

Davangere University

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Semester Scheme

Curriculum Structure for Undergraduate Programme for the Academic Year 2024-25

Three Majors with a General degree in all 6 Semesters

Number of Papers and credits in all semesters for Major Subject in Economics

Sl. No	Semester	Paper Title	Teaching Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks			Credits	Examination Hours
				IA	Course End Exam	Total		
1	1	Principles of Microeconomics	6	20	80	100	5	3
2	2	Principles of Microeconomics	6	20	80	100	5	3
3	3	Quantitative Techniques for Economics	6	20	80	100	5	3
		Elective Paper (Choose any one of the following)						
		Karnataka Economy	2	10	40	50	2	2
		Rural Economics						
4	4	Money, Banking & Public Finance	6	20	80	100	5	3
		Elective Paper (Choose any one of the following)						
		Indian Economy	2	10	40	50	2	2
		Economics of Money & Banking						
5	5	Economic Growth & Development	4	20	80	100	4	3
		Indian Economics	4	20	80	100	4	3
6	6	International Economics	4	20	80	100	4	3
		Managerial Economics	4	20	80	100	4	3
Total			44	180	720	900	40	28

III SEMESTER

Quantitative Techniques for Economics

Course Objectives

To introduce basic operations of set theory, Functions and Matrices

To know the definitions and types of statistics, data and its sources

To introduce different statistical tools and their applications

Course Outcomes

Student will perform basic operations in set Theory, Matrices and function

Students can calculate Market Equilibrium and identify the impact of tax and subsidy on Equilibrium values

Students can calculate descriptive Statistics and make inferences about the data

6Hrs/ Week, (96Hrs/semester)

Unit 1	Introduction, Tools and Functions
Chapter – 1	Introductions Nature and scope of mathematical Economics, Role of Mathematics in Economic theory.
Chapter - 2	Sets Theory Meaning, Concepts of sets, Types of sets, Union of sets, Interaction of sets.
Chapter -3	Economic Functions Linear and non – linear function – Demand and supply function, Cost function Indifference function and curves
Unit -2	Market Equilibrium, Impact of Tax and Matrices
Chapter -4	Market Equilibrium Analysis of Quantity Demanded and supplied in market equilibrium.
Chapter -5	Impact of Tax and Subsidy Impact of Specific Tax and Subsidy on Market Equilibrium, Its application and calculation.
Chapter -6	Matrix analysis Meaning and Types of Matrix – Operation of Matrices – Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication of Matrix.
Unit 3	Introduction to Statistics, Collection of Data And Tabulation of Data
Chapter -7	Introduction to Statistics Meaning, Definition and importance of statistics in Economics, Types and Limitations of Statistics.
Chapter -8	Collection of Data Sources of Data, Types of Data, Primary and Secondary Data.
Chapter -9	Tabulation of Data Frequency Distribution of Data, Histogram, Frequency polygon, Cumulative frequency, Ogive curves.
Unit 4	Average, Dispersion and Index numbers
Chapter -10	Measures of Central Tendency Mean, Median and Mode and its calculation, Its application.
Chapter- 11	Measures of Dispersion Meaning, Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation and Lorenz curve.
Chapter-12	Index numbers Meaning, Types, construction of Index numbers, Difficulties – Tests on Index numbers (Fisher's, Paasche's and Marshall)


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Reference

1. Anderson David R, Dennis J Sweeney and Thomas A Williams (2002) Statistics for Business and Economics, Thomson South Western Singapore.
2. Bose D. (2000) An Introduction to Mathematical Economics, Himalaya Publishing House Mumbai.
3. Veerachamy R (2005) Quantitative Methods for Economics, New Age International Publishers Private Ltd. New Delhi.
4. S P Gupta Fundamentals of Statistics.

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III SEMESTER

Karnataka Economy (Elective paper) (SEP)

Course Objectives

To introduce the features, characteristics of Karnataka Economy

To introduce Human Resources, Natural Resources, Infrastructure, Agriculture and Industries in Karnataka

To display the status and scenario of employment in Karnataka

Course Outcomes

Student will be able to understand the features of Karnataka Economy


Explain the importance of Human Resources, Natural Resources and SDG

Students can assess the realities of Production and causes for low productivity and Land Reforms

Understand about Poverty and unemployment, poverty alleviation programmes and State Finance.

