

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

COURSE OUTCOME FOR ECONOMICS

CO 1: To comprehend and acquire a foundational understanding of microeconomic ideas and concepts. To analyze actual circumstances in order to make better decisions.

CO 2: To employ economic analysis abilities to envisage India's economic future and to explain economic policies and plans.

CO 3: To examine how businesses perform in various market configurations in order to identify the causes of the economy's low productivity.

CO 4: Evaluate the role of government in determining economic success.

CO 5: To apply knowledge of consumer decision-making, analyze, and forecast economic trends.

Programme Specific Outcome

PSO 1 – Develop proficiency in academic, professional, soft skills and employability required for higher education and placements.

PSO 2 – Illustrate and understand economic theories and functioning of basic microeconomic and macroeconomic systems along with demonstrating fundamental knowledge in collection, organization, tabulation and analysis of empirical data.

PSO 3 – Administer proficiency in team building and leadership skills, communication, creative and critical thinking skills and innovative problem-solving skill through recognizing the importance of social, environment and humanitarian issues faced by humanity at the local, national and international level.

PSO 4 – Recognize and appraise different views that have reasonably existed about economic problems and alternative economic systems and present those views in possible formats.



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ECONOMICS

1st Semester BA

ECO101

Economic Analysis

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course the student will be able to:

1. Identify the facets of an economic problem.
2. Learn basic economic concepts and terms.
3. Explain the operation of a market system;
4. Analyse the production and cost relationships of a business firm;
5. Evaluate the pricing decisions under different market structures; and
6. Use basic cost-benefit calculations as a means of decision making (i.e., thinking like an economist)

Unit – 1 Basic Concepts in Economics

Chapter No. 1 Nature and Scope of Economics

- Meaning of Economics
- Nature of Economics
- Scope of Economics
- Methods of Economics
- Why Study Economics?

Chapter No. 2 Thinking Like an Economist

- Thinking Like an Economist
- The Economist as Scientist
- The Economist as Policy Adviser
- Economic Policy

Chapter No. 3 Economic System

- Types of Economic Activities
- Organisation of Economic Activities
- Circular Flow of Economic Activities
- Evolution of the Present Economic Systems

Unit – 2 Demand, Supply and Markets

Chapter No. 4. Firms and Household

- Meaning of Firms and Household
- Relationship Between Firms and Household
- Input Markets
- Output Markets

Chapter No. 5. Demand and Supply

- Individual Demand
- Market Demand
- Demand Determinants
- Supply and its Determinants
- Market Equilibrium

Chapter No. 6. Elasticity and its Measurement

- Types of Elasticity of Demand
- Price, Income and Cross Elasticities
- Measurement of Elasticity of Demand
- Determinants of Elasticity of Demand

Unit – 3 Cost and Market Structures

Chapter No. 7 Production and Costs

- Production Function
- Total Production Cost
- Marginal Production Cost
- Average Production Cost
- Revenue Functions

Chapter No. 8. Accounting and Economic Costs

- Cost in the Short run
- Fixed Costs and Variable Costs
- Marginal Costs
- Long run AC and MC
- TR, MR, AR

Chapter No. 9. Market Structures

- Markets
- Perfect and Imperfect Competition

1st Semester BA ECO102 Contemporary Indian Economy

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

- Understand the current pro
- Problems of Indian Economy
- Identify the factors contributing to the recent growth of the Indian economy
- Evaluate impact of LPG policies on economic growth in India
- Analyse the sector specific policies adopted for achieving the aspirational goals
- Review various economic policies adopted

Unit – 1 LPG POLICIES, ECONOMIC REFORMS AND AGRICULTURE

Chapter No. 1 Recent Issues

- Genesis and Impact of LPG
- India's population policy
- Demographic Dividend
- India's human development in global perspective

Chapter No. 2 Urbanization and governance

- Urbanization and Smart City Mission
- Informal sector
- Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic
- Atma Nirbhara Bharat Abhiyan

Chapter No. 3 Economic Reforms and Agriculture

- Agriculture and WTO
- Price policy and Subsidies
- Commercialisation and Diversification
- Public Distribution System
- Impact of public expenditure on agricultural growth
- Agrarian Crisis, Doubling Farm Incomes, MGNREGS

Unit – 2 INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, FISCAL POLICY

Chapter No. 4. Industrial Policy

- New Industrial Policy and changes
- Public sector reform
- Privatisation and Disinvestment
- Competition Policy

Chapter No. 5. Business

- Ease of Doing Business
- Performance of MSMEs
- Role of MNC's in Industrial Development
- Make in India, development of economic and social infrastructure
- National Monetization Pipeline

Chapter No. 6. Fiscal Policy

- Tax, Expenditure, Budgetary deficits
- Pension and Fiscal Reforms
- Public debt management and reforms
- Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act
- GST, Fiscal Federalism and Fiscal Consolidation

Unit – 3 MONETARY POLICY, FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Chapter No. 7 Monetary Policy

- Organisation of India's money market

- Financial sector reforms
- Interest rate policy
- Review of monetary policy of RBI

