Vishal Publishing Co. Ludhiana.
- 9) S.K. Singh (2016): *Public Economics: Theory and Practice* S. Chand and Co., New Delhi.
- 10) Tyagi, B.P (2016): *Public Finance*, Jai Prakash Nath and Company, Meerut, India.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Rural Development
Course Code: DSE-2F-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The objectives of this course are to understand the basics of rural development, including characteristics, problems, theories and programmes of rural development and to study the poverty and unemployment, trends and patterns of economic diversification in rural areas; to study the role of infrastructural facilities in rural development, rural credit and agriculture markets in India.*

***Learning Outcome:** The student would demonstrate the comprehension of rural economy of India with respect to its problems like poverty and unemployment, rural industrialization, rural politico-economic institutions and rural finance.*

Unit-I: Introduction to Rural Development

Rural Development- Meaning, Objectives and Characteristics of Rural Economy of India; Approaches to Rural Development Programmes-Gandhian Model, Community Development Approach, Minimum Package Approach, Target Group and Area Approach, Minimum Needs Approach, Integrated Rural Development and Inclusive Growth Approach; Review of Major Rural Development Programmes in India

Unit-II: Poverty and Unemployment in Rural India

Poverty-Meaning, Measurement, Causes, Trends in Poverty and Poverty in Major States ; Unemployment- Meaning, types, Measurement, Causes and Consequences, Status of Unemployment and Unemployment in Major States; Review of Swaran Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Unit-III: Rural Enterprises and Development

MSMEs- Meaning, Importance, Classification, Progress and Problems; Rural Non-Agricultural Employment in India- Importance, Growth, Regional Pattern and Determinants; Rural Industrialisation- Importance, Programmes, Progress and Problems of Small- Scale Industries (SSI) and Remedial Measures

Unit-IV: Infrastructures and Institutions for Rural Development

Rural Infrastructures- Meaning, Classification, Importance; Development of Major Infrastructures; Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs); Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)/Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Co-operatives-meaning, Structures, Principles and Role of Co-operatives in Economic Development

Unit- V: Rural Credit and Agriculture Markets

Rural Credit- Sources, Credit Co-operative Societies (PACs and PCARDBs); Commercial Banks; Regional Rural Banks; Rural Markets- Meaning, Types and Defects and Government Measures for Removal of Defects; Co-operative Marketing Societies-Meaning, Structure, Importance, Achievements, Problems and Remedial Measures; Regulated Markets- Meaning, Structure, Importance, Achievements, Problems and Remedial Measures

References:

Biradar, R. R. (2012): Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Why do the Poorer Remain Poor?, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru.

Biradar, R.R. (2009): Rural Non-Agricultural Employment in India: An Analysis of Its Determinants and Impact on Poverty and Inequality, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

Desai, Vasant (2016): Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Chambers, R. (1983): Rural Development: Putting the Last First, Longman, Harlow.

Dantwala, M. L. and Others (Ed) (1986): Indian Agricultural Development since Independence: A Collection of Essays, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.Pvt. LTd. New Delhi.

Jain, Gopal Lal (1997): Rural Development, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur,.

Maheshwari, S. R. (1985): Rural Development in India, Sage, Publications New Delhi.

Satya Sundaram, I. (2016): Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.

Singh, Katar (2015): Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi, (Second Edition).

Tyagi, B. P. (1998): Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Jai Prakash Math and Co., Meerut.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Basic Econometrics
Course Code: DSE-3F-Econ

***Course Objectives:** The objectives of the paper are to acquaint the students with basic concepts of statistics, mathematics, and importance of econometrics in economics, methodology of econometrics, formulation of hypotheses and testing, regression model and its applications in economics*

***Learning Outcome:** The student is expected to demonstrate an understanding of basics of econometrics, apart from being able to apply and solve problems based on SLRM*

Unit I: Introduction: Definition, Nature and scope of econometrics; Theoretical Probability Distributions: Normal distribution; chi-square, t- and F-distributions and their uses

Unit II: Sampling:

Basic concepts of sampling: Probability and non-probability sampling; Types of sampling. Theory of Estimation: Estimation of parameters; properties of estimators – small sample and asymptotic properties; point and interval estimation

Unit III: Hypothesis Testing

Testing of hypotheses: defining statistical hypotheses; Simple and composite hypotheses; Null and alternative hypothesis; Type I and Type II errors, Critical region; Neyman-Pearson lemma; Power of a test.