2 Hrs/Week (48 Hrs/Semester)

Unit-I	Karnataka Economy-an Overview
Chapter-1	Characteristics of Karnataka Economy Features of Karnataka economy - State finance - State domestic product- per capita income
Chapter-2	Human resources in Karnataka Importance of human resources - Causes for rapid growth of population & Measures for control of population growth.
Unit-II	Natural Resources and Agriculture in Karnataka
Chapter-3	Natural resources in Karnataka Meaning, types and importance of natural resources - Sustainable Development Goals - Karnataka Environmental Policy
Chapter-4	Agriculture in Karnataka Role of Agriculture in Economic Development – Agriculture Productivity in Karnataka– Reasons for low productivity in Karnataka- Farmers Suicide: Causes & remedies – Land Reforms in Karnataka: Meaning, Objectives & measures.
Unit-III	Industries & Infrastructure in Karnataka
Chapter-5	Industry in Karnataka Role of Industry in economic Development – Large Scale Industry: Iron & steel – MSME's in Karnataka – New Industrial Policy in Karnataka
Chapter-6	Infrastructure in Karnataka Economic Infrastructure – Irrigation, Power, Transport & Communication – Social Infrastructure: Education & Health
Unit -IV	Poverty, Unemployment & State Finance
Chapter-7	Poverty & Unemployment Meaning, Causes & Types of Poverty -Unemployment: Meaning, Causes & types of unemployment, Employment generation & Poverty alleviation Programmes
Chapter -8	State Finance State finance – Sources of Revenue – Direct & Indirect taxes – GST in Karnataka – State Expenditure – Current Budget in brief


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Reference:

1. Government of Karnataka, Economic Survey (Various Issues)
2. Planning Department, Annual Publication, Government of Karnataka.
3. Karnataka at Glance, Annual Publication, Government of Karnataka.
4. Madaiah M & Ramapriya Karnataka Economy Growth : Issues and Development Himalaya Publication House , New Delhi.
5. Adul Aziz and K G Vasanti (Eds) Karnataka Economy.
6. Government District Development Reports
7. Hanumatha Rao Regional Disparities and Development in Karnataka
8. Krishnaiah Gowda H R Karnataka Economy, Spandana Publications, Bangalore,
9. Somashekhar Ne, Thi PÀ£ÁðIPÀ DyðPÀvÉ Siddalingeshwara Publications, Kalaburgi.
10. Nanjundappa D M Some Aspects of Karnataka Economy.
11. Puttaswamiah K Karnataka Economy, Two Volume.

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III SEMESTER

Rural Economics (Elective paper) (SEP)

Course Objectives

To introduce the characteristics of Rural Economy

To introduce Poverty and unemployment problems in Rural India

To display the Rural development Programmes and employment generation in India

Course Outcomes

Student will be able to understand the features of Rural Economy

Explain the measurement of Poverty and employment generation in Rural India

Students can assess the realities of Rural Infrastructure, Rural banking and defects in Rural Markets

3 Hrs/Week (48 Hrs/Semester)

Unit – 1	Introduction to Rural Economics
Chapters – 1	Introduction
	Meaning and objectives of rural economics – characteristics of rural economy – indicators of rural Development.
Chapters – 2	Poverty and Unemployment in Rural India
	Poverty: Meaning and measurement of poverty – causes of poverty. Unemployment: meaning & Types- Poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes in India.
Unit – 2	Rural Industries & Infrastructure
Chapters - 3	Rural Enterprises
	Meaning and importance - MSME-progress and problems of MSME – Cottage industries.
Chapters – 4	Rural Infrastructure
	Education and health infrastructure – housing and sanitations. Drinking water supply – rural transport and communication.
Unit - 3	Rural Markets & Banking
Chapters – 5	Rural Markets
	Meaning and types of rural markets - Defects of Rural Markets - Government measures for removal of defects in rural markets- Digital Marketing – e-NAM
Chapters -6	Rural Banking
	Credit Co-operative Societies – Regional Rural Banks & Microfinance Institutions – Role NABARD
Unit - 4	Rural Governance & Development Programmes
Chapters - 7	Rural Governance
	Role of Panchayat Raj – NGO's - People's Participation In Rural Development.
Chapter-8	Rural Development Programmes
	Wage Employment Programmes – Self Employment Programmes – Rural Housing Programmes – Rural Sanitation Programmes

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Reference:

1. Agarwal A N and Singh S P, The Economics of Under Development OUP, New Delhi.
2. Dalip S Thakur Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment in Rural India B R Pub Corporation Delhi.
3. Ekans Richard S and K S Parikh Planning and Growth: Multi-Sectoral, Inter-Temporal Models Applied to India
4. Higgins Benjamin, Economic Development : Principles, Problems and Policies, Central Book Depot, Allahabad.
5. Jain Gopal Lal, Rural Development, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur.
6. Katar Singh, Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Parthasarathy G- Economic Reforms and Rural Development
8. Satya Sundaram I. Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

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IV SEMESTER

Money, Banking and Public Finance

Course Objectives

To introduce money and its role in Indian Economy

To clarify the structure of Indian banking and role of banks in monetary policy

Enable the students to know about Public finance, public debt and public expenditure