Chapter No. 8. Money and Capital Markets

- Working of SEBI in India
- Changing roles of the Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial banks,
- Development Finance Institutions
- Foreign banks and Non-banking financial institutions
- Analysis of price behaviour in India, Anti-inflationary measures
- Demonetization and its impact

Chapter No. 9. Foreign Trade and Investment

- India's foreign trade
- India Balance of payment since 1991
- New Exchange Rate Regime: Partial and full convertibility
- Capital account convertibility
- FDI – Trends and Patterns New EXIM policy, WTO and India
- Bilateral and Multilateral Trade Agreements and Associations

1st Semester BA ECO OEC 101 Indian Economy Prior to Economic Reforms

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

- i. Trace the evolution of Indian Economy
- ii. Identify the structural features and constraints of the Indian economy
- iii. Evaluate planning models and strategy adopted in India
- iv. Analyse the sector specific problems and contributions towards overall economic growth
- v. Review various economic policies adopted

Unit I Features and problems of Indian Economy

Chapter 1: I Features of Indian Economy

- India as a developing economy,
- Demographic features
- Human Development (HDI),
- Problems of Poverty, Unemployment, Inflation, income inequality

Chapter 2: Issues in Agriculture sector in India

- Land reforms
- Green Revolution
- Agriculture marketing in India
- Agricultural price policy

Chapter 3: Industrial and Service Sector

- Industrial development;
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises,
- Industrial Policy
- Performance of public sector in India,
- Service sector in India.

Unit II Economic Policies

Chapter 4: Planning

- Mixed Economy
- Bombay Plan
- Gandhian Model
- Nehru Mahalanobis Model

Chapter 5: Monetary policy in India

- Instruments of Monetary Policy
- Black money in India – Magnitude and Impact

Chapter 6: Fiscal Policy in India

- Tax Revenue
- Public expenditure
- Budgetary deficits
- Fiscal reforms
- Public debt management and reforms
- Centre state Finance Relations and Finance commissions in India.

Unit III External sector and Nature of Reforms in India

Chapter 7: India's foreign trade

- Salient features
- Value, composition and direction of trade
- Balance of payments
- Goal of self-reliance based on import substitution and protection
- Tariff policy
- Exchange rate

Chapter 8: Post-1991 strategies

- Stabilisation and structural adjustment packages
- Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation (LPG) Model
- Impact of LPG Policies on Indian Economy

2nd Semester BA ECO 201 Economic Analysis – II

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

1. Understand the operation of the overall economic system;
2. Calculate national income and related aggregates
3. Explain the relationship between macroeconomic aggregates;
4. Analyse the nature of business cycles and policies towards controlling them;
5. Evaluate the macroeconomic policies for solving major problems like poverty and unemployment

Unit I Macroeconomic Concepts and Relationships

Chapter 1: Macroeconomy

- Introduction to National Income Accounting
- Concepts of GDP, GNP and national income
- Approaches to calculating GDP, personal income, Nominal and real GDP
- Limitations of the GDP concept

Chapter 2: Monetary economy

- Characteristics
- The demand for money
- The supply of money and overall liquidity position
- credit creation

Chapter 3: Inflation

- Meaning and causes of inflation
- Calculating inflation rate
- Impact of inflation

Unit II Macroeconomic Challenges and Policies

Chapter 4: Macroeconomic challenges

- Unemployment
- Economic Growth
- Business Cycles

Chapter 5: Monetary Policy

- Objectives
- Instruments

Chapter 6: Fiscal Policy

- Public finance vs. Private finance
- Fiscal functions and role of government: allocation, distribution and
- Characteristics of public goods,
- Rationale of public provision of public goods

Unit III Public Policy and Globalization

Chapter 7: Poverty and public policy

- Meaning, measurement and types of poverty
- Poverty alleviation strategies in India

Chapter 8: International Trade

- The economic basis for trade—absolute advantage and comparative advantage,

- terms of trade
 - exchange rates
 - Trade Barriers-tariffs, subsidies and quotas
- Balance of Payments-The current and capital account

Chapter 9: Globalization

- Meaning
- Importance
- Pros and cons of Globalization

2nd Semester BA ECO 202 Karnataka Economy

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

1. Understand the nature of economic growth and problems of Karnataka state.
2. Explain the process of structural growth in Karnataka economy;
3. Evaluate the policies and programmes undertaken by the Govt. of Karnataka for bringing about socio-economic development

Unit I Characteristics of Karnataka Economy

Chapter 1: State Income

- State Domestic Product and PCI
- Measures to redress regional imbalances

Chapter 2: Human and Natural Resources

- Population
- Human Development Index
- Poverty and Unemployment– Anti-Poverty and Employment generation Programmes
- Functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions

Chapter 3: Natural Resources in Karnataka

- Land, Water, Forest and mineral resources in Karnataka Sustainable Development Goals
- Karnataka environmental Policy

Unit II Agriculture and Industries in Karnataka

Chapter 4: Agriculture in Karnataka

- Importance of Agriculture
- Problems in Agriculture
- Land Reforms
- Cropping Pattern
- Irrigation
- Watershed Development
- Dry Land Farming
- Farmers Suicide – causes and solutions

Chapter 5: Rural Development

- Public Distribution System
- Rural Development Programmes.