Unit-IV: Simple Linear Regression Model (SLRM)

Specifications of the Model- Assumptions; Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Estimation-Gauss Markov Theorem- Estimation of the Error Variance- Statistical Inference in the Linear Regression Model- Confidence Intervals for the Estimated Parameters and the Testing of Hypotheses- Coefficient of Determination- Prediction with the Simple Regression Model.

Unit-V: Applications of SLRM (with SPSS)

Application of SLRM: Demand Function (Estimating Elasticity of Price, Cross, Income), Supply Function, Engel Curve; Consumption Function, Public Expenditure Function, Simple Cost Function;

References:

- 1) Badi H. Baltagi (1999): Econometrics, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg New York.
- 2) Gujarati, Damodar N. (2004): Basic Econometrics, Tata McGraw Hill, Bombay.
- 3) Jilia Hebden (2000): Statistics for Economics, Heritage Publication, Oxford University.

- 4) Koutsoyiannis, A. (2000): Theory of Econometrics, Macmillan Publication London.
- 5) Madani, G.M.K. (2000): Introduction to Econometrics: Principles and applications, Oxford University Publication.
- 6) Maddala, G.S. and Kajal Lahiri (2012): Introduction to Econometrics, Published by Wiley India Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
- 7) Theil, H. (1978): Introduction to Econometrics Prentice-Hall: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- 8) Studenmund A.H.-Using Econometrics- A Practical Guide, Pearson New International Edition

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Economics of Insurance
Course Code: DSE-4F-Econ

Course Objectives: The course provides a comprehensive introduction to the basic principles of insurance and also acquaints the students with the present insituational architecture and practices of insurance in India.

Learning Outcome: *The students should be able to understand the idea of risk and uncertainty leading to the market for insurance, besides being able to appreciate the types of insurance and Indian insurance market*

Unit-I: Concept of risk-risk and uncertainty- types of risks: financial and non financial, individual and group, pure and speculative, static and dynamic, quantifiable and non-quantifiable risk management of risk

Unit-II: Definition of insurance - costs and benefits of insurance-elements of an insurance risk classification of insurance-principles of insurance-the economic importance of insurance

Unit-III: Introduction: Meaning and Types of Insurance: Life Insurance and importance of its policies. General Insurance- Types of Non-Life Insurance and Marketing of general insurance – Features of Health insurance, fire insurance; Investments in Insurance - tax advantaged and non-tax advantaged Insurance. Group insurance and pension schemes

Unit-IV: Regulation of Insurance: Purpose of Government Intervention in Markets; Insurance regulation in India; Insurance regulation & Development Authority; Set up and management of insurance companies.

Unit-V : Introduction to reinsurance - role of reinsurers- techniques of reinsurance - nature of reinsurance risk

Basic Reading List

1. Black. K. Jr. and H.D. Skipper Jr.(2000), Life & Health Insurance, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jerssey.
2. Dionne, G. and S.E. Harrington (eds.) (1997), Foundations of Insurance Economics, Kluwer academic Publishers, Boston.
3. Pteffer, I. And D.R. Klock (1974), Perspectives on Insurance, Prentice Hall Inc., Engle word Cliffs.
4. Williams Jr., C.A. M.L. Smith and P.C.Young (1995), Risk Management and Insurance, McGraw Hill, New York.