To make the students understand about Budget and its implications

Course Outcomes

Students could understand Indian banking and monetary policy

Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in evaluating various financial products and services and capital markets

Students are able to analyze budget and different concepts of deficits, public revenue and expenditure

3 Hrs/Week (48 Hrs/Semester)

Unit 1	Money
Chapter 1	Introduction to money Meaning, Evolution and Types of money, Role of money in a Modern Economy
Chapter 2	Functions of money Functions of money, Dynamic and static functions, Demand and supply of money.
Chapter 3	Theories of Value of money Meaning, Theories of value of money: - Fisher's equation, Cambridge, Equations.
Unit -2	Banking and NBFI'S
Chapter 4	Introduction to Banking Origin of Banks, Types of Banks, Unit V/S Branch Banking, Role and importance of Banking.
Chapter 5	Commercial Bank Functions of Commercial Banks, Banking instruments, Credit creation, and Balance sheet of Commercial bank.
Chapter 6	Non-Banking Financial Institution's Meaning of NBFI'S, Types of NBFI'S & Role of NBFI'S in Economic development.
Unit -3	Central Banking, Money & Capital Market
Chapter 7	Central Banking Meaning, Definition and Functions of central Banking, Methods of Credit control
Chapter 8	Monetary policy Meaning, Types of Monetary policy , Objectives and importance
Chapter 9	Money And Capital Market Meaning, Definition and Features of money market- Components of Money Markets, Meaning, Definition of Capital Market, Components of Capital Market
Unit 4	Public Finance
Chapter 10	Introduction to Public Finance Meaning, Definition, Scope, and importance of Public Finance, Difference between Private finance and Public Finance. Public Revenue - Meaning, Source of Public revenue, Direct and Indirect Taxes, Canons of Taxation, G.S.T, Meaning and objectives of G.S.T, G.S.T Council.
Chapter 11	Public Expenditure and Public Debt Public Expenditure- Meaning, Types, Wagner's law of Public Expenditure. Public Debt- Meaning, Types & Sources, Methods of Debt repayments.
Chapter 12	Budget Meaning of Budget, Types of Budgetary Deficits, Programming Budgeting, and Zero Base Budgeting, Meaning of Fiscal policy.

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Reference:

1. Khan M Y (2019)n Indian Financial System (11th ed.) McGraw Hill Education (India)Private Limited.
2. RBI (2022) report on the trend and progress of Banking in India
3. Pathak B V (2018) Indian financial system, Pearson Education
4. Principles and Practices of Banking (2023) Indian Institute of Banking & Finance(IIBF)
5. Shekhar. K C & Shekhar L (2013) Banking Theory and Practices 21st Edition
6. Taxman's Digital Banking Inidan /institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF) Bharati Law House.
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IV SEMESTER

Indian Economy (Elective Paper) (SEP)

Course Objectives

To introduce the features of Indian Economy

To introduce Agricultural, Industrial and Service sectors of Indian Economy

Enable the students to know about the Public Finance and Foreign Trade and Contemporary issues in Indian Economy

Course Outcomes

Students could understand the characteristics of Indian Economy

Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in evaluating various Sectoral services and identify the Problems

Students are able to understand Indian Foreign Trade, Economic Planning and Reforms in India.

3 Hrs/Week (48 Hrs/ Semester)

Unit 1	Structure of Indian Economy	
Chapter 1	Features of Indian Economy	
	Characteristics of Indian Economy- India as developing economy- Population: Size, Composition, causes, effects and Trends.	
Chapter 2	Sustainable and Inclusive Growth	
	Poverty, Inequality, and Social Welfare Programs - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	
Unit 2	Sectoral Performance of the Indian Economy	
Chapter 3	Agriculture	
	Role of Agriculture in Economic Development- Problems and remedial measures - Sources of agricultural finance - Agricultural Reforms and Green Revolution.	
Chapter 4	Industry and Services Sector	
	Role of Industry in Economic Development – Large Scale industries in India & their Problems - Role of MSMEs - IT Industry and Service Sector	
Unit 3	Indian Public Finance & Foreign Trade	
Chapter-5	Indian Public Finance	
	Revenue & Expenditure of Central Government – India's Public Debt – Latest Central Budget	
Chapter-6	Foreign Trade	
	Foreign Trade of India – Imports and Exports of India – Direction of Indian Foreign Trade – Balance of Payment -WTO & India	
Unit 4	Contemporary Issues in Indian Economy	
Chapter 7	Macroeconomic Challenges	
	Inflation: Meaning Causes and Control Measures - Unemployment: Meaning types and Government Initiatives	
Chapter 8	Economic Planning and Reforms	
	Evolution of Economic Planning in India. Economic Reforms: Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG). NITI Ayog.	


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Reference:

1. K P M Sundaram and Ruddar Dutt (2014) Indian Economy SC hand and sons New Delhi
2. Mishra S K and V K Puri (2014) Indian Economy Himalaya Publications Mumbai.
3. Agarwal A N (2012) Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning Vishwa Prakashana New Delhi.

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IV SEMESTER

Economics of Money & Banking (Elective paper) (SEP)

Course Objectives

To introduce money and its role in Indian Economy

To clarify the structure of Indian banking and role of banks in monetary policy

Enable the students to know about Monetary & Fiscal Policy and Financial Markets

Course Outcomes

Students could understand Indian banking and monetary policy

Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in evaluating various financial markets

Students are able to analyse Monetary and Fiscal Policies

3 Hrs/Week (48 Hrs/ Semester)

Unit-I	Introduction to Money.
Chapter-1	Origin of Money Meaning, Definition evolution types & functions of money
Chapter-2	Value of Money Meaning, Demand and Supply of money – Velocity of Money: meaning & determinants – Inflation: Meaning, Causes & remedial measures
Unit-II	Introduction to Banking
Chapter-3	Origin of Banks Origin of Banks – Types of Banks -Role of Banks in Economic Development - NBFIs
Chapter-4	Commercial Banks Functions of Commercial Banks – Banking instruments – Credit Creation by commercial Banks
Unit-III	Central Bank & Macro-Economic Policy
Chapter-5	Central Bank Meaning, Definition, Functions of Central Bank - Methods of credit control
Chapter-6	Monitory Policy & Fiscal Policy Monitory Policy: Meaning, types and Objectives Fiscal Policy: Meaning and Objectives
Unit -IV	Financial Markets
Chapter-7	Money Market Meaning and features of Money market. Composition of Money Market
Chapter -8	Capital Market Meaning and Composition of Capital Market – SEBI: Objectives & functions of SEBI


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Reference:

1. Machiraju H R- Indian Financial System
2. Pannikar K K-Banking Theory and Practice
3. Shekhar K C and Lakshmi Shekhar- Banking Theory and Practice
4. Varshney P N and D K Mittal- Indian Financial System.

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Question Paper Pattern

a) For Major Papers and Languages

Third/Fourth Semester B.A. Degree Examination, 2025-26

Subject:

Paper: -----

Time: 3 Hours

(Max. Marks -80)

Section A

1. Answer all questions. Each question carries TWO marks.

(10x2=20)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h)
- i)
- j)

Section B

Answer any six of the following. Each question carries FIVE marks.

(6x5=30)

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Section C

Answer any three of the following. Each question carries TEN marks.

(3x10=30)

- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

Note: While setting the question paper, care should be taken to select *at least two* questions from each unit for section A, *exactly two* questions from each unit for section B and *one* question from each unit for section C to maintain uniform distribution of questions.

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b) For Elective and Compulsory Papers

Third/Fourth Semester B.A. Degree Examination, 2025-26

Subject: _____

Paper: _____

Time: 2 Hours

(Max. Marks-40)

Section A

Answer all questions. Each question carries TWO marks.

(5x2=10)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Section B

Answer any six of the following. Each question carries FIVE marks. (6x5=30)

- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

Note: While setting the question paper for elective paper and compulsory papers, care should be taken to select *at least one* question from each unit for section A and *exactly two* questions from each unit for section B to maintain uniform distribution of questions.

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Assessment / Evaluation Policy:

Examination Pattern is **80: 20** for all papers in major subjects and languages. **80 Marks** for semester end Exam and **20 marks** for Internal Assessment.

For Elective and compulsory papers, Examination pattern is **40:10, 40 Marks** for semester end exam and **10 Marks** for Internal Assessment. The break- up of Internal Assessment Marks is shown below.

For Project in the sixth semester, Examination Pattern is **40:10, 40 Marks** for Dissertation Evaluation and **10 Marks** for viva (internal).

Distribution of marks for Internal Assessment

Internal Assessment for 20 marks comprises of performance in the tests, Assignment or seminar with submission of the document and attendance.

1. Two Tests for 5 marks each with proper record for assessment -10Marks
2. Assignment cum seminar Marks -5 Marks
3. Attendance Marks -5 Marks

Total – 20 Marks

Distribution of Marks for Attendance:

Sl.No.	% of Attendance	Marks
1	75-80	1
2	80-85	2
3	85-90	3
4	90-95	4
5	95-100	5

Internal Assessment for 10 marks comprises of performance in the test, Assignment and attendance.

1. Two Tests for 2 marks each with proper record for assessment -4 Marks
2. Assignment Submission -3 Marks
3. Attendance Marks -3 Marks

Total – 10 Marks

Distribution of Marks for Attendance:

Sl.No.	% of Attendance	Marks
1	75-80	1
2	80-90	2
3	90-100	3


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