

Mangalore University
Choice Based Credit System
Semester wise **Economics Courses**, under B.A Degree Programmes

Groups	Course	Teaching hours/week	Marks			Credits
			IA	Semester Exam	Total	
B.A, First Semester						
Group-I (Core Courses)	BASECC 131: Micro Economic Analysis	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASECE 131: Manpower Economics	2	10	40	50	1
B.A, Second Semester						
Group-I (Core Courses)	BASECC 181: Macro Economic Analysis	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASECE 181: Fiscal Economics	2	10	40	50	1
B.A, Third Semester						
Group-I (Core Courses)	BASECC 231: Monetary Economics	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASECE: 231:Economics of Infrastructure	2	10	40	50	1
B.A, Fourth Semester						
Group-I (Core Courses)	BASECC 281: International Economics	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASECE 281: Karnataka Economy	2	10	40	50	1
B.A, Fifth Semester						
Group-I (Core Courses) Two Papers	BASECC 331: Economic Thought (Compulsory)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASECC 332 (A):Economics of Development (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASECC 333 (B): Statistical Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASECC 334 (C): Health Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
B.A, Sixth Semester						
Group-I (Core Courses) Two Papers	BASECC 381: Indian Economics (Compulsory)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASECC 382 (A)Welfare Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASECC 383 (B)Economics of Insurance (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASECC 384 (C):Mathematical Economics (Optional)	5	30	120	150	3

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

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 Behaviour

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)

References

1. P. N Chopra, Micro Economics, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2015
2. H.L Ahuja, Moder Micro Economics- Theory and Applications, S.Chand New Delhi,2011
3. A Koutsoyiannis-Modern Micro Economics-Published by Macmillan Press Ltd.1975
4. M. L Jhingan- Modern Micro Economics-Published by Vrinda Publications(P) Ltd- Delhi-1997
5. K.N Verma -Micro Economic theory- Published by Vishal Publishing Company. Jalandhar
6. H.L Ahuja-Principles of Micro Economics-Published by S. Chand & Company Ltd 1989
7. S Shankaran-Economic Analysis-Published by MARGHAM PUBLICATIONS MADRAS
8. K.K Dewett-Modern Economic Theory –Published by S,Chand & Company Ltd. Delhi

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

Duration: 72 Hours

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 KEYNSIAN 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.

References:

1. Ahuja H.L. (2010) - Macro economic Theory and policy- S Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Gupta G.S. (2004) – Macro Economic Theory & Application- Tata Mcgraw Hill Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Mithani D. M. (2010) - Macro Economics- Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Puri V.K. & Misra S.K. (2004) - Modern Macro Economic Theory - Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Somashekar N.T. (2005) - Modern Macro Economic Theory - Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Sundaram K P M & Sundaram E. N (2002) Macro Economic theory – S Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Vaish M .C (2014) - Macro Economic Theory - Vikas publishing House Pvt Ltd., Noida,

B.A, SEMESTER-III

Code No. BASECC. 231: MONETARY ECONOMICS

(Compulsory Paper)

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

Books for Reference:

1. An Outline of Money – Geoffrey Crowther (Read Books Publications, Canada, 15 March 2017)
 2. R. S. Sayers; ‘Modern Banking’ - Oxford University Press- Seventh Edition- 30th Nov 1967
 3. M L Jhingan ; ‘Money, Banking’, Inter National Trade and Public Finance – (Vrinda Publications, Delhi– 1 Jan 2013)
 4. Dr. D. M. Mithani ; ‘Money, Banking, Inter National Trade and Public Finance’- (Himalayan Publishing House, New Delhi- 1 Jan 2014)
 5. Nader E.N; ‘ Money and Banking’ – (Prentice Hall India Learning Pvt. Ltd – 1 Jan 2013)
 6. Dr. M.L. Seth; ‘Money, Banking’, Inter National Trade and Public Finance- (Laxmi Narian Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra, India– 1 Jan 2017)
 7. R.R. Paul; ‘Money, Banking and Inter National Trade’ –. Kalyani Publishers – 1 Jan 2015)
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B.A, IV- SEMESTER
Code No. BASECC. 281 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
(Compulsory paper)

Course Objectives:

1. To know the theories of International trade.
2. To know the importance commercial policies in relation to trade
3. To understand foreign exchange market operations.
4. 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)

References

Sodesten B, Reed .G (SR) International Economics Macmillan 1994

Ellswerth E.T International Economy

Kindlebergur Charles -International Economics

M. L. Jhingan – International Economics

Cherunilam Francis- International trade and Export Management

B.A, SEMESTER-V

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)

Reference:

1. Alexander Grey: The Development of Economic Doctrine. 2009, Ludwig Von Mises Institute.
2. Bhatia H L: A History of Economic Thought. 1978, Vikas Publishing House.
3. Blaug M: Economic Theory in Retrospect. 1997, Cambridge University press.
4. Eric Roll: A History of Economic Thought. 1938, Faber and Faber.
5. Ganguli B N: Indian Economic Thought. 1978, Tata McGraw –Hill.
6. Gide & Rist: A History of Economic Doctrines. 2014, Nabu Press.
7. Hajela T N: History of Economic Thought. 2015, Ane Books.
8. Haney L H: History of Economic Thought. 1939, Macmillan Publishing Co, New York.
9. Jhingan M L: History of Economic Thought 2015, Vrinda publication Limited.
10. Paul R R: History of Economic Thought. 2015, Kalyani Publications.
11. Robert Lekachman: A History of Economic Ideas. 1976, Mc Graw –Hill.
12. Schumpeter J A: Ten Great Economists. 1952, George Allen & Unwin
13. Taylor O H: A History of Economic Thought. 2011, Literary Licensing LLC.

III BA, SEMESTER- V (CBCS)

**Code No. BASECC 332 (A): DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
(Optional) 5 Hours per week (Total 60 Hours)**

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 12 hours

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

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

1. Misra S K and Puri V K (2005), Economics of Development and Planning, Himalayan Publication House, Mumbai.
 2. M L Jhingan, Economics of Development and Planning, Konark Publishers, Pvt. Ltd.
 3. R C Agarwal, Economics of Development and Planning, Agra
 4. Taneja M L and Myer R M –Economics of Development & planning
 5. Somashekhar N T, (2007), Development Economics, New Age I. N . Ltd, New Delhi
 6. RohithKriplani, Concepts of Economic Development, Mark Publishers, Jaipur.
 7. Economic Development, Michael P Todaro and Stephen C Smith, Pearson Education Ltd.
 8. Economic Development and Planning, U C Kulshrestha, Lakshmi NarainAgarwal, Agra.
 9. Economics for developing world, Michael P Todaro, Lonman, London & New York.
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B.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)

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

Datt, R., Second Generation Economic Reforms in India, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi: 2001 edition

Datt, R and Sundaram K. P. M., Indian Economy, S. Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi: 2004

Dhingra I. C., Indian Economy, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi: 2004

Jalan B., India's Economic Policy, S. Chand and Sons, New Delhi: 1996

Misra S. K. & V. K. Puri, Indian Economy, Its Development Experience, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai: 2003

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

Unit -1: INTRODUCTION

08 Hrs.

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

Unit -2: Supply and Demand Analysis of Manpower

08 Hrs

Estimating the Demand for manpower - Supply of human resources – Fertility, mortality and population growth -investment in education training - Labour force participation; Manpower Balance

Unit - 3: Manpower Planning and Development

08 Hrs

Approaches - Training and development - Importance of training of employees - Types of training - Methods of training - Management development – Strategic Staffing - Manpower Planning in India: issues and strategies

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 India Pvt. Ltd (2009)

B.A. SEMESTER – II
ECONOMICS
FISCAL ECONOMICS

Code No: BASECE 181 (Elective –II, Paper)
(2 Hours per Week)

Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand fundamental of public finance.
- Understanding and analyzing the role and functions of the Government.

Unit- I: NATURE AND SCOPE OF FISCAL ECONOMICS

Nature, scope and importance of fiscal economics-Public finance and UDCS-Principle of Maximum social advantage (5 hours)

Unit - II: PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Sources of public revenue-Tax and Non Tax- Taxation- Classification- Principles- Effects- Impact and incidence of taxation-
Public Expenditure- Principles- Classifications-Growth of Public Expenditure with special reference to UDCS

(10 Hours)

Unit - III: FISCAL POLICY

Fiscal policy- Objectives- Instruments- Budget- Meaning- Features- FRBM Act
(9 Hours)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

B.P Tyagi, 'Public Finance', Jai Prakash Nath & Co, Meerut
Sankaran S, 'Fiscal Economics', Margam Publications, T Nagar Chennai.
Andley and Sundaram, Public Finance and Policy, S Chand & Company Pvt Ltd

B.A Semester-III: ECONOMICS
Code BASECE 231 (Elective-3)
ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE
[24 Hours]

PREAMBLE: This course is designed to introduce the role of infrastructure in economic growth. The broad view of physical as well as social infrastructure will be dealt in depth which will be helpful for the students at UG level

Course Objectives

1. To provide students a comprehensive view of economics of infrastructure as an emerging discipline.
2. To discuss different aspects and issues related to infrastructure and economic growth 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 infrastructure
2. Get acquainted with measures and mechanisms to develop better quality of infrastructural services

Unit - 1: INTRODUCTION

08 Hrs

Importance: Infrastructure and economic development – Infrastructure as a public good; Social and physical infrastructure; Special characteristics of public utilities- Marginal cost pricing vs. other methods of pricing in public utilities; Cross subsidization - equity and efficiency.

Unit - 2: INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

08 Hrs

Infrastructure Base in India: Physical Infrastructure-Energy, Transport, Information & Communication; Social Infrastructure- Education and Health; Growth of the Service Sector – Financing of infrastructure

Unit - 3: RURAL AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

8Hrs

Rural-Urban Disparity in infrastructural development – infrastructural bottlenecks – Policy, Schemes and progress: Role of the State and Private Sector – Reforms

References

1. India Infrastructure Reports (Chapters related to Urban Infrastructure)
2. Bahl, R and J. Linn (1992) Urban Public Finance in Developing Countries, OUP (WB)
3. Singh, K and B. Tai (eds) (2000) Financing and Pricing of Urban Infrastructure, New Age International, New Delhi
4. Crew M.A. and P.R. Kleindorfer (1979), Public Utility Economics, Macmillan, London. 2. Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) (1976), Economics of infrastructure. Vol. VI, New Delhi.
5. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (1996), India infrastructure Report: Policy implications for Growth and Welfare, NCAER, New Delhi.
6. Parikh, K.S. (Ed) (1997), India Development report 1997, Oxford, New Delhi.
7. Parikh, K.S. (Ed). (1999), India Development Report – 1999-2000, Oxford, New Delhi
8. Turvey R. (Ed). (1968), Public Enterprises, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
9. Parikh KS (2010): India Development Report 2009, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Parikh K S (2012): India Infrastructure Report 2012, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Public-Private Partnership Projects in Infrastructure An Essential Guide for Policy Makers 2nd edition Jeffrey Delmon 2017

B.A., SEMESTER - IV
Code BASECE 281 (GROUP-II: ELECTIVE COURSE)

KARNATAKA ECONOMY

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