5. Skipper Jr., H.D. (ed.) (1998), International Risk & Insurance: An Environmental Managerial Approach, Irwin McGraw Hill, Boston.
6. G.Kotreshwar (2014): Risk Management, Insurance and Derivatives(2nd edition), Himalaya Publishing House.
7. Gupta P.K (2016): Insurance and Risk Management, (2nded) Himalya Publishing House.
8. M.N.Mishra (2014):Insurance principles & practice, S. Chand.
9. N.Premavathy (2014): Principles and practice of insurance, Sri Visnu publication
10. Nalini P RavaTripathy and PrabirPal (2008): Insurance Theory and Practice, PHI.
11. Neelam .C.Gulati (2007): Principles of Insurance Management, Excel Books.
12. Panda G.S (2004) Principles and Practices of Insurance Kalyani Publications.
13. Government of India (1998), Old Age and Income Security (OASIS) Report (Dave Committee Report), New Delhi.
14. Insurance Regulation and Development Authority (2001), IRDA Regulations, New Delhi.
15. Meier. K.J. (1998), The Political Economy of Regulation: The Case of Insurance, The State University of New York Press, Albany, N.Y.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Research Methodology
Course Code: DSE-5F-Econ

***Objectives:** The objectives of this course are to impart basic knowledge for identification of research issues, formulation of objectives, hypotheses, sampling techniques, data collection, analysis and interpretation skills and to develop original thinking and writing skills of the students*

***Learning Outcome:** The student would be able to get an idea of preparing a research proposal and analyze a research problem. The student is expected to demonstrate the skills of data collection and data manipulation also.*

Unit-I: Basics of Social Science Research

Social Science Research-Meaning and Scope – Objectives – Scientific Method; Pure and Applied Research.

Unit-II: Research Problem, Design and Hypotheses

Formulation of a Research Problem and Research Design – Meaning – Need and Features of a good Research Design- Hypothesis: Meaning, Types, Characteristics, Sources, Formulation of Hypothesis, Errors in Hypothesis Testing.

Unit-III: Sampling Theory and Data Collection

Sampling Techniques: probability and Non-probability Sampling Techniques; Merits and Demerits of various sampling techniques – Simple random, Systematic, Stratified, Cluster, Purposive and Judgement Sample types; Primary Data Collection Tools – Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule Methods,

Unit-IV: Data Analysis

Basics of Data Analysis – Descriptive Statistics, Compare Means, Time Series Analysis, Correlation and Regression Models; Index Numbers and Growth Rates; Preparation of Graphs with MS Excel.

Unit-IV: Research Reporting

Types of Reports; Steps in Report Writing; Format of the Research Report; Principles of Writing, Documentation, Foot Notes, End Notes and Bibliography.

References:

- 1) Kothari C.R. 2004: Research Methodology: New Age International Publication, New Delhi.

- 2) Krishnawamy O.R. and Ranghanathan, M.: Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bangalore, Latest Edition
- 3) Murthy S.N.2008: Business Research Methods: Excel Books, New Delhi.
- 4) Panneerselvam R. "Research Methodology" PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi
- 5) Sadhu, A.N. and Singh, Amarjit. "Research Methodology in Social Sciences" Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 6) Sharma, BA V and others (Ed) "Research Methods in Social Sciences" Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- 7) Wilkinson, S. and Bhandarkar, P.L. "Methodology and Techniques in Social Research", Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Karnataka Economy
Course Code: DSE-6F-Econ

***Objectives:** The objectives of this paper to understand the structural changes, sectoral aspects and features of the Karnataka Economy since the formation of the state, demographic features of Karnataka, development of agriculture, industry and service sectors, and Karnataka state finances*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student is expected to demonstrate an understanding of changing structure of Karnataka economy, its challenges and its fiscal structure*

Unit-I: Structure of Economy

Features of Karnataka Economy; Karnataka's Economic Development since 1956; Sector- wise Contribution to GSDP; A Review of Economic Growth and Structural Change; PCGSDP and HDI Status; Infrastructural Problems (Power and Transportation) in Karnataka's Development; Problem of Regional Disparities-Review of the Report on High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Disparity (HPCRRI) in Karnataka.