Chapter 6: Industries in Karnataka

- Major Industries in Karnataka - Problems and Prospects
- MSMEs - Problems and Measures
- IT Industries in Karnataka
- Industrial Finance in Karnataka
- Industrial Policy of Karnataka

Unit III Infrastructure and Finances

Chapter 7: Infrastructure in Karnataka

- Transportation: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport
- Information and Communication Technology facilities

Chapter 8: Social Infrastructure

- Drinking Water, Sanitation
- Housing
- Health and Education
- Social Security in Karnataka

Chapter 9: State Finance

- Sources of Revenue: Direct and Indirect Taxes
- GST – Impact and Collections
- Sharing of Central Taxes and Grand-in-Aid
- Expenditure Sources
- States Indebtedness
- State Finance Commission
- State Budget

2nd Semester BA

ECO OEC 201

Contemporary Indian Economy

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

1. Understand the current problems of Indian Economy
2. Identify the factors contributing to the recent growth of the Indian economy
3. Evaluate impact of LPG policies on economic growth in India
4. Analyse the sector specific policies adopted for achieving the aspirational goals
5. Review various economic policies adopted

Unit – 1 LPG POLICIES, ECONOMIC REFORMS AND AGRICULTURE

Chapter No. 1 Recent Issues

- Genesis and Impact of LPG
- India's population policy
- Demographic Dividend
- India's human development in global perspective

Chapter No. 2 Urbanization and governance

- Urbanization and Smart City Mission
- Informal sector
- Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic
- Atma Nirbhara Bharat Abhiyan

Chapter No. 3 Economic Reforms and Agriculture

- Agriculture and WTO
- Price policy and Subsidies
- Commercialisation and Diversification
- Public Distribution System
- Impact of public expenditure on agricultural growth
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Unit – 2 INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, FISCAL POLICY

Chapter No. 4. Industrial Policy

- New Industrial Policy and changes
- Public sector reform

Chapter No. 5. Business 5 • Ease of Doing Business

- Performance of MSMEs
- Role of MNC's in Industrial Development
- Make in India, development of economic and social infrastructure
- National Monetization Pipeline

Chapter No. 6. Fiscal Policy

- Tax, Expenditure, Budgetary deficits
- Pension and Fiscal Reforms
- Public debt management and reforms
- Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act
- GST, Fiscal Federalism and Fiscal Consolidation
- Recommendations of the Current Finance Commission

Unit – 3 MONETARY POLICY, FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Chapter No. 7 Monetary Policy

Organisation of India's money market

- Financial sector reforms
- Interest rate policy
- Review of monetary policy of RBI

Chapter No. 8. Money and Capital Markets

- Working of SEBI in India
- Changing roles of the Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial banks,
- Development Finance Institutions
- Foreign banks and Non-banking financial institutions
- Analysis of price behaviour in India, Anti-inflationary measures
- Demonetization and its impact

Chapter No.9.

Foreign Trade and Investment

- India's foreign trade
- India Balance of payment since 1991
- New Exchange Rate Regime: Partial and full convertibility
- Capital account convertibility
- FDI – Trends and Patterns
- New EXIM policy, WTO and India
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SYLLABUS FOR ECONOMICS (III & IV SEMESTER)

BA
Semester III
ECO 301
Microeconomics

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1. Understand introductory economic concepts.

CO2. Recognize basic supply and demand analysis.

CO3. Recognize the structure and the role of costs in the economy.

CO4. Describe, using graphs, the various market models: perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly.

CO5. Explain how equilibrium is achieved in the various market models.

CO6. Identify problem areas in the economy, and possible solutions, using the analytical tools developed in the course

Unit-1: Basics of Microeconomics

Chapter:1 Exploring Microeconomics: Nature and scope of Microeconomics – opportunity cost, scarcity, production possibility frontier – Importance and limitations of Microeconomics

Chapter:2 Supply and Demand: Determinants of demand and supply; demand and supply schedules and individual and market demand and supply; shifts in the demand and supply curves; Interaction of demand and supply; Equilibrium price and quantity

Unit -2: Consumption Decisions

Chapter 3

The Households: Diminishing Marginal Utility; Indifference curves – Meaning and Properties; budget constraint; Satisfaction Maximization; Price effect, income and substitution effects.

Unit -3: Production and Costs

Chapter 4: The Firms: Concept of firm and Industry; Production Function; Law of Variable Proportions; isoquant and iso cost lines.

Chapter 5: Cost of Production: Short run and long run costs; Returns to Scale

Unit -4: Pricing

Chapter 6: The Markets: Meaning of Market Structure and Types; Pricing under perfect competition; Monopoly pricing and price discrimination; Monopolistic Competition – Features and Pricing; Oligopoly.

Chapter 7: The Inputs (Factors): Factors of Production & its rewards; Demand for and supply of factors; Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution; Meaning and types of Rent, Wages, Interest and Profits.

