



ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ)

Bagalkot University

(A State Public University of Govt. of Karnataka)



**The Course Structure & Syllabus of
Under Graduate Bachelor of Arts**

ECONOMICS

Third and Fourth Semester

**With Effect from Academic Year
2025-26 and Onwards**

Under
Karnataka State Education Policy / 2024-25

Submitted by
Chairman,
Board of Studies (UG), Bachelor of Arts, (BA)
Bagalkot University, Jamakhandi.



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SEP Based Syllabus Course Structure for B.A. (UG) in Economics (Major)
(W.e.f. 2024-25 Onwards)

Semester	Code/ Course	Paper No	Title of the Paper	Teach ing Hours/ Week	Credits	Marks			Duration of Sem End Exam
						IA	Sem End Exam	Total	
III	DSC 3	3	Monetary Economics	5	5	20	80	100	3
	CEC 1	4	Statistics for Economics OR Financial Institutions and Markets	3	3	20	80	100	3
IV	DSC 4	5	International Economics	5	5	20	80	100	3
	CEC 2	6	Human Resource Management OR Mathematics for Economics	3	3	20	80	100	3
Total				16	16				

BA-III SEMESTER

Paper No. 3(DSE 3): Monetary Economics

Course Learning Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- 1) To provide knowledge of Money, Value of money and supply of money.
- 2) To provide tools for construction of index,
- 3) To clarify the concepts of inflation, deflation and stagflation.
- 4) To introduce the working of Money Market.

Paper Code:		Paper Title: Monetary Economics	
Teaching Hours/ Week: 5	Formative Assessment Marks:20 Summative Assessment Marks:80 Total Marks = 100	Total Hours: 60	Credits: 5
Units	Syllabus		Teaching Hours:
I	Nature and Functions of Money: Money- Meaning, Evolution and functions, and Components of money- M ₁ , M ₂ , M ₃ and M ₄ . Creation of Money; Money multiplier, money market equilibrium, Digital money –meaning and its instruments		12
II	Demand for Money: Demand for Money- Classical Approach-Quantity Theory of Money- Fisher's Equation and Cambridge Equation; Keynesian Liquidity Preference Approach.		15
III	Money Market and Capital Market: Money Market-Meaning, Features and Instruments and India's Money Market; Capital Market- Meaning, Features, Types of Market- Primary and Secondary Markets; Indian Capital Markets and Its Instruments; SEBI- Working of SEBI-Sensex and Nifty.		16
IV	Central Banking: Central Banking-Meaning, Functions, Methods of Credit Control- Quantitative and Qualitative Credit Control Methods; Monetary Policy- Meaning, Objectives and Instruments. Commercial Banking: Meaning, Functions, Credit Creation and Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks, Performance and problems; Private Banking, Recent Banking Sector Reform.		17

- 1) Gupta, Suraj B.(2010):Monetary Economics: Institutions, Theory and Policy, S. Chand& Company, New Delhi.
- 2) Jhingan, M. L.(2012):Monetary Economics, Vrinda Publications(P)Ltd. Delhi
- 3) Kulkarni, A.B.N. and B. K. Kalkundrikar and A.H. Shaikh (2012): Monetary Economics, R.Chand & Co. New Delhi.
- 4) Pathak,B.V.(2011):TheIndianFinancialSystem:Market,InstitutionandServices,3rd Edition, Pearson Education.
- 5) Paul,R.R.(2005):Monetary Economics, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- 6) Seth, M.L.(2010): Monetary Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publisher Agra.

BA-III SEMESTER

PaperNo.4 (Core elective course-CEC1/1): Statistics for Economics

Course Learning Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to

1. Explain the fundamental concepts and importance of statistics in economic analysis.
2. Classify and organize economic data using tabulation and graphical representation techniques.
3. Compute measures of central tendency and dispersion to summarize economic data.
4. Analyze relationships between economic variables using correlation and regression techniques.
5. Evaluate economic trends through time series analysis for forecasting and decision-making.