Unit-II: Demographic Features of Karnataka

Demographic Change (birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, sex ratio, age distribution); Trends and disparities in Literacy Rates; Urbanisation; Nature and Magnitude of Unemployment; Poverty in Karnataka -Major poverty alleviation schemes in Karnataka

Unit-III: Productive Sectors

Agricultural development since 1956; Land reforms; Cropping Pattern; Recent Trends in Agricultural Growth; Agricultural Credit and Indebtedness; Irrigation Development in Karnataka; Traditional and Modern Industries in Karnataka, Small Scale Industries and their Prospects; Industrial Policy, Industrial Finance and Institutions to Promote Industrial Development KSFC, SIDBI, KSSIDC– Status of Public sector industries in Karnataka

Unit-IV: Service sector in Karnataka

Service Sector in Karnataka's development - Education, Health, Tourism and IT Sectors in Karnataka; Banking Development in Karnataka; Government Measures to Promote Service and IT Sectors in Karnataka;

Unit-V: State Finances

Fiscal Situation in Karnataka -Sources of Revenue Receipts-Items of Capital and Revenue Expenditure-Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Deficits; Public Debt; Finances of the Local Bodies and Recommendations of the State Finance Commission (Latest)

References:

- 1) Government of Karnataka (2005): High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI), Government of Karnataka, Bangalore

- 2) Government of Karnataka: Economic Survey of Karnataka, Government of Karnataka (Various Annual Reports) (<http://planning.kar.nic.in>)
- 3) Government of Karnataka (2015): Human Development: Performance of District, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014: A Snapshot, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department of Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru (<http://planning.kar.nic.in> – Human Development Division).
- 4) Puttaswamaiah, K, (1980): Economic development of Karnataka: A Treatise in Continuity and Change, Oxford and IBH Publication.
- 5) Madaiah M. (1989): Karnataka Economy: Growth, Issues and Lines of Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 6) Rao, Hemalatha (1984): Regional Disparities and Development in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 7) Gowda, Sreenivasa and T. Nanjgowda: Economic Development of Karnataka: Leading Aspects.

BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Economics of Tourism
Course Code: DSE-7F-Econ

Objectives: The objectives of the paper are to examine the importance of tourism in national economy, economics of tourism, economics impact of tourists, tourism marketing and tourism planning and policy for sustainable tourism development

Learning Outcomes: The student is expected to exhibit his/her comprehension of how tourism affects economy and how it should be bolstered to achieve greater economic development.

Unit-I: Introduction to Economics of Tourism

Tourism: Definition- Meaning- Nature and Scope of Tourism, Tourism Development and National Economy: Contribution to GDP-Importance of Tourism Industry in India and Karnataka, Factors Influencing Growth and Development of International and National Tourism.

Unit-II: Economics of Tourism- Demand and Supply

Definition of Demand: Factor Influencing Tourism Demand, Income Elasticity of Tourism Demand -Veblen Effect –Trends in Tourism Demand; Forecasting Tourism Demand. Tourism Supply: Definition and Tourism Supply- Elasticity of Supply- Supply Trends in Tourism with Reference to India.

Unit-III: Economic Impact of Tourist

Employment and Income Creation; Special Characteristics of Employment and Income Generated by Tourism; Secondary Employment and Income Tourism Multiplier- Limitations of Tourism Multiplier.

Unit-IV: Tourism Marketing

Concepts in Marketing: Market Structure for Tourism- Pricing in Tourism; Main Types of Integration in Tourism. Difficulties –Foreign Exchange Dependence in Tourism –Effects of Tourism Development on Balance of Payments

Unit-V: Tourism Planning and Policy

Tourism Policy of the Government and Planning; Changing Dimensions of Tourism Planning; Environmental Impact Analysis, Sustainable Tourism Development- Approaches to Tourism Planning.