Unit -5: Welfare Economics

Chapter 8: Welfare Economics: Meaning of Welfare; Pigou's Welfare Economics; Externalities, Market Failure

Unit -6: Economics in Action

Chapter 9: Economic Theory and Policy: Introduction to Pricing Practices; Basics of Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

**BA
Semester III
ECO OEC-301
Rural Economics**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. To Understand the basics of rural development,
- CO2. To study the characteristics, problems, and programs of rural redevelopment
- CO3. To study the trends and patterns of economic activities in rural areas
- CO4. To study the role of infrastructural facilities and governance in rural development
- CO5. To enable the students to know about significance of rural enterprises and agricultural allied activities.

Chapter:1 – Introduction to Rural

Economy

Meaning and Objectives of Rural economy

Characteristics of Rural Economy

Indicators of Rural Development

Concepts of inclusive and sustainable development

Chapter:2 - Approaches to Rural Development

Gandhian Model, Community Development Approach, Minimum Needs Approach, Integrated Rural Development and Inclusive Growth Approach

Chapter:3 - Poverty and Unemployment in Rural India

Meaning and Measurement of Poverty
Causes of Poverty
Farm and non-farm employment
Measurement and Types of employment
Review of Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Programs in India.

Chapter 4- Rural Enterprises

Meaning and Importance, Classification of MSME
Progress and Problems of MSME
Khadi and Village Industries

Chapter-5: Rural Banking and Finance

Credit Co-operative Societies,
Regional Rural Banks
Role of NABARD
Microfinance Institutions

Chapter-6: Rural

Infrastructure

Educational and Health Infrastructure
Housing and Sanitation
Drinking Water Supply
Rural Transport and Communication
Rural Electrification

Chapter 7- Rural Development programs

Wage Employment programs
Self-employment and Entrepreneurship Development programs
Rural Housing programs
Rural Sanitation programs

Chapter 8 - Rural Markets

Meaning and Types of Rural Markets

Defects and Government Measures for Removal of Defects in rural markets
Co-operative Marketing Societies
Meaning and Importance of Regulated Markets
Digital Marketing(e-NAM)

Chapter 9 - Rural Governance

Legislations powers, Functions, and sources of revenue of Panchayat Raj
Institutions
Role of NGOs in rural development
People's participation in rural development

BA Semester IV ECO-401 Macroeconomics

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand the Theories of National Income Accounting
- CO2. Explain the process of Consumption and Investment Functions
- CO3. Evaluate the Concept of Multiplier and Inflation

Unit–1: Theory of National Income Determination

Chapter:1 Classical Framework:

1. Typical Features of classical theory of employment; Assumptions
2. Basis of Classical theory:

- Say's Law
- Pigou's wage price flexibility
- Fisher's Quantity theory of money
- Knut Wicksell's loanable funds theory

Criticism of classical theory

Chapter-2: The Keynesian Framework

1. Aggregate Demand and its components
 - a. Consumption function: Graphical explanation; Marginal and Average propensity to

consume

- b. Investment function; savings and investment relationship.
- b. Aggregate Supply: Meaning and graphical explanation; Effective demand
- c. Determination of national income in Keynes' two sector economy with Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply with fixed prices: Analytical /Graphical and algebraic explanation; numerical problems
- d. Determination of national income in Keynes' two sector economy with investment and savings with fixed prices: Analytical / Graphical and algebraic explanation; numerical problems

Unit -2: Aggregate Consumption and Investment

Chapter-3: Theories of Determinants of Consumption:

1. Keynesian Psychological Law of consumption; determinants
2. Permanent Income hypothesis of Milton Friedman

Chapter-4: Investment:

1. Types of investment
2. Determinants of investment:
 - a. rate of interest
 - b. marginal efficiency of capital: meaning and determinants;

Chapter-5: Concepts of Multiplier and Accelerator

1. Investment Multiplier: Meaning and assumptions.
2. multiplier; leakages;

Chapter-6: Money Supply:

1. Concept of Money Supply; recent measures of money supply as suggested by RBI
2. Determinants of money supply:
 - a. high powered money-Meaning
 - b. money multiplier - Meaning
3. The reserve ratio and deposit multiplier – Meaning

Chapter-7: Money demand:

1. Cash transactions approach (only meaning) and
2. Cambridge approach (Only Marshall's equation)

Chapter-8: Inflation and Unemployment:

1. Phillips Curve
2. Wage cut theory and employment

Semester IV
ECO OEC 401
Karnataka Economy

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand the nature of economic growth and problems of Karnataka state.
- CO2. Explain the process of structural growth in Karnataka Economy
- CO3. Evaluate the policies and programs undertaken by the Govt. of Karnataka for bringing about socio-economic development

Contents

Unit-1: Karnataka Economy – An overview

Chapter:1 Characteristics of Karnataka Economy

- Features of Karnataka Economy
- Trends and sectoral distribution of State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
- Measures to redress regional imbalances – Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report, Article 371J

Chapter-2: Human Resources

- Human Resources: importance, Size and Health indicators
- Human Development Index
- Poverty and Unemployment– Eradication programs

Chapter-3: Natural Resources Management

- Natural Resources: Importance and volume of different natural resources

Unit -2: Agriculture, Rural development, and Industries in Karnataka

Chapter-4: Agriculture

- Problems in Agriculture
- Land Reforms

- Cropping Pattern
- Irrigation: importance, important irrigation projects and watershed development projects.
- Farmers Suicide – Causes and Solutions