Paper Code:		Paper Title: Statistics for Economics	
Teaching Hours/ Week: 3	Formative Assessment Marks:20 Summative Assessment Marks:80 Total Marks = 100	Total Hours: 40	Credits: 3
Units	Syllabus		Teaching Hours:
I	Introduction to Statistics: Statistics- Meaning, Scope, Importance and Limitations; Sources of Data-Primary and Secondary; Types of Data-Qualitative and Quantitative; Classification of Data-Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio; Frequency and Tabulation of Data.		10
II	Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion: Measures of Central Tendency: Mean-Arithmetic, Harmonic and Geometric, Median and Mode; Measures of Dispersion: Range, Inter-quartile Range, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation.		10
III	Correlation Meaning of Correlation - Types of correlation - Methods of measuring Correlation- Karl Pearson's correlation coefficients. Regression: Meaning and Importance of Regression		10
IV	Time Series Analysis: Definition of Time Series – Components of Time Series – Estimation and Forecasting of Trend		10

References:

- 1) Gupta, S.P. (2012): Statistical Methods, S. Chand and Sons, Educational Publishers, New Delhi.
- 2) Gupta, S.C. and Kapoor, V. K. (2016): Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, 3rd Edition, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
- 3) Monga, G.S. (2015): Mathematics and Statistics for Economics, Second Revised Edition, Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- 4) Salvatore, D. (2015): Mathematics and Statistics, Schaum's Series, Tata McGraw Hill.

BA-III SEMESTER

PaperNo.4 (Core elective course-CEC 1/2): Financial Institutions and Markets

Course Learning Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to

1. Understand the financial economics and key financial instruments.
2. Analyze financial markets, institutions, and their regulations.
3. Evaluate the role of insurance, investment banking, and mutual funds

Paper Code:		Paper Title: Financial Institutions and Markets	
Teaching Hours/ Week: 3	Formative Assessment Marks:20 Summative Assessment Marks:80 Total Marks = 100	Total Hours: 40	Credits: 3
Units	Syllabus		Teaching Hours:
I	Financial Institutions: Meaning, Structure, Objectives; Structure and Features of Indian Financial System; Role of Financial Institutions in Economic Development of with special reference to India		10
II	Primary Markets: Meaning, Objectives and Features; Instruments of Primary Markets-Debt, Equity Shares, and Preference Shares, Advantages and Disadvantages of Primary Market; Role of Primary Markets in Economic Development with special reference to India.		10
III	Secondary Markets: Meaning, Objectives, Features and Instruments; Role of Secondary Markets in Economic Development; Advantages and Disadvantages of Secondary Market; Distinction between Primary and Secondary Market.		10
IV	Overview of the Financial System: Financial System, Meaning and Definition, Structure of India Financial System, Components, Objectives, Issues in India Financial System. Role of Financial System in Economic Development of India.		10

References:

- 1) Bhole,L.M.andJ.Mahukud(2011):*FinancialInstitutionsandMarkets*,5thEditionTata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- 2) BholeL.M(2000):„IndianFinancialSystem“,ChughPublications,Allahabad.
- 3) EdminsterR.O(1986):„FinancialInstitutions:MarketsandDevelopment“,Yale,London.
- 4) JohnsonJ.J(1993): *FinancialInstitutionsand Markets*,MaGrowHill,New York
- 5) Varshney,P.N.andD.K.Mittal(2004): *IndianFinancial System*, S.Chandand Sons.

BA-IV SEMESTER

PaperNo.5 (DSC4): International Economics

Course Learning Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to

- 1: Make the students to understand the theories of international trade
- 2: Students come to know about the kinds of trade and trade policy
- 3: Students will get knowledge about the balance of payment.
- 4: To understand the foreign exchange and exchange control
- 5: To understand about importance of International Economic Organization

Paper Code:		Paper Title: International Economics	
Teaching Hours/ Week: 5	Formative Assessment Marks:20 Summative Assessment Marks:80 Total Marks = 100	Total Hours: 60	Credits: 5
Units	Syllabus		Teaching Hours:
I	Introduction: International Trade – Meaning and Importance, Distinction between Internal and International Trade; Theories of Absolute Cost Advantage and Comparative Cost Advantage; Heckscher-Ohlin Theory.		12
II	Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments: Causes for Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments, Methods of Correcting Disequilibrium; Terms of Trade – Factors affecting Terms of Trade.		15
III	Exchange Control: Meaning, Methods of Exchange Control; Appreciation and Depreciation of Rupee – Meaning and effects; Dumping and Anti-Dumping – Meaning – Objectives – Effects		16
IV	Foreign Exchange: Meaning – Equilibrium Rate of Exchange, Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates; Purchasing Power Parity Theory; Foreign Exchange Market – Structure, Functions and Methods of Payments, Spot and Forward Rate of Exchange, Hedging, Speculation and Arbitrage. WTO - Structure, Objectives and Functions; Foreign Capital - Sources - Foreign Direct, Investment (FDI).		17