References:

- 1) Vanhove, N.(): The Economics of Tourism Destinations, Elsevier Butter worth, Oxford
- 2) Heinereann (): The Economics of Tourism Destination, Elsevier butterworth, Oxford.
- 3) Kotler, Philip (): Marketing Management & Hospitality and Tourism Marketing,.....
- 4) Patel, S.G. (): Modern Market Research, Himalaya Publishing..

- 5) Seth, P.N. (): Successful Tourism Management ,.....
- 6) Bhatia, A.K. (): Tourism Development, Principles and Practices,.....
- 7) Yashodhra Jain, Tourism development,.....

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (SEC)**

**Course: Data Analysis And Computer Application In Economics
Course Code: SEC-1E-Econ**

***Course Objective:** The purpose of this course is to introduce basic computer skills to students at UG level in non-technical subjects. After completion of this course, the students are expected to acquire some basic knowledge about computers and to develop some basic skills in using computers for data storage, compilation, analysis and presentation.*

***Learning Objective:** The student would demonstrate the skills of operating a computer system, learn word processing, analyse and interpret the data with the help of spreadsheet and make presentation based on power point.*

UNIT I: Basic Word Processing Introduction to Word Processing, Opening Word Processing Package, Opening and closing documents, Using a Document/Help Wizard, Text Creation and Manipulation, Formatting the Text, Handling Multiple Documents, Table Manipulation, Printing, saving documents in different formats

UNIT II: Spreadsheets and Basic Data Analysis Spread Sheet, Elements of Electronics Spread Sheet, Application/usage of Electronic Spread Sheet, Manipulation of cells, Formulas and functions; Spread sheets for Small accountings-maintaining invoices/budgets, basic practical data analysis works (Maintaining daily and monthly sales reports)

UNIT III: Basic Computer Communication and Internet Basic of Computer networks- LAN and WAN, Internet, Service on Internet; WWW and Web Browsers, Web Browsing software, Surfing the Internet, Chatting on Internet, Email-Basic of electronic mail, Using Emails, Document handling in Email.

UNIT IV: Basic Presentations Basics- Difference between presentation and document, Using Power Point, Creation of Presentation, Preparation of Slides, Selection of type of Slides, Importing text from word documents, Providing aesthetics Slide Designs, Slide Manipulation and Slide Show, Presentation of the Slides

Reading List:

1. C.S. French "Data Processing and Information Technology", BPB Publications 1998
2. P.K Sinha, Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, 1992
3. Guy Hart-Davis "The ABCs of Microsoft Office 97 Professional edition", BPB Publications, 1998
4. Karl Schwartz, "Microsoft Windows 98 Training Guide", 1998

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (SEC)**

Course: Practice of General Insurance in India

Course Code: SEC-2E-Econ

***Course Objective:** The course provides an introduction to functional insurance in India which helps to provide wide opportunity in insurance career.*

***Learning Outcome:** The student would manifest the comprehension of - general insurance products in India, forms and policy documents, and claim management*

Unit 1: Introduction to General Insurance: Introduction of Indian Insurance Market – Structure, Classification, Salient features of Indian general insurance market.

Unit 2: Policy Documents and forms: Insurance contract & elements – Components of an insurance policy - Interpretation of policies – Contents of insurance proposal form - Certificate of Insurance – Claim forms

Unit 3: General insurance Products and claims – (Engineering & other Insurances): Classes of Engineering insurance - Burglary insurance – Baggage insurance – Fidelity Guarantee insurance – Jeweller’s Block insurance – Crime insurance. **Claims:** Preliminary procedure – Loss minimization – Procedure – Process of claim management – Arbitration - Modes of settlement – Recoveries - Identifying claim.

References:

1. General Insurance, John Magee & David Bicklhaupt
2. Operational Transformation of General Insurance Industry during the period 1950 to 1990 & Beyond, R.D.Samarth
3. Study on Distribution Functions in General Insurance & Role of Intermediaries, ArunAgarwal / P R Rao
4. General Insurance for Information Technology Professionals, Martin Frappoli.

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (SEC)**

Course: Stock Market Operations

Course Code: SEC-1F-Econ

***Course Objective:** The course is a brief exposure to the capital market of India. It helps students to understand the working of primary and secondary market in the capital market and gives a basic know how of the regulatory institutions.*

***Learning Outcome:** The student would demonstrate an understanding of stocks, capital market, regulatory mechanism and process of investing in capital market.*

UNIT -I : Company –meaning –definitions –types of companies. Share –meaning –types of shares –how to apply for shares.

UNIT –II: Primary market and Secondary market –market conditions –bull-bear –stock exchanges in India – NSE, BSE –sensex Nifty. Investments in shares – Dmat – Trading account on line and off line trading of shares –day trading

UNIT- III : SEBI –functions – concepts of capital gain dividend –EPS- market capitalization – listed companies –NCFM – PAN –price band –STT – STOP LOSS –Volatility

Reference Books

- 1) - Punithavathi Pandiyan- Securities &Portfolio management
- 2) H.L.Bedi, V.K.Hardikar- Magazines:Practical banking advances

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Economics (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (SEC)**

**Course: MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDIA
Course Code: SEC-2F-Econ**

***Course Objective:** The course provides an introduction to data analysis besides providing the technical knowhow of data mining to data manipulation.*

***Learning Outcome:** The student would be able to understand the concepts and working of mutual funds and keep oneself updated on mutual fund market. The student will have demonstrate skills of engaging with customer right from educating a customer on mutual fund, processing an application, selling a mutual fund product to termination of investment.*

***Pedagogy:** First and third units would be dealt with lecture method with a practical orientation. The second and fourth units are practical in nature. Hence teachers need to orient students to actively engage in the field.*

***Assessment:** Internal Assessment would be conducted on the second and fourth units to understand the ability of demonstration of skills of market orientation of the student.*

Unit I: Introduction: The origin, meaning and growth of Mutual funds – Fund Units Vs shares. Types of Mutual fund scheme; Organization of the Fund; Selection of a Fund – Advantages of Mutual Funds. UTI Schemes, SBI Mutual Fund, Other Mutual Funds – Selection of a Fund

Unit II: Field Based work I : Approach and market various mutual funds schemes to prospective customer identified; Assist customer with determining most suitable mutual fund scheme according to needs; Receive approval for initiating purchase process

Unit III: Protection and Mutual Fund Regulation: Investors Rights – Facilities available to Investors – Operation of the Fund – Net Asset Value

Unit IV: Field based work II: Assist customer with the application process for purchasing the mutual fund; Collect and ensure payments are processed at the bank/organization; Deliver proof of purchase and plan follow-up sessions; Develop long-term relationships with customers; respond to customer queries and clarifications and advise the customers on existing product and new schemes; Assist in termination of investment.

References /Suggested Readings:

1. K.G. Sahadevan and M.Thripairaju: “Mutual funds, data interpretation and Analysis” (Prentice Hall of India)
2. V.K. Avadhani: Marketing of Financial Services (Himalaya)
3. R.Gorden and Natarajan: Emerging scenario of Financial Services (Himalaya)
4. Fredman and Wiles: How Mutual Funds work (Prentice Hall of India)
5. H.Sadhak: Mutual Funds in India. (Response Books)

Generic Elective

BA Economics (CBCS) Sixth Semester (GEC)

Course: Indian Economy
Course Code: GEC-1E-Econ

***Course Objective:** The course provides an introduction to Indian Economy and provides an outline of the behemoth Indian Economic System. As it covers a variety of topics of Indian economy, it improves knowledge and employability of the student. This course helps to understand the structure of Indian economy, challenges the economy is facing, major policies and reforms.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student would be able to explain the structure of Indian economy, identify the major challenges faced by the economy and major policy responses to those problems.*

Unit - 1: Structural changes in the Indian Economy

Indian Economy: Structure – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary; Concept of Development and Growth; Meaning of National Income and per-capita income; Trends in National Income and trends in composition of National Income; Reasons for slow growth.

Unit – 2 Major Challenges to Indian Economy

Poverty: Meaning - Concept of Poverty line, its measurement and extent; Unemployment: Meaning, measurement and extent; Measures to check poverty: Government schemes and programmes to alleviate poverty and unemployment; Demography: Highlights of recent census – density, age sex, size and composition; concept of demographic dividend

Unit - 3: Sectors, Institutions and Policies

Sectors: Agriculture: Trends in agricultural production, causes of low productivity; concept of Food security and self sufficiency; Industry: Industrial Policy of 1956 and 1991 – highlights;

Service sector: Emergence of FMCGs, IT, ITES, BT, Transport and Communication sectors, E-commerce

Institutions: Establishment and Functions of (erstwhile) Planning commission and NITI Aayog, Central statistical office, RBI;

Policies: Monetary and Fiscal Policy as tools of market control; Concept of Budget and Economic survey

References:

1. Datt R. and Sundharam K. P. M. Indian Economy. S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
Indian Economy
2. Datt and Sundharam, Gaurav Datt and Ashwani Mahajan, S Chand Publications, 7th Revised Edition
3. Government of India (Current Year): Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi
4. Misra, S. K. and Puri V. K. Indian Economy — Its Development Experience. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
5. Ramesh Singh. Indian Economy, McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi
6. Ahluwalia and Little (ed): India's Economic Reforms and Development, OUP

7. K. James, 2008, —Glorifying Malthus: Current Debate on Demographic Dividend in India
Economic and Political Weekly, June
8. Kaushik Basu and A. Maertens, Eds, 2013, The New Oxford Companion to Economics, Oxford
University Press.
9. Himanshu, 2010, Towards New Poverty Lines for India, Economic and Political Weekly, January

Generic Elective

BA Economics (CBCS) Sixth Semester (GEC)

Course: Karnataka Economy
Course Code: GEC-1F-Econ

***Course Objective:** The course provides an introduction to Karnataka Economy. The course is meant to provide a basic understanding of the Karnataka Economy, its structure and problems and its place in the Indian economy.*

***Learning Outcomes:** The student is expected to demonstrate comprehension of structure of and problems faced by Karnataka economy, besides being able to understand the level of development of different sectors of the economy*

Unit-I: Structure of Economy

Features of Karnataka Economy; Place of Karnataka Economy in India; Karnataka's Economic Development since 1956; Sector- wise Contribution to GSDP; A Review of Economic Growth and Structural Change

Unit – II : Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture: Agricultural development since 1956; Recent Trends in Agricultural Growth; Dry Land Farming; Government Measures to reform agriculture in Karnataka
Industry: Industrial Policy, Industrial Finance and Institutions; Government Measures to Promote Industrialization in Karnataka
Service Sector - Education, Health, Tourism and IT Sectors in Karnataka; Development of Banking in Karnataka; Government Measures to Promote Service and IT Sectors in Karnataka

Unit-III: Challenges to Karnataka Economy

Poverty - Magnitude - Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Karnataka; Unemployment and Magnitude of Unemployment - Employment Programmes;
Regional Imbalances in Karnataka: Extent of Disparities; Measures to Reduce Imbalance - High Power Committee Recommendations

References:

1. Government of Karnataka, Economic Survey [Various Issues]
2. Planning Department, Annual Publication, Government of Karnataka.
3. Karnataka at Glance, Annual Publication Government of Karnataka.
4. Madaiah M & Ramapriya. Karnataka Economy Growth: Issues and Development, Himalaya Pub., House, New Delhi.
5. Adul Aziz and K.G. Vasanti. (Eds) Karnataka Economy.
6. Government District Development Reports

7. Hanumantha Rao. Regional Disparities and Development in Karnataka.
8. Krishnaiah Gowda H.R. Karnataka Economy, Spandana Publications, Bangalore
9. Nanjundappa D.M. Same Aspects of Karnataka Economy.
10. Puttaswamiah K. Karnataka Economy, Two Volumes