Chapter-5: Rural Development

- Public Distribution System
- Rural Development Programmes (brief)
- Government Schemes for Rural Women

Chapter-6: Industries in Karnataka

- Major Industries in Karnataka - Problems and Prospects
- MSMEs - Problems and Measures
- IT Industries in Karnataka
- Industrial Finance in Karnataka
- Industrial Policy of Karnataka

Unit -3: Infrastructure and Finance in Karnataka

Chapter-7: Economic Infrastructure

- Transportation: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport
- Information and Communication Technology Facilities

Chapter-8: Social Infrastructure

- Drinking Water
- Housing and Sanitation
- Health and Education
- Rural Electrification

Chapter-9: State Finance

- Sources of Revenue: Direct and Indirect Taxes
- Impact of GST on Karnataka economy
- Current State Budget (Brief)



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SYLLABUS FOR ECONOMICS

5th and 6th Semester

B.A



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Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Fifth Semester
Course Title	Public Economics		
Course Code:	ECO C9	No. of Credits	4
Contact hours	60 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand introductory Public Finance concepts.
- CO2. Study the causes of market failure and corrective actions CO3. Understand the impact, incidence and shifting of tax
- CO4. Study the Economic Effects of tax on production, distribution and other effects CO5. Enable the students to know the Principles and Effects of Public Expenditure
- CO6. Understand the Economic and functional classification of the budget; Balanced and Unbalanced budget
- CO7. Understand the Burden of Public debt and know the Classical/ Ricardian views, Keynesian and post-Keynesian views
- CO8. To acquaint with the advantages and disadvantages of Deficit Financing,

DESCRIPTION

Introduction to Public Economics

Public Economics: Meaning, definitions, Scope and Significance,
 Public Finance and Private Finance: Meaning, and Distinction; Public good and private good: Meaning, Characteristics, and Distinction, Principle of Maximum Social Advantage, Market Failures: Meaning, causes-role of externalities; Market failure and role of government.
 Group Discussions on Public Finance and private finance; public good and private good Assignment on Market failure and government intervention

Public Revenue and Public Expenditure

Meaning and sources of revenue; Taxation –Cannons of taxation& taxable capacity: Meaning and determinants, Characteristics of a sound tax system, Impact, Incidence- Division of Tax burden, Shifting of tax, Economic Effects of tax on production, distribution and other effects, Progressive and Regressive, Proportional Tax, Direct and Indirect Taxes –Merits and Demerits.

Module III	Public Expenditure Meaning, classification, principles, Types & Cannons, Reasons for the growth of public expenditure, Wagner’s law, Peacock-Wiseman hypotheses, Effects of public expenditure: Production, Distribution & consumption	8
Practicum	Mini-project/study to ascertain the impact of GST on retailers/wholesalers in your vicinity A case study on the taxable capacity of the different sections of society in the vicinity Assignment on Effects of public expenditure: Production, Distribution & Other Effects	
Module IV	Public Debt Public Debt: Meaning, causes, Types & Effects; Sources of Public Borrowing; Burden of Public Debt - Intergenerational equity of public debt; Methods of debt redemption; Debt management policy of India.	12
Practicum	Studying the burden of public debt through a project/ case study Assignment on Debt Management	
Module V	Public Budget & Fiscal Policy Budget: Meaning, process & Types of budget: Economic and functional classification of the budget; Balanced and unbalanced budget; Types of Budget Deficits; Fiscal Policy: Meaning, objectives, Deficit Financing: Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages	15
Practicum:	Calculation of various types of budget deficit using the budget data Group discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of deficit financing	

Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Fifth Semester
Course Title	Development Economics		
Course Code:	ECO C10	No. of Credits	4
Contact hours	60 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO1. Understand the basic concepts and measurements of Development. • CO2. Learn some classical and partial theories of Development economics and identify the difference. • CO3. Identify the difference between Developed and Developing Countries. • CO4. Analyze and tackle the Development issues effectively. 	
DESCRIPTION	60 Hrs
Introduction to Economic Development	14
Concept - Definitions - Distinction between Economic Growth and Development - Indicators of Growth and Development, Measures of Economic Development: Gross National Product (GNP) - Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI), Happiness Index, Inequality and Poverty: Meaning, causes, indicators – Gini Coefficient Index, Human Poverty Index (HPI).	
Assignment on various indicators of growth and development Group discussions about the characteristic features of different countries and their development levels	
General Theories of Economic Growth and Development	16
Adam Smith's Theory, David Ricardo's Theory, T.R. Malthus' Theory, Karl Marx's Theory, Schumpeter's Theory and Rostow's Growth Theory - Harrod-Domar Model.	
Assignment on different theories and their relevance to developing Countries, Debate on present stage of India's growth and estimated stage it may reach by 2047	
Lewis Labour Surplus Model - Rodan's Big Push Theory - Lieberstein's Critical Minimum Effort Approach - Balanced Vs. Unbalanced Growth, Factors in the Development Process Capital Accumulation - Capital-Output Ratio - Technology and Economic Development.	

Practicum:	Group Discussion on Balanced and unbalanced growth strategies in Developed and developing countries Assignment on the Factors in the Development Process Capital Accumulation	
Module IV	Sustainable Development	14
	Inclusive Development - Millennium Development Goals – G20 Goals towards Sustainable Development, Targets and Achievements with reference to India.	
Practicum	Seminar on MDGs and SDGs and the challenges	

Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Fifth Semester
Course Title	Economics of Human Resource Management		
Course Code:	ECO C11	No. of Credits	4
Contact hours	60 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand the meaning, nature, scope and value of the contemporary approach to human resource management with reference to Economics.
- CO2. To describe an organization of a human resource management functionary in an establishment, and to identify attributes of a successful personnel manager.
- CO3. To impart knowledge and techniques in human resource planning, Job-Analysis, and Job-Design.
- CO4. To explain various methods of recruitment, selection, induction and placement.
- CO5. To develop the importance and methods adopted for training and development of employees in two days environment in the workplace.

DESCRIPTION	60 Hours
Introduction to Human Resource Management	15 hrs
Human Resource Management: Concept, Nature, scope, objectives, importance, functions of Human Resource Management; Organization structure of personnel department, Qualities of Personnel Manager, HRD – Role & Responsibility of managers.	

Group Discussions on Human Resource Management as a Profession. Assignment on Qualities of Personnel Manager		
Procurement of Human Resources		15 hrs
Human Resource Planning – Concept and objectives, importance, process, problems and policy guidelines; Recruitment and Selection-Meaning and process of recruitment, recruitment policy and organization, sources and techniques of recruitment, process of selection.		
Assignment on recruitment and selection Group discussion on Techniques of Recruitment		
Module III	Training and Job Evaluation	15 hrs
	Training: Concept, objectives, importance; identifying training needs. Designing training programs, methods of training, evaluating training effectiveness, retraining Concept, process and objectives of job evaluation, advantages and limitations, essentials of successful job evaluation, methods of job evaluation, Wage and Salary Administration. Objectives and principles, essentials of sound wage structure, factors affecting wages, methods of wage payment, and wage policy in India, executive compensation.	
Practicum	Project on training and job evaluation	
Module IV	Performance Appraisal	15 hrs
	Performance appraisal: Concept, objectives, uses, process, problems, essentials, methods and techniques, appraisal, interview, Transfers policy-Types of transfer, basis of promotion, promotion policy, demotion.	
Practicum	Seminar on transfers and promotions Group discussion on Performance appraisal	

Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Fifth Semester
Course Title	Indian Banking and Finance		
Course Code:	ECO C12	No. of Credits	4
Contact hours	60 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60
<p>Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO1. Understand the structure of Indian banking and the role of banks in monetary policy. • CO2. Analyze the functioning of banks and different types of accounts and other services offered by banks. • CO3. Evaluate recent developments in the Indian banking sector, including digital banking, payment banks, and non-performing assets. • CO4. Describe the overview of the Indian financial system, including financial markets, financial instruments, and financial regulation. • CO5. Analyze the challenges faced by Indian banks and the implications of banking reforms for the Indian economy. • CO6. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in evaluating various financial products and services banks and capital markets offer. 			
DESCRIPTION			60 Hours
Introduction to banking: India			15
<p>Indian Banks: Evolution, structure, functions, types and features- Public sector, private sector, foreign, Cooperative, RRB, Small finance banks, payment banks; Role and importance of banks in the Indian economy; Credit creation and financial intermediation.</p>			
<p>Compare and contrast the different types of banks, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses- Presentation.</p> <p>Conduct a class discussion and compare and contrast the different scenarios on various loans, highlighting the risks involved and the measures taken by banks to manage these risks.</p>			

Module II	Banking services	15
	Banking services: Bank deposits; Types and features of bank accounts; account opening and importance of KYC; Bank loans; types, features, documents required; eligibility, interest rates, maturity, loan default and consequences; Other services: Locker facility, payment and remittance services and channels; currency exchange; debit cards, credit cards, pre- paid cards; ATMs; internet and mobile banking; Modern banking products: Insurance on deposits and loans, Investment services in capital market- stocks, bonds and mutual funds; advisory services; retirement products.	
Practicum	Group discussion on bank accounts and loan products and making recommendation to different classes Comparison of banking services by visiting bank branches	
Module III	Central Banking and Banking regulation	15
	Regulatory and supervisory powers; Monetary policy and banking channel of credit control; Policy rates and banking; repo, reverse repo, MCLR, Bank rate, CRR, SLR, MSF; Issues in banking sector; NPA crisis; impact of global events on Indian banks.	
Module IV	Modern Banking	15
	Modern banking facilities; Digital banking; Digital Wallets; Digital account opening; Biometrics; contactless payment system; instant payments; personal finance management tools; Use of artificial intelligence and machine learning in banks; Cyber security in banking; Credit scoring; Direct lending; Corporate banking; Investment Banking	
Practicum:	Survey bank customers to understand their usage and satisfaction levels with digital banking services. Analyze the adoption rates of digital banking services across different age groups and demographic segments	
Module V	Financial Market	15
	Introduction to Indian financial markets; Equity markets and stock exchanges; Debt markets and bond markets, Commodity markets and trading, Mutual funds; Insurance products Investing in capital market products- access, channels; risk in capital market investments; Role of SEBI, Fintech and innovation in capital markets;	
Practicum	Debate: Investing in capital market products. Assignment on Indian financial markets	

Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Fifth Semester
Course Title	Economics of GST		
Course Code:	ECO E1A	No. of Credits	3
Contact hours	45 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand the indirect tax structure in India and challenges
- CO2. Develop an informed view on the rationale of choosing Goods and Services Tax.
- CO3. Understand the GST laws, tax slabs, GST council and the framework of implementation
- CO4. Demonstrate ability to explain time of supply, place of supply and value of supply
- CO5. Analyze the concept of input tax credit and valuation of supply with examples
- CO6. Explain the GST registration process and GST filing procedure

DESCRIPTION	45 Hours
Indirect Taxes and GST	15
Indirect taxation before GST- Introduction to Indirect Taxes: Meaning and Features, Types of Indirect Taxes in India: Excise Duty, VAT, Service Tax, etc., VAT types and methods, Drawbacks of the existing Indirect Tax System; Introduction to Goods and Services Tax, Rationale and Key Features for GST, Experience from uniform tax structure in other countries, Advantages and disadvantages of GST framework	
Discussions on the limitation of tax structure before introduction of GST. Assignments on GST tax collection since introduction at state-level Explain the differences between the old tax system and GST, and how the GST system has impacted the economy of India.	
Fundamentals of GST	15
Structure of GST in India- Central GST, State GST, UTGST; Integrated GST, Subsuming of Taxes, GST Rate Structure in India; Levy and Collection of GST, Discussion on definition of goods, service, supply: Supply under GST and types of supply: taxable, exempt, zero-rated, and non-taxable, Time of supply, place of supply and valuation of supply: transaction value, open market value, and other methods, Input tax credit with illustration.	

Identify the different types of supply and the valuation methods used under GST for a specific product.
 Assignment on computing the value of supply or input tax credit for a given scenario and explain how the time and place of supply affect the tax liabilities under GST

Module III	GST Compliance	15
	GST framework- GST Registration: eligibility, procedure, and threshold limits, exemptions, GST Returns: types, due dates, and penalties, GST Payment; GST Audit; GST Refund: eligibility, procedure, and time limits, GST Council- Structure, objectives, functions, decisions, GST Network; GST & Indian Economy- Compensation to states- Trends of GST collection in India- national level and state level- Challenges and compliance, impact of GST on Economic growth.	
Practicum	Demonstrate GST registration process for different types of business or GST returns filing procedure Assignment of trends and progress in GST collection in India	



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Conferred the Status of 'College with Potential for Excellence' by UGC

6th Semester
BA
ECONOMICS

Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Sixth Semester
Course Title	International Economics		
Course Code:	ECO C13	No. of Credits	4
Contact hours	60 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand the international trade theories and their application in international trade
- CO2. Explain the concept of terms of trade and demonstrate the effect of trade barriers; and display the ability to analyze the stages of economic integration
- CO3. Understand the concept of Bop and assess the Bop position and examine the changes in forex rate
- CO4. Analyze the role of international trade and financial institutions
- CO5. Demonstrate good inter-personal and communication skills through class participation and contributing to critical discussion on trade issues

DESCRIPTION

International Trade Theories

Meaning and Importance of International trade; Differences between Internal and International Trade; Trade Theories: Mercantilist view; Absolute cost and comparative cost advantage theories; Haberler's Opportunity cost theory;

Heckscher-Ohlin theory; Leontief's paradox

Module V	International Finance and Trade Institutions	15
	Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF and IBRD -IDA and IFC: Organization, Objectives, Functions and their role in developing countries; Evolution of WTO: GATT – principles and objectives; WTO: Organization, Objectives, Functions, Agreements and current issues; WTO and developing countries;	
Practicum:	Group Discussion: Effectiveness of IMF and IBRD in developing countries Seminar: Agreements of WTO or current issues of WTO	

Assignment on Ricardo's Comparative cost advantage and Leontief's paradox

Terms of Trade and Commercial Policy

Terms of trade- Concept and Types, Factors determining Terms of Trade;

Commercial Policy: Free trade v/s Protection; Tariffs: Types and effects; Quotas; dumping; Economic Integration: Meaning and stages.

Debate: Free trade v/s Protection
Mini project: Trace the evolution of India towards Economic Integration
Balance of Payment and Capital Flow
Balance of Payment: Concept, Components; Disequilibrium in Balance of Payment: Causes and Measures to correct disequilibrium
Foreign Exchange Market

	Foreign Exchange Market rate: Meaning and types; Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) theory, determination of foreign exchange rate: Demand for and Supply of Forex; Capital Flow: Meaning and concept of Foreign Institutional Investment; Forms of FDI; Advantages and disadvantages of FDI.	8
Practicum	Prepare India's Balance of Payment statement using recent Economic Survey Assignment on Forms of FDI	

Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Fifth Semester
Course Title	Indian Public Finance		
Course Code:	ECO C14	No. of Credits	4
Contact hours	60 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand the structure of Indian Public Finance
- CO2. Enable the students to know the Source and nature of public revenue and expenditure
- CO3. Understand the Budget and different concept of deficits
- CO4. Know the Public debt and its management
- CO5. Understand the fiscal and monetary policy and their tools and importance
- CO7. To enable the students to know the Indian federal financing system and Financial Commissions.

DESCRIPTION

Public Revenue

Direct Tax Revenue - Sources of Revenue-Tax and Non-Tax Revenue; Trends and Patterns of Tax Revenue in India; Direct and Indirect Taxes in India; Personal Income Tax Rates and Slabs; Corporate Tax- Tax Rate and Slabs; **Indirect Tax Revenue** - Indirect Taxes – Earlier Taxes-VAT and MODVAT; Goods and Services Tax (GST)- Objectives and Classification of GST, Tax Rates of GST; Trends and Patterns of GST; Impact of GST on Indian Economy; Tax Reform Commissions.

Collection and analysis of data on Direct tax Collection and analysis of GST from businesses

Public Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure - Classification of Public Expenditure in India; Revenue Account Expenditure-Trends and Patterns; Capital Account Expenditure-Trends and Patterns; Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act; Impact of Public Expenditure on Indian Economy; Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) in India; **Union Budget and Its Analysis** - Meaning and Classification of Budgets; Zero- Based Budget; Composition of Union Budget; Union Budget Analysis (current one); Different Concept of Deficits- Revenue, Fiscal, Primary Deficits

Public Debt and Its Management

Public Borrowings and Debt - Meaning and Nature of Public Debt; Sources of Public Borrowings; Classification of Public Debt; Trends and Patterns of Central Government Debt; Main Characteristics of Indian Public Debt; Crowding out of Private Investment; Causes of Public Debt in India; **Burden of Public Debt and Management in India** - Meaning of Burden of Public Debt; Importance of Public Management; Principles of Public Debt Management; Repayment of Public Debt in India; Impact of Public Debt on Indian Economy; Finance Commissions in India

Assignment to write on Indian Public Debt and sources of repayment Group Discussion on Burden of Public Debt

Fiscal and Monetary Policies and Federal Finance in India

Fiscal and Monetary Policy India - Meaning and Objectives of Fiscal Policy; Importance of Fiscal Policy; Tools of Fiscal Policy; Meaning and Objectives of Monetary Policy; Importance of Monetary Policy; Tools of Monetary Policy; **Indian Federal Finance** - Meaning and Importance- Stages of Growth; Allocation of Resources- Division of Functions and Resources; Principles of Federal Finance; Shortcomings of Federal Financing; Finance Commission and Their Recommendations

Group Discussion about the Role of Fiscal and Monetary Policies in controlling inflation

Assignment to write the State List, Union List and Concurrent list

Program Name	BA in Economics	Semester	Sixth Semester
Course Title	Industrial Economics		
Course Code:	ECO E2A	No. of Credits	3
Contact hours	45 Hours	Duration of SEA/Exam	2 hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	Summative Assessment Marks	60

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO1. Understand Industrial Economics in the Indian context.
- CO2. Critically examine and summarize the theories of industrial location.
- CO3. Describe the working of different industrial finance institutions.
- CO4. Identify the major issues involved in Indian industry and Government policies.

MODULES	DESCRIPTION	45 Hours
Module – I	Framework of Industrial Economics	8
	Industrial Economics: Meaning, Nature & Scope, Importance - Concepts: Plant, Firm and Industry; Organization of a Firm; Classification of Firms on the basis of Ownership (Public, Private, Joint and Cooperative Sectors), - Industrial Combinations, causes, Mergers & Acquisitions and Amalgamations.	
Module – II	Industrial Location	7
	Meaning, Determinants, Weber's theory, Florence's theory, Industrial location policy in India, Industrial Location trend in India	
Practicum	Visit to nearest firm/organization and prepare the report	
Module – III	Industrial Growth and Finance in India	15

	Industrial growth in India: Review of recent trends in Indian industrial growth and structural transformation, Changing role of Public enterprises, efficiency, productivity and performance constraints - Performance and role of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME), Role of MNC's in India, The IT sector in India viewed in world context; Industrial Finance : Internal & External and other components of Funds, Role, Nature, Volume and types of Industrial Finance - Role of Commercial Banks, IDBI, SIDBI, IFCI, SFCs etc.	
Practicum	Discussion on sources of Industrial Finance.	
Module – IV	Issues in Indian Industry and Government Policies	15
	Major Issues in Indian Industry: Industrial Backwardness, Problems of Regional Imbalance, Industrial Sickness: Industrial Disputes: Causes and Measures, Industrial Proliferation and Environmental Protection; Government Policies for Industries : Global Competition emerging trend, Government's recent policies - Industrial policy 1991 and subsequent changes- Making in India, Startup Eco systems, NITI Aayog Technology and Foreign Collaboration Policy.	
Practicum	Seminar on Industrial disputes.	