References:

- 1) M.L.Seth:“InternationalEconomics-LaksmiNarayanEducationalPublications”,Agra.
- 2) M.L.Jingan:“InternationalEconomics” –VrindaPublications,NewDelhi.
- 3) A.B.N.KulkarniandA.B.Kalkundrikar:“InternationalEconomics”,R.Chand&Co.
- 4) K.P.M.Sundaram:“MoneyBankingandInternationalTrade” –S.Chand&CoNewDelhi.
- 5) B.O.Soderston:“InternationalEconomics”.
- 6) C.P.Kindelberger:“InternationalEconomics”
- 7) P.A.Samuelson and Nordous: “Economics”

BA-IV SEMESTER

PaperNo.6 (Core elective course-CEC 2 2/1): Human Resource Management

Course Learning Objectives

- 1: The course provides understanding of functions of HRM and HRD
- 2: The course provides understanding of Human Relations, Industrial Relations and Current Issues in HRD in Changing Economic Environment.
- 3: Students will get knowledge about human capital.
- 4: To understand about the role of human resources.
- 5: To know about human skills

Paper Code:		Paper Title: Human Resource Management		
Teaching Hours/ Week: 3		Formative Assessment Marks:20 Summative Assessment Marks:80 Total Marks = 100	Total Hours: 40	Credits: 3
Units	Syllabus			Teaching Hours:
I	Introduction: HRM-Meaning, Objectives, Scope and Its Importance; Functions of HRM; Planning, Recruitment and Selection, Training and Development,			10
II	Human Resource Planning and Appraisal: Human Resource Planning (HRP): Meaning, Need and Process of HRP, Responsibility for HRP, Performance Appraisal: Need and Significance- Setting Employees Performance, Objectives and Goals; Creating Organizational Conditions for Improving Employee Performance.			10
III	Human Resource Development: Concept and Evolution; Relationship between Human Resource Management and Human Resource Development; HRD Mechanisms, Processes and Outcomes; HRD Matrix; Roles and Competencies of HRD Professionals.			10
IV	Human Security: Human Security: Economic security - Food security - Health security - Environmental security - Personal security - Community security - Political security			10

References:

- 1) Aswathappa,K.(2000):HumanResourceandPersonalManagement,TataMcGrawHill, New Delhi.
- 2) DanielGoleman (2004):Emotional Intelligence, Bloomsbury Publishing India Private Limited, New Delhi.
- 3) Jim Mathewinan (2000): Human Resource Planning, Jaico Publish House, Bangalore.
- 4) Mamoria,C.B.and S.V.Gankar(2008):A Textbook of Human Resource Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 5) Wayne, F. Cascio (2000): Management Human Resources, McGraw Hill Higher Education, New York
- 6) Mankin D., Human Resource Development, Oxford University PressIndia.
- 7) Haldar, U.K., Human Resource Development, Oxford University PressIndia.

BA-IV SEMESTER

Paper No. 6 (Core elective course-CEC 2 2/2): Mathematics for Economics

Course Learning Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to

1. Explain the fundamental mathematical concepts and their role in economic theory.
2. Apply functions and equations to analyze market equilibrium and economic relationships.
3. Solve economic problems using matrices, determinants, and Cramer's rule.

Paper Code:		Paper Title: Mathematics for Economics	
Teaching Hours/ Week: 3	Formative Assessment Marks:20 Summative Assessment Marks:80 Total Marks = 100	Total Hours: 40	Credits: 3
Units	Syllabus		Teaching Hours:
I	Preliminaries : Introduction to Mathematical Economics: Nature and scope of mathematical economics- Role of mathematics in economic theory Number system and Set theory: Types of Numbers: Natural Number, Real number, integers, Irrational Number, Complex Number. Concepts of sets- meaning –types- union of sets– interaction of sets.		10
II	Economic Functions : Economic Functions: Demand Function, Supply function, Production function, Cost, Revenue and Profit function, Consumption function		10
III	Applications of Economics Functions : Graph of Economic Functions, Market equilibrium; Equilibrium price and Quantity, