

SRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA COLLEGE, UJIRE-574240

(Autonomous)

(Re-Accredited by NAAC at 'A' Grade with CGPA 3.61 out of 4)



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SYLLABUS

(With effect from 2019-20)



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SYLLABUS OF BACHELORS DEGREE IN ARTS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM – 2019-20

ONWARDS

APPROVED BY THE BOS MEETING HELD ON

14-06-19

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL

MEETING HELD ON 10-10-2019



Preamble:

As a foundation course, in this paper students are expected to understand the behavior of an economic agent namely: a consumer, a producer, a factor owner and the price fluctuation in a market.

Money and banking constitutes important components towards understanding of economics. A clear understanding of the operations of money and banking and their interaction with the rest of the economy is essential to realize how monetary forces operate through a multitude of channels - Market, non-market, institutions and among others, the state. The paper on money and banking is essential for students to understand the monetary and banking system in India.

This course provides the students a thorough understanding and deep knowledge about the basic principles that tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods and services at the global level. The contents of the Paper, spread over various modules, lay stress both on theory and applied nature of the subject that have registered rapid changes during the last decade. Besides this, the contents prepare the students to know the impact of free trade and tariffs on the different sectors of the economy as well as at the macro level. The students would also be well trained about the rationale of recent changes in the export-import policies of India. This paper has become relatively more relevant from the policy point of view under the present waves of globalization and liberalization both in the North and in the South. In modern times, the activities of State have considerably increased and the theoretical understanding of different State activities through the budgetary mechanism is essential.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

B.A. programme is designed to enable the students with the required knowledge, skills and competencies such as thinking ability, linguistic skills and reasonable knowledge, analytical skills and critical understanding of social, political, economic and cultural processes in the global and the local contexts.

This programme aims at creating plenty of opportunities for learners to experiment and learn to develop the right perspectives of life.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

PO1: Acquire the knowledge of specific subjects such as History, Kannada, English, Home Science, Economics, Political Science, Journalism, Languages, etc.

PO2: Possess a broad, liberal arts foundation and an understanding of how developments in social and intellectual history shape and affect human values and institutions.

PO3: Understand the basic concepts, fundamental principles, and various theories in the concerned subjects.

PO4: Gain the analytical ability to analyze the social issues and suggest the improvements for better results.

PO5: Demonstrate a more advanced working knowledge of at least one social science discipline.

PO6: Participate in various social and cultural activities voluntarily.

PO7: Articulate thoughts and ideas in both written and oral modes.



PO8: Demonstrate the competencies to function efficiently in social/ science related career

PO9: Emerge as independent and self reliant person

PO10: Involve in discussions to spread the messages of equality, nationality, social harmony and other human values

PO11: Work effectively in groups to meet a shared goal with people

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To help the students understand economic concepts and principles
- To acquaint the students with the basic concepts and issues of economic theory, economic thought, economic Systems, economic Institutions,
- To sensitize the students to the important issues and challenges that comes across in economic life.
- To make the students capable in handling issues concerning economy
- To understand the issues and concerns of the Indian economy
- To understand economic theory and modeling approaches
- To enable the students to critically apply economic reasoning to policy issues
- Understand that a range of approaches can be used for one economic problem resulting in more than one solution.



PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Groups	Course	Teaching hours/ week	Marks			Credits
			IA	Semester Exam	Total	
I Year B.A, First Semester						
Group-I(CC)	Micro Economic Analysis	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II(EC)	Manpower Economics	2	10	40	50	1
I Year B.A, Second Semester						
Group-I(CC)	Macro-Economic Analysis	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II(EC)	Microfinance	2	10	40	50	1
II Year B.A, Third Semester						
Group-I(CC)	Monetary Economics	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II(EC)	Karnataka Economy	2	10	40	50	1
II Year B.A, Fourth Semester						
Group-I(CC)	International Economics	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II(EC)	Elements of Indian Economy	2	10	40	50	1
III Year B.A, Fifth Semester						
Group-I (CC)	Economic Thought	5	30	120	150	3
	Economics of Development (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	Statistical Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	Health Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
III Year B.A, Sixth Semester						
Group-I (CC)	Indian Economics	5	30	120	150	3
	Welfare Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	Economics of Insurance (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	Mathematical Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3

(CC= Core Courses, EC=Elective Courses)



B.A, SEMESTER-I
Code No. BASECC 131
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
(Compulsory Paper)

(6 hours per week) (Total Teaching Hours: 72)

Learning Objectives:

- To equip the students with micro economic theories with graphic illustrations.
- To help students to acquire knowledge of some of the important principles and theories of Microeconomics.
- To develop the skills of analysis and application of the principles to the real world problems.
- To provide the foundation for the study of other branches of economics.
- To develop analytical reasoning and graphical presentation of skills.
- To enable the students to appreciate the utility of economics in day - to day life.

Pedagogy:

- Theories and laws to be taught with the help of tables and diagrams.
- Through class room teaching, group discussions, assignments, seminars, project works, field study etc.
- Questions to be designed to evaluate a student's ability to use diagrams, explain concepts and evaluate at theoretical levels

Unit - I: Introduction: Micro economics- Meaning, Scope, uses & limitations; Elementary mathematical techniques-Functions-Linear & Non-linear functions- Variables & Constants (10 hours)

Unit - II: Theory of Consumer Behavior: Consumption-meaning-Utility-meaning; Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility- Consumer's surplus- Practical significance; Indifference curve- Meaning and properties- Consumers equilibrium (15 hours)

Unit - III: Demand Analysis: Demand- meaning, Demand Function - determinants - Law of demand- Reasons for the operation of the law of demand- Exceptions to the law of demand; Increase and decrease in demand; Elasticity of demand, types- price, income, cross elasticity, Price elasticity of demand- degrees of price elasticity of demand- Methods of measurement (20 hours)

Unit - IV: Cost and Revenue Analysis: Cost concepts- cost output relationship- short run & long run. Revenue-concepts- Revenue Curves under perfect & imperfect market.

Supply- meaning, supply and stock, Determinants of supply - Law of Supply, exceptions. (12 hours)

Unit -V: Market Analysis: Perfect Competition-features-Price & output determination; Monopoly- features- Price & output determination- Discriminating monopoly- Types - Equilibrium under discriminating monopoly; Monopolistic competition-features- Price & Output determination-selling cost-Oligopoly-features (15 hours)

Suggested Student Activities: Study of local markets, Study of weekly market, Study related to supply, demand and price in the day to day vegetable market, Understanding monopoly market, monopolistic and perfect market situations in the existing markets in the study area.



Books for Reference

- Ahuja, H. L (2010). *Principles of Microeconomics*. New Delhi: S Chand.
- Dewet and Verma. *Modern Economic Theory(Theory and Policy)*. New Delhi: S.Chand.
- H. S. Agarwal (2013). *Principles of Economics*, Global Professional Publishing.
- Jingan, M. L. *Micro Economic Theory*. New Delhi: Vrinda Publication.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (1990), *Modern Microeconomics*, Macmillan.
- Seth, M.L. (1985). *Principles of Economics*. Agra: Laxminarayan Agarwal,.
- Mithani, D.M. (2003). *Modern Economic Analysis*. Mumbai: Himalayan Publishing House.
- Samuelson, P.A. and Nordhaus, W.D. (2001). *Economics*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- Vaish, M.C. (2005), *Macroeconomic Theory*. New Delhi: Vishwa Prakashan.

Additional Reading List

- Bach, G.L. (1977). *Economics*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Henderson, J. and R.E. Quandt (1980). *Microeconomic Theory : A Mathematical Approach*, New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
- Lipsey, R.G. and K.A. Chrystal (1999). *Principles of Economics* (9th Edition), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Mankiw, N. Gregory (2012). *Principles of Microeconomics*, 4th Edition. New Delhi: Cengage Learning India.
- Mansfield, E (1997). *Microeconomics* (9th Ed). New York: W.W. Norton and Company.
- McConnell R, Campbell and Stanley Brue (2005), *Microeconomics*, 16th Edition. New York: McGraw Hill Irwin.
- Monga, G.S (1972). *Mathematical and Statistics for Economists*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Pindyck and Rubinfeld (2009). *Micro Economics*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Ray, N.C. (1975). *An introduction to Microeconomics*. New Delhi: Macmillan company of India Ltd.
- Samuelson, P.A. and W.D. Nordaus (1998). *Economics*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- Stonier, A.W. and D.C. Hague (1972). *A Textbook of Economic Theory*. London: ELBS and Logman Group.
- Varian, H.R. (2000). *Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach* (5th Ed), New Delhi: East West Press.



BA, SEMSTER-II
Code: BASECC. 181: MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
(COMPULSORY PAPER)

(6 hours per week) (Total Teaching Hours: 72)

Learning Objectives

- To enable the student to learn the well formulated principles of macroeconomics.
- To help the student to understand the integrated working of a modern economy.
- To provide the basis for the study of other branches of economics
- To help the student to appreciate the role of government in the economic functioning of a nation.

Unit- I: Macro Economics and National Income Accounting

Macroeconomics-Meaning-Scope, Uses, Limitations; National Income- Meaning, Concepts – Real Income and Nominal Income – GDP, NDP, GDPMP, GNP, NNP, GNPMP, NI, PI, DPI, PCI, GDP Deflator; Methods of Calculating National Income- Difficulties in the Calculation of National Income – National Income Accounting 18 Hours

Unit- II: Theories of Income and Employment

Classical theory of employment- Say's Law of Market- Pigou's Wage cut policy- limitations.

Keynesian Theory of Employment – Determination of Effective Demand –limitations

Consumption Function-meaning – MPC & APC- Determinants –Psychological Law of Consumption

Investment Function- MEC & Rate of Interest- Determinants of MEC- Multiplier (18 Hours)

Unit -III: Economic Fluctuations and Unemployment

Indicators of Economic Fluctuations -Unemployment- Types- Business cycle- Meaning -Phases- Causes and Remedies. (18 Hours)

Unit - IV: Macro Economic Policies (10 Hours)

Fiscal policy – Meaning – Objectives and Instruments – Monetary Policy – Meaning – objectives and Instruments

Budget- types – components –Deficit financing-Objectives-Effects.

Unit-V: Post Keynesian Developments (08 Hours)

IS-LM Model; IS function and LM function – Equilibrium – Phillip's Curve- Rational Expectations Hypothesis– Supply-side Economics- Laffer Curve – Neo Monetarism.

Suggested Student Activities:

- 1) Study wage structures of different types of labourers
- 2) Study trends in NI over the years
- 3) Study related to liquidity preferences



Books for Reference

- Ackley, G. (1976). *Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Day, A.C.L. (1960). *Outline of Monetary Economics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press..
- Dillard, D. (1960). *The Economics of John Maynard Keynes*. London:Crossby Lockwood and Sons.
- Gupta, S.B. (1994). *Monetary Economics*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Co.
- Hanson, A.H. (1953). *A Guide to Keynes*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Heijdra, B.J. and F.V. Ploeg (2001). *Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Higgins, B. (1963). *Economic Development: Principles, Problems and Policies*. Allahbad:Central Book Depot.
- Keynes, J.M. (1936). *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. London: Macmillan.
- Kindleberger, C.P. (1958). *Economic Development*. New York:McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Lewis, M.K. and P.D. Mizan (2000). *Monetary Economics*. New Delhi:Oxford University Press.
- Lucas, R. (1981). *Studies in Business Cycle Theory*. Cambridge, Massachusetts:MIT Press.
- Mier, G.M. and R.E. Baldwin (1957). *Economic Development : Theory, History and Policy*. New York: Wiley & Sons Inc.



B.A, SEMESTER-III
Code No. BASECC. 231: MONETARY ECONOMICS
(Compulsory Paper)
Hours: 72 hrs (6 hours per week)

Learning Objectives:

- To enable the student to learn the various concepts involved in money and banking
- To help the student to understand, modern money, capital market and banking system.
- To provide the basis for acquiring the knowledge of economic system in the country.

Unit-1: Money

Meaning- Definitions- Evolution of Money- Functions of Money- Circular Flow of Money with Four Sector Model- Paper currency system- system of note issue. - Supply of Money and its components-M1, M2, M3, M4. (8 Hours)

Unit -2: Value of Money and its Measurement

Meaning – Theories of Value of Money – Quantity theory- Cash Balance Approach - Milton Friedman’s Restatement of Quantity theory - Index Numbers- Meaning- Steps involved in the construction of Index Numbers – Simple and weighted Index Numbers –Difficulties and Uses. (20 Hours)

Unit -3: Inflation

Meaning- Types- Causes-Effects of Inflation- Remedies-Inflationary gap-Stagflation- Inflation and interest rate (06 Hours)

Unit -4: Commercial Banking

Meaning- Functions- Balance Sheet- Investment Policy- Credit Creation-Modern Banking Instruments- ATM, Credit Card, Debit Card, and E-Banking -NEFT, RTGS-ECS credit and ECS –Debit and wallet banking (16 Hours)

Unit-5: Central Banking

Meaning- Functions-Methods of Credit Control- Quantitative Methods- Bank Rate- Repo- Reverse Repo rate-Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) - Open Market Operations- Variable Cash Reserve Ratio- Qualitative Methods (14 Hours)

Unit- 6: International Financial Institutions

Objectives, organization and functions of IMF-World Bank–ADB -AIIB (Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank) (8 Hours)

Student Activity

- Visit to Museum, Interaction with an numeshmetics
- Visit to a Bank to understand its functions
- Collect data pertaing to inflation rate in India and understand the causes
- Study monetary policy of RBI
- Field study on banking habits among different sections of the population
- Student Seminar on Current issues-Inflation, CRR
- Debate on Current Issues



Books for Reference.

- Ackley, G. (1976). *Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Bhargava, R.N. (1971). *The Theory and Working of Union Finance in India*. Allahbad: Chaitanya Publishing House.
- Crowther G (1955). *An Outline of Money*. London: Nelson.
- Day, A.C.L. (1960). *Outline of Monetary Economics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- De Kock, M.H. (1960). *Central Banking*. London:Staples Press.
- Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual), New Delhi.
- Gupta, S.B. (1994). *Monetary Economics*. New Delhi:S. Chand & Company.
- Halm, G.N. (1955). *Monetary Theory*. New Delhi:Asia Publishing House.
- Harris, C.L. (1961), *Money and Banking*, Allyn and Bacon, London.
- Herber B.P. (1976), *Modern Public Finance*, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood.
- Jha, R. (1998). *Modern Public Economics*. London: Routledge.
- Jingan, M.L.(2912). *Monetary Economics*. New Delhi: Vrinda Publication.
- Kurihara, K.K. (1960). *Monetary Theory and Public Policy*. London:George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Laliwala, J.I. (1984), *The Theory of Inflation*, New Delhi:Vani Educational Book.
- Mishra, S.S. (1981), *Money, Inflation and Economic Growth*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Company.
- Mithani, D.M. (1981). *Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy*. New Delhi:Oxford & IBH.
- Mithani, D.M. (1998). *Modern Public Finance*. Mumbai:Himalaya Publishing House.
- Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976). *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*. Kogakusha, Tokyo:McGraw Hill.
- Paul, R.R. "Money Banking and International Trade" Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2008. Musgrave, R.A. (1959). *The Theory of Public Finance*. Kogakusha, Tokyo:McGraw Hill.
- Reserve Bank of India, Report on Currency and Finance (Annual), Mumbai.
- Reserve Bank of India, Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, (various years),Mumbai.
- Reserve Bank of India. (1983). *The Reserve Bank of India: Functions and Working*, Bombay.
- Sayers, R.S. (1978). *Modern Banking*. Delhi:Oxford University Press.
- Seth, M.L.(2002). *Money Banking and International Trade & Public Finance*. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Shapiro, E. (1996). *Macroeconomic Analysis*. New Delhi: Galgotia Publications.
- Sundaram, K.P.M.(2008). *Money Banking & International Trad*. New Delhi:Sultan Chand.
- Vaish, M.C.(2001). *Money Banking and International Trad*. New Delhi:New Age.



B.A, IV- SEMESTER
Code No. BASECC. 281
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
(Compulsory paper)
Hours: 72 hrs (6 hrs per week)

Objectives:

- To enable the students to learn the fundamental theories of international economics.
- To enable the students to apply the knowledge gained from the study of micro and macroeconomics in the field of international economics.
- To enable the students to understand the international trade system as it exists today.
- To enable the students to understand the nation's balance of payment position.

Unit – 1: Introduction

International Trade –Differences between internal trade and international trade - Comparative cost theory –Factor endowment theory –Competitive advantage theory of Michal Porter-Stolper-Samuelson theory (15Hours)

Unit – 2: Commercial Policies

Commercial Policy – Meaning –Free trade policy and policy of protection –Arguments for and against free trade policy and protection policy. (15 Hours)

Unit – 3: Balance of payments

Balance of payments– meaning and components-disequilibrium in Balance of payments – Structure- current account and capital account-causes-types of disequilibrium -measures to correct disequilibrium in Balance of payments (15 hrs)

Unit – 4: International capital movements

International capital movements – Types of capital movements-FDI-Types -advantages – MNCs and developing countries- advantages and disadvantages- Foreign Exchange market-determination of exchange rates- FEMA – Euro currency. (15 hours)

Unit- 5: Trade Barriers and WTO

Trade Barriers – Tariffs and Non- tariff Barriers-Quotas-WTO Agreements-TRIPS-TRIMS (12hrs)

Student Activity: Visit to GramaPanchayath / Taluk Panchayath/ Visit to a Bank to understand its functions/ Collect data pertaining to trends in the foreign trade of India/ Study the local projects funded by Asian Development Bank/ Field Study on demand patterns in the local market/ Student Seminar on Current BOP issues/ Debate on “WTO and India”

Books for References:

Ackley, G. (1978).*Macroeconomics : Theory and Policy*.New York:Macmillan Publishing Co.

Bo.Soderstrom.(1970). *International Economics*.Harper & Row

Due, J.F. (1963). *Government Finance*, Irwin, Homewood.

Government of India, *Economic Survey (Annual)*, New Delhi.



- Gupta, S.B. (1994). *Monetary Economics*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company.
- Jha, R. (1998), *Modern Public Economics*, Routledge, London.
- Jingan, M.L. (2012). *International Economics*. New Delhi: Vrinda Publication.
- Kindleberger, Charles.P. (1967). *International Economics*.
- Kurihara, K.K. (1960) *Monetary Theory and Public Policy* (Fourth Edition). London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Laliwala, J.I. (1984). *The Theory of Inflation*. New Delhi: Vani Educational Book.
- Mannur H.G (2003). *International Economics* New Delhi: Vikas publishing.
- Mishra, S.S. (1981). *Money, Inflation and Economic Growth*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Company.
- Mithani D.M. (2003). *International Economics*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Musgrave, R.A. (1959). *The Theory of Public Finance*. Kogakusha, Tokyo: McGraw Hill,
- P T Elseworth (1964). *International Economy*. Macmillan
- Paul, R.R. (2008). *Money Banking and International Trade*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- Reserve Bank of India (1983). *The Reserve Bank of India: Functions and Working*, Bombay.
- Reserve Bank of India, *Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India*, (various years), Mumbai.
- Reserve Bank of India. *Report on Currency and Finance (Annual)*, Mumbai.
- Salvatore, Dominick. (2005). *International Economics*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc
- Seth, M.L. (2002). *Money Banking and International Trade & Public Finance*. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Srivastava, H.G.P. (1976). *International Economics*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing.
- Sundaram, K.P.M. (2008). *Money Banking & International Trade*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand.
- Vais, M.C. (2001). *Money Banking and International Trade*. New Delhi: New Age



B.A, V- SEMESTER
Code No.: BASECC 331
ECONOMIC THOUGHT

(Compulsory Paper) 5 Hours per week

Unit- I: Pre Classical & Classical Economic Thought.

1. History of Economic Thought. Introduction- Mercantilism - Nationalism, Wealth, Value, Production, Interest, Trade and Money
2. Physiocracy: Social Philosophy: Natural Order, Laissez Faire, Private Property; Economic analysis: (1. Net Product, 2. Circular flow of wealth, 3. Trade, 4. Taxation)
3. Adam Smith: Social Philosophy (Naturalism, Optimism, Self Interest, Invisible hand, Laissez faire); Economic ideas: Wealth, Labour & Division of labour, Value, Distribution, International Trade, Public Finance.
4. David Ricardo: Theory of Value, Distribution, International Trade.
5. Thomas Robert Malthus: Theory of Population, Market Glut. (12 Hrs)

Unit -II: Scientific Socialism & Marginalism.

1. Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Surplus Value & Capitalists Exploitation, Consequences of Capitalist Production, Socialism
2. Jevons: Nature, scope, & Method of Economics, Wants, Utility- Final Degree of Utility, Exchange Value, Distribution (8 Hrs)

Unit- III: Neo Classical Economists

1. Alfred Marshall: 1. Nature scope and method of economics, Utility theory (L D, LDMU, EMU, CS), Elasticity of demand, Cost of production, Theory of value, (T E), Distribution, Monetary theory.
2. A C Pigou: 1. Welfare Economics, 2. Trade Cycle, 3. Employment Theory, 4. Pigou Effect. (10 Hrs)

Unit- IV: Modern Economics

J M Keynes: Theory of Employment- Consumption Function, Investment Function, Theory of Interest

Gunnar Myrdal: 1. Scope of Economics, 2. Back wash effect, 3. Economic Planning, 4. Asian Drama, 5. Welfare State.

Milton Friedman: 1. Consumption Function, 2. Monetary Theory, 3. Fiscal Policy.

P A Samuelson: Multiplier – Accelerator Interaction; Wisely Leontief - Input - Output Analysis (15 Hrs)



Unit - V: Indian Economic Thought

1. Kautily: 1. Vartha, 2. Wealth, 3. Agriculture, 4. Public Finance
2. M K Gandhi: 1. Basic Principles. 2. Machinery & Mass production, 3. Decentralisation & Village regeneration, 4. Dignity of labour, 5. Food & Population, 6. Sarvodaya
3. Amartya Sen: 1. Choice of technology, 2. Social welfare, 3. Poverty & Poverty Index, 4. HDI, 5. Economic Policy. (15 Hrs)

References

- Alexander Gray (2009) Development of Economic Doctrine, Ludwig Von Mises Institute.
- Amarthya Sen (1992). *Inequality Reexamined*. Clarendon Press
- Amartya Sen(1997). *Choice, Welfare and Measurement*. Harward University Press
- Bhatia,H.L (2016). *History of Economic Thought*. Vikas.
- Eric Roll: A History of Economic Thought.1938, Faber and Faber.
- Ghosh.B.N (2017). *Concise History of Economic Thought*, New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Gide, Charles; Rist, Charles. *A history of economic doctrines from the time of the physiocrats to the present day*.
- Hajela T N(2015) History of Economic Thought. Ane Books.
- Haney L H (1939)History of Economic Thought. Macmillan Publishing Co,
- Jhingan M L: History of Economic Thought2015, Vrinda publication Limited.
- Lewis Henry Haney(1911). *History of Economic Thought*, Macmillan Company
- Lokanathan.V(2006) *A History of Economic Thought*. New Delhi:S.Chand.
New York
- Paul R R(2015) History of Economic Thought. Kalyani Publications
- Robert Lekachman(1976) A History of Economic Ideas. Mc Graw –Hill.
- Schumpeter J A(1952) Ten Great Economists.George Allen & Unwin
- Taylor O H(2011) A History of Economic Thought. Literary Licensing LLC.



III BA, SEMESTER- V (CBCS)
Code No. BASECC 332 (A): DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
(Optional) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)

Paper Content

Development Economics addresses development issues for poor countries. The course aims at explaining the causes and effects of poverty and deriving policy implications. The course is based on theoretical economics, adapted to reflect the special institutional structures that characterize most developing countries.

UNIT-I: Concepts and Approaches to Economic Development

Meaning-Distinction between Economic Development and economic Growth-Determinants of Economic Development Measurements of Economic Development-GNP Measure-PCI Measure-HDI-PQLI-Poverty Index (PI)-Gender Development Index (GDI)- Sen's Capabilities Approach-Obstacles to Economic Development-Sustainable Development-Inclusive Growth. **(14 hours)**

UNIT-II: Theories of Economic Growth and Development

Schumpeter's Theory - Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth-The Doctrine of Balanced Growth-The Unbalanced Growth Theory-Myrdal's Theory of Circular Causation. (12 hours)

UNIT-III: Capital Formation and Investment

Meaning and Role of Capital Formation - Sources of Capital Formation - Importance and Types of Foreign Capital - Investment Criteria in Economic Development **(10 hours)**

UNIT-IV: Human Capital Development

Population Growth and Economic Development-Human Capital Formation – R. Nurkse's Theory of Disguised Unemployment-Lewis' Theory of Unlimited Supplies of Labour-Education and Health in Economic Development -Need and Strategies of Manpower Planning. **(14 hours)**

UNIT-V: Obstacles to Development

Market Imperfections- Vicious Circle of poverty - Dualism-Ecological Imbalance - Urban Migration - Agrarian crisis **(10 hours)**

Books for Reference

Agarwal, R.C, Economics of Development and Planning, Agra

Benjamin Higgins, (1968).*Economic Development*. New York:W.W.Norton & Company.

Jhingan. M. L.(2010). *The Economic of Development & Planning*.New Delhi:Vrinda Publication.

Meier, Gerald M., and James E. Rauch. (2000)*Leading Issues in Economic Development*, 7th edn. New York: Oxford University Press.

Meir, G M and R E Baldwin (1957): *Economic Development: Theory, History and Policy*, New York:John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Mishra S.K and V.K.Puri (2005), *Economic Development and Planning*. Mumbai:Himalaya

Taneja M.L. and R.M.Myer (1995), *Economics of Development and Planning*. Delhi:Shoban Lal Nagin Chand and Co.

Thirlwall A.P (2003) *Growth and development - With Special reference to developing Economies*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan,



Todoaro. M.P (1991).*Economic Development in the Third World*. United Kingdom:Orient Longman.



A: SEMESTER – V

Code No. BASECC 333 (B) : STATISTICAL ECONOMICS (OPTIONAL) **(Optional) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)**

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with elementary knowledge of statistical techniques in Economics.
2. To train them to statistical techniques in Economics.

Unit- I: Nature of Statistical Economics and Presentation of Data

Meaning and Definitions of Statistics - Nature, Functions and Limitations of Statistics - Census and Sample Survey- Methods of Sample Surveys - Collection of Data- Primary and Secondary, Questionnaires - Classification and Tabulation of Statistical Data.

Unit - II: Measures of Central Tendency

Meaning of Central Tendency -Objectives and requisites of a Good Average,

Types: Mean- Median- Mode- Geometric Mean - Harmonic Mean - their relative merits and demerits -Ogives- More than and Less than Ogives.

Unit-III: Measure of Dispersion and Skewness

Meaning of Dispersion - Absolute and Relative Measures - Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation - Their relative merits and demerits - Coefficient of Dispersion. Lorenz Curve, 'Z' Chart.

Skewness - Meaning and Measures of Skewness - Karl Pearson's and Bowley's Coefficient of Skewness

Unit - IV: Correlation and Regression Analysis

Meaning and types of correlation - Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation for individual Series - Rank Correlation - Uses of Correlation in Economic Analysis.

Meaning of Regression –Regression Equations - Uses of Regression in Economic Analysis.

Unit -V: Index Numbers and Time Series

Meaning, types, uses and limitations of Index Numbers –Methods of Measurement: Laspyre's, Paasche's, Marshall-Edgeworth's and Fisher's Ideal Index Numbers.

Meaning of Time Series - Measurement of Trends - Moving Averages and Principle of Least Squares

References:

1. Gupta, S.P. (2014). Statistical Methods, New Delhi, Sultan Chand & Sons Publication.
2. Sanchethi, D.C. & Kapoor, V. K (2010). Statistics - Theory, Methods and Applications, New Delhi, Sultan Chand & Sons Publication.
3. Bhardwaj, R. S. (2008). Business Statistics, New Delhi, Excell Book.
4. Mohan Raj, Business Statistics & Mathematics, Bangalore, Benaka books



B.A, Semester -V
BASECC 334 (C) HEALTH ECONOMICS
(Optional Paper) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)

Course Objectives

1. To provide students a comprehensive view of economics of health as an emerging discipline.
2. To discuss different aspects and issues related to health and hygiene with empirical evidence and policy perspectives.
3. To integrate health and related aspects like sanitation to human development in the light of Sustainable Development Goals

Course Outcome

On completing this course the student will be able to

1. Get a working knowledge of economics of health
1. Get acquainted with measures and mechanisms to develop better status and services of health

Unit - 1: Nature and Scope of Economics of Health 10 Hrs

Health Economics: Meaning and Subject matter, Evolution and Importance – Ethics in Healthcare - Health and Sanitation – Indian Health Scenario

Unit - 2: Microeconomic foundations of Health Economics 14 Hrs

Demand for Health-Uncertainty and Health Insurance Market - Alternative Insurance Mechanisms – Supply of Health: health and health care; cost of delivering health services; Market Failure and rationale for Public Intervention; Equity and Inequality - Investment and institutions in health-care; market structures; Hospital and health service provider behavior: motivation, regulation and incentives.

Unit - 3: Health Services and Programmes 12 hours

Health Systems in the World - PPP Model, Care Delivery – Good Governance in Health Services, AIDS Awareness - Tax and social health insurance mechanism; Private financing mechanism - health and allied services; health sector reforms and strategies- Swaccha Bharath Abhiyan

Module 4: Health and Human Development (12 Hours)

Health and Human Capital -Demography and Health – Fertility and Reproductive Health Issues - Health and Labour – Women and Child Health – Health of the Elderly –Health, Poverty and Food Security

Unit - 5: Health approaches in India (12 Hours)

Principles and practices of health care in India; Equity and health; Risks and returns in health care: Public sector versus private sector; Health financing and insurance: Universal health coverage; Out-of-pocket expenditure on health; Morbidity patterns; Health policy and outcomes. National Rural Health Mission-Health outcomes and their relationship with macroeconomic performance – Equipping institutions for Healthier Tomorrow



References:

1. Ghuield S. and Smith P.C.(Eds) (2011), *The oxford Handbook of Health economics*, New York (Module 1A, 3, 4)
2. Henderson J.W.(2001), *Health economics and policy*, South Western, Thomson Learning
3. Mcpake B. and Normand C, (2013), *Health Economics: An international perspective*, Routledge, New York.
4. National Health Accounts India (2004-05), http://www.whoindia.org/linkFiles/Health_Finance_National_Health_accounts_2004-05.pdf
5. Krishnamurthy, G R et.al. (2008). *Indian Health Scenario*, Serials Publications New Delhi
6. *Health Economics*, Jay Battacharya, Timothy Hyde, and Peter Tu, 1st Edition, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.
7. *Health Care Reform: What It Is, Why It's Necessary, How It Works*, Jonathan Gruber, 2012.
8. Rajiv Dasgupta (2010) Child health inequity in India. In S. Bhattacharya, S. Messenger & C. Overy (ed) *Social determinants of health*, Orient Blackswan
9. Rout, HS & Panda PS – *Health Economics in India* , New Century Publications, 2007



B.A, SEMESTER –VI

INDIAN ECONOMICS

Code No: BASECC 381 (Compulsory Paper) (5 Hours per Week)

This paper will explore a set of inter-related issues relating to the growth and development of the Indian Economy. This paper focuses on application of Economic Theory in the context of India's Economic Growth and Development

Objectives:

- To understand the basic problems of Indian economy.
- To understand the changing trends in the Indian economy.
- To critically analyse the role of government policies in promoting the development of Indian economy.
- To understand the leading issues in India's economic development.

Unit- I: Sectoral Changes in Indian Economy: (10 hours)

Sectoral Changes in Indian Economy since 1991- Emerging issues of development-National Income of India-Trends and growth- NITI Ayog-Structure and functions-Demonetization-Make in India Programme.

Unit - II: Demographic Profile, Poverty and Unemployment: (10 hours)

Population – composition - size – density- sex ratio- literacy ratio- rural- urban ratio- Occupational distribution- causes for population growth - effects - population policy (Recent); **Poverty**-Magnitude of Poverty in India- Absolute & Relative Poverty-Nature & Causes of Poverty- Recent Poverty alleviation programmes; **Unemployment**- Types –Extent-Recent Employment Generation programmes.

Unit - III: Agriculture in India (15 hours)

Role of Agriculture–Trends in Production and Productivity-Cropping pattern in India- IInd Phase of Green revolution

Agricultural marketing -Problems of agricultural marketing-Measures for the improvement of agricultural marketing.

Schemes in Agriculture–Major Government Schemes/ Programmes in Agricultural sector- Agricultural Insurance - Food security

Agricultural crisis and Need for the rejuvenation of Indian agriculture.

Unit- IV: Industry in India (15 hours)

Industrial Sector Reforms since 1991: Micro and Small enterprises - Problems & Prospects. Industrial Finance-Sources

Entrepreneurship – Meaning – Features - Government policy towards Entrepreneurial development.

Unit – V: Tertiary Sector in India (10 hours)

Financial sector Reforms since 1991; **Trade sector** Reforms since 1991; **Fiscal sector** Reforms since 1991- **GST Reforms**



BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

- Agarwal A. N., Indian Economy, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi: 2003
- Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (Eds.) (1999). *India's Economic Reforms and Development* (Essays in honour of Manmohan Singh). New Delhi:Oxford University Press.
- Datt, R. (Ed.) (2001). *Economic Reforms in India*.New Delhi: Deep & Deep.
- Datt, R. and K.P.M. Sundharam (2015). *Indian Economy*.New Delhi:S. Chand.
- Datt, R., Second Generation Economic Reforms in India, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi: 2001 edition
- Dhingra, I. C. (2001). *The Indian Economy : Environment and Policy*. New Delhi:Sultan Chand & Sons,
- Dutt, R.C. (1950). *The Economic History of India Under Early British Rule*, Low Price
- Gadgil, D.R. (1971). *The Industrial Evolution in India in Recent Times, 1860-1939*, Bombay:Oxford University Press.
- Government of India. Economic Survey (Annual), Economic Division, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
- Jalan, B. (1992). *The Indian Economy : Problems and Prospects*.New Delhi:Viking.
- Jalan, B. (1996). *India's Economic Policy — Preparing for the Twenty-first Century*, New Delhi:Viking.
- Kumar, D. (Ed.) (1982). *The Cambridge Economic History of India, Volume II, 1757-1970*,Hyderabad:Orient Longman Ltd.
- Misra, S.K. and V.K. Puri (2003). *Indian Economy — Its Development Experience*, Mumbai:Himalaya Publishing House.
- Naoroji, D. (1962). *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, Delhi:Low Price Publications.
- Parikh, K.S. (1999). *India Development Report — 1999-2000*. New Delhi:Oxford University Press.
- Planning Commission (1999). Ninth Five Year Plan, Government of India, New Delhi.



B.A, VI SEMESTER

Code No. BASECC 382 (A): WELFARE ECONOMICS

(Optional paper) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)

Unit –I: Basic Concepts in Welfare Economics 10 hrs

Meaning of Welfare Economics- Definitions-Social welfare and Economic welfare-Problems in measuring welfare- Role of Value judgments in Welfare Economics

Unit –II: Classical/Pre-Paretian Approaches to welfare 12 hrs

Marshallian Welfare Economics-Pigou's Approach-Hicks's Four Consumer Surpluses

Unit - III: Theorems in Welfare Economics 13 hrs

Pareto Optimality- Optimum exchange conditions-The production optimum-The consumption optimum-The compensation criteria-The concept of Contract Curve-The First fundamental Theorem of Welfare Economics-The Second fundamental Theorem of Welfare Economics.

Unit-IV Externalities and Public Goods 12 hrs

Market failure- Causes-Role of Government-Divergence between private and social costs- Externalities of production and consumption- Moral hazard, Problem of public goods- Marginal Cost pricing- Cost-benefit analysis.- Dynamic welfare economics

Unit -V: Social Choice and Social Welfare Schemes 13 hrs

Social Choice and Arrow's Impossibility Theorem- Sen's Contributions to welfare Economics.-Social Welfare Schemes in India-Labour welfare measures- Women and Child development schemes- Family welfare programmes in India.



B.A, VI Semester
Code No. BASECC 383 (B) ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE
(Optional Paper) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)

Unit - 1: RISK

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 (10 Hrs)

Unit- II: INTRODUCTION TO INSURANCE

Definition of insurance - costs and benefits of insurance-elements of an insurance risk-classification of insurance-principles of insurance-the economic importance of insurance (8 Hrs)

Unit- III: ESSENTIALS OF GENERAL INSURANCE

General insurance – Meaning, Fundamentals, historical framework of general insurance in India- Types– Fire insurance- Marine insurance - Motor insurance - Personal accident insurance - Miscellaneous insurance - importance of general insurance. (12 Hrs)

Unit- IV: LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance- meaning and definition-features of life insurance-benefits of life insurance- Life insurance products- Legal aspects of life insurance- provisions of policies - principles of underwriting of life - Group insurance and pension schemes. (12Hrs)

Unit - V: HEALTH AND RURAL INSURANCE

Basic of health insurance - health insurance schemes - micro health insurance in India-need and potential of rural insurance - various rural insurance policies. (10 Hrs)

Unit -VI: REINSURANCE

Introduction to reinsurance - role of reinsurers- techniques of reinsurance - nature of reinsurance risk (8 Hrs)

REFERENCES

1. G.Kotreshwar (2014): Risk Management, Insurance and Derivatives(2nd edition), Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Gupta P.K (2016): Insurance and Risk Management, (2nded) Himalaya Publishing House.
3. M.N.Mishra (2014):Insurance principles & practice, S. Chand.
4. N.Premavathy (2014): Principles and practice of insurance, Sri visnu publication.
5. Nalini P RavaTripathy and PrabirPal (2008): Insurance Theory and Practice, PHI.
6. Neelam .C.Gulati (2007): Principles of Insurance Management, Excel Books.
7. Panda G.S (2004) Principles and Practices of Insurance Kalyani Publications.



**B.A: VI SEMESTER
ECONOMICS
Code No. BASECC 384 (C): MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS
(Optional) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)**

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with elementary knowledge of mathematical techniques in Economics.
2. To train them to use mathematical techniques in Economics.

Unit - 1: Nature and Scope of Mathematical Economics:

The uses and misuses of Mathematical Economics - Variables - Constants - Functions - Graphical representation of linear and non-linear functions - Linear laws of demand and supply - Market equilibrium for linear demand and supply functions - Applications of Linear Equations in economics - Parabolic laws - Market equilibrium and quadratic equations - Hyperbolic laws and market equilibrium – Effect of taxation and subsidy on market equilibrium - Product Transformation Curves - Exponential Functions - Pareto's Law of Distribution of income. (20 hours)

Unit - 2: Differential Calculus:

Meaning of differentiation - Rules of differentiation - Higher order derivatives - Implicit differentiation - Maxima and minima - Application of derivatives in economics - Cost, average cost and marginal cost relationship, average revenue and marginal revenue relationship - Profit under monopoly -Elasticity of Demand -Constant Elasticity of Demand (15 hours)

Unit -3: Partial differentiation:

Functions of two independent variables - Partial elasticity of demand - Marginal productivity - Euler's theorem - Constant product curves - Returns to scale (05 hours)

Unit - 4: Integral Calculus:

Indefinite Integration - Applications of Integral Calculus in Economics - Marginal revenue and marginal cost - National income, consumption and savings - Definite Integration - Consumer's Surplus - Producer's Surplus - Revenue versus Cost (10 hours)

Unit - 5: Linear models, Matrix Algebra and Linear Programming:

Meaning, Size and types of Matrix - Matrix operations – Inverse Matrix - Cramer's Rule - Meaning and uses of Linear Programming - Geometric solution (10 hours)



References:

1. Dinwiddy Caroline L. (1967). Elementary Mathematics for Economists, London, Oxford University Press
2. Draper, J.E; J.S Kingman, J.S and Weber Jean E, (1982). Mathematical Analysis: Business and Economic Applications, New York, Joanna Cotler Books.
3. Chiang, Alpha and Wainwright, Kevin. (2005). Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, New York, McGraw-Hill Education
4. Allen, A. G, D. (2004).Mathematical Analysis for Economists, New Delhi, Trinity Press.
5. Dowling, Edward. (2011). Schaum's Outline of Introduction to Mathematical Economics, New Delhi, McGraw-Hill Education
6. Holden, Ken and Pearson, Alan. (1992). Introductory Mathematics for Economics and Business, London, Palgrave



**B.A: VI SEMESTER
ECONOMICS
Code No. BASECC 385 (D): ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

(Optional) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)

Learning Outcomes

The Environmental Economics prepares students for careers as leaders in understanding and addressing complex environmental issues from a problem-oriented, interdisciplinary perspective. Students reflect critically about their roles and identities as citizens, consumers and environmental actors in a complex, interconnected world. Help students to understand how economic concepts and ideologies are used to enable or justify environmental damage. This paper on how economics may hold many of the answers necessary to redress serious environmental damage.

Syllabus

Module I: Nature of environmental economics

Meaning and importance of environmental economics.- Relationship between environment and economic development- Meaning and importance of sustainable development- Significance of conservation of natural resources. (12 Hours)

Module II: Pollution: Causes and consequences : Air pollution- Causes and consequences - Water pollution- Causes and consequences- Noise pollution- Causes and consequences – Methods to control Pollution (12 Hours)

Module III: Local environmental issues: Solid waste and its management- Economics of recycling – Common property resources – Community participation in solving environmental problems – Need for environmental valuation – Pollution taxes – Tax on outputs. (12 Hours)

Module IV: Global environmental problems: Conflict between consumerism and environment – Threat to Biodiversity/Endangered global warming and acid rain – climate change – Ozone depletion – green house effect – Problem of potable water (12 Hours)

Module V: Environment movements in India: Environmental protection efforts in India – People's efforts in environmental protection; Environment education and awareness – Role of NGO's in environment protection – Rain water harvesting methods. (12 Hours)

Reference Books

Abhijith Dutta; Suitha Datta and P.N.Pandey(2013). *Environmental Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi:APH Publishers.

Charles D Kolstad (2009). *Environmental Economics*. Oxford University Press

Engine T (2004). *Environmental Economics*. New Delhi: Vrinda Publications.

Hardin, Garet. (1968). *The Tragedy of the Commons*. In Nico Nelissen, Jan van der Straten, and Leon Klinkers (Eds.) *Classics in Environmental Studies*. International Books.

Jhingan, M.L. Sharma, K.C. (2010). *Environmental Economics : Theory, Management and Policy*.

Karpagam, M (1991). *Environmental Economics: A Text Book*. Sterling Publishers.



Kanchan Chopra & Vikram Dayal (Eds.)(2009),*Handbook of Environmental Economics in India*. New Delhi: JBA Publishers.

Katar Singh(2007)*Environmental Economics - Theory and Applications*. New Delhi:JBA Publishers.

Nick Hanley, Jason F.Shogren and Ben White(2004).*Introduction to Environmental Economics*,New Delhi:JBA Publishers.

Ostrom, Elinor. (1990). *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. Cambridge, UK.:Cambridge University Press.

Pandey P.N. Dutta Sunita Dutta Abhijit(2010). *Environmental Economics*. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing.

Prasad.S.N.(2012).*Environmental Economics*. New Delhi: JBA Publishers.

Prabhakara Shishila.(2009).*Environmental economics*. Mangalore:Mangala Publications.

Sahu, Nirmal Chandra & Choudhury, Amita Kumari(2005).*Dimensions in Environmental and Ecological Economics*, New Delhi: JBA Publishers.

Sankaran S. (1994).*Environmental Economics*.Madras:Margham Publications.

Sharma P.D(2011). *Ecology and Environment*.Meerut: Rastogi Publication.

Somashekar.,N.T(2007). *Development Economics(Including Environment Concepts)*, 2nd Edition, New Delhi:JBA Publishers.

Sripathi Kalluraya and Jayavantha Nayak-(2011).*Environmental Economics*.

Turner R. kerry, David Pearce, & Ian Bateman, (1993).*Environmental Economics – An Elementary Introduction*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins university Press,



B.A Semester I
ECONOMICS
Code No. BASECE 131 (Elective-I)
MANPOWER ECONOMICS [24 Hours]

Objectives:

- To help students to acquire knowledge of important problems of Human Resource
- Introduce the student to basic understanding of the Indian demography

Learning Outcomes:

- Student will be able to understand the concept of human resource planning
- Able to appreciate and analyze basic problems of Indian Economy

Evaluation :

Continuous Internal Assessment: (10 Marks) : Assignment/Paper Presentation/GD

Semester End Exam: 40 Marks Duration of the Semester End Exam: 2 Hours

Question Paper Pattern: Answer one question from each section and each question carries ten marks

Syllabus

Unit -1: Introduction: Human resource planning and Human Resource Development - Manpower planning - Nature, importance and objectives of manpower planning - Process of manpower planning - Uses and limitations of manpower planning (08 Hrs.)

Unit -2: Supply and Demand Analysis of Manpower : Estimating the Demand for manpower - Supply of human resources – Fertility, mortality and population growth - investment in education training - Labour force participation; Manpower Balance (08 Hrs)

Unit - 3: Manpower Planning and Development : Approaches - Training and development - Importance of training of employees - Types of training - Methods of training - Management development – Strategic Staffing (06 Hrs)

Unit - 4: Manpower Planning in India: Issues and Challenges 02 Hrs

References

Edward BJ - Manpower Economics

Manpower Training: Theory and Policy (Study in Economics) – Adrian Z.

Knowledge Economy: The Indian Challenge, Edited by: Ashoka Chandra, M. K. Khanijo
SAGE Publications (2009)



B.A. SEMESTER – II

ECONOMICS

MICROFINANCE

Code No: BASECE 181 (Elective –II, Paper)

(2 Hours per Week)

Objectives:

1. To provide a thorough knowledge of the concept of microfinance
2. To help students to acquire knowledge of the operational aspects of an SHG / MFI.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Student will be able to understand the concept of microfinance
2. Able to appreciate and analyze achievements and limitations of microfinance

Syllabus:

Unit: I: **Microfinance** : Introduction - The nature of Microfinance - The demand for microfinance - The supply of microfinance (06 Hours)

Unit: II: **Products and services in microfinance** - Challenges of microfinance (06 Hours)

Unit: III: **Microfinance and Empowerment:** Meaning and elements of Empowerment - Microfinance and women empowerment (06 Hours)

Unit: IV: **Microfinance and Income generating activities** - Microfinance and Poverty alleviation - Microfinance and Inclusive Growth(06 Hours)

Reference Books :

Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (2014). Micro - Finance Perspectives and Operations. Macmillan

Ledgerwood, Joanna (1998). Microfinance Handbook: An Institutional and Financial Perspective. Washington, DC:World Bank.© World Bank-
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/12383>

A. K. Chauhan, S. M. Feroze(2011). Microfinance in India. New Century Publications

Muhammad Yunus(2003) Banker to the Poor: Micro-Lending and the Battle Against World Poverty

Jonathan Morduch, Beatriz Armendariz(2010) The Economics of Microfinance

C.K. Prahalad(2009) The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid: Eradicating Poverty Through Profits

B.A Semester-III: ECONOMICS



Code BASECE 231 (Elective-3)

KARNATAKA ECONOMY

Objectives:

1. To provide the foundation for the study of Karnataka Economy
2. To help students to acquire knowledge of important problems of Karnataka Economy

Learning Outcomes:

1. Student will be able to understand the elements of Karnataka Economy
2. Able to appreciate and analyze basic problems of Karnataka Economy

Syllabus:

Unit -I: Structural Changes in Karnataka Economy

Basic Structure of Karnataka Economy- Natural Resources, Demographic Features; Changes in major economic indicators compared with national trend–Income and income distribution, GDP, HDI; labour force and employment. (10 Hrs)

Unit- II: Sectoral Issues in Karnataka Economy

Contributions of Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector to GDP, Agriculture –Major crops – productivity and productivity trend: Industry – Major industries, Small Scale and Cottage industries – their performances, recent trends in service sector. (10 Hrs)

Unit - III: Planning and Development:

Development under Plan - Regional imbalance – Nanjudappa Committee Report-Measures taken by government – State government Budget – Revenue and Expenditure trend – Decentralized Planning (10 Hrs)

References:

1. Sthanumoorthy R, Sivarajadhanuvel P: Karnataka Economy: Performance, Challenge and Opportunities, 2007
2. Shripathi Kalluraya P, Preethi K.A: Karnataka Economy: A development Perspective, Mangala Publications, 2016
3. Government of Karnataka, Economic Survey Reports-2017-18



B.A., SEMESTER - IV
Code BASECE 281 (Elective-4)
ELEMENTS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Objectives:

1. To provide the foundation for the study of Indian Economy
2. To help students to acquire knowledge of important problems of Indian Economy
3. Introduce the student to basic understanding of the Indian economy
4. Help the students to measure various macroeconomic variables
- 5 To make students to know the efforts to develop the Indian Economy.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Student will be able to understand the Indian economy better
2. Able to appreciate and analyze basic problems of Indian Economy
3. Able to evaluate various development efforts of the Indian Economy

Syllabus:

Unit : I: **Introduction to Indian Economy** - Features- Recent Developments and Schemes of Central Government (06 Hours)

Unit : II: **Agriculture and Development:** Agricultural Progress under plans - Land Reforms - Agricultural Credit - Agricultural Marketing and Price Policy – WTO and Indian agriculture

Unit : III: **Industrial Development:** Importance of Industries - Industrial Policy, 1991- Public Sector Industries - Role and Problems -Small Scale and Cottage Industries - Problems and Remedies - Industrial Finance – FDI.

Unit: IV: **Fiscal Sector Reforms:** Trade sector reforms, EXIM Policy, Banking sector reforms

Reference Books :

Ahluwalia, I.J. and I.M.D. Little (Eds.) (1999). *India's Economic Reforms and Development* (Essays in honour of Manmohan Singh). New Delhi:Oxford University Press.

Datt, R. and K.P.M. Sundharam (2015). *Indian Economy*. New Delhi:S. Chand.

Dhingra, I. C. (2001). *The Indian Economy : Environment and Policy*. New Delhi:Sultan Chand & Sons,

Gadgil, D.R. (1971). *The Industrial Evolution in India in Recent Times, 1860-1939*, Bombay:Oxford University Press.

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Jalan, B. (1992). *The Indian Economy : Problems and Prospects*. New Delhi:Viking.

Misra, S.K. and V.K. Puri (2001). *Indian Economy — Its Development Experience*, Mumbai:..Himalaya Publishing House.

Planning Commission (1999). Ninth Five Year Plan, Government of India, New Delhi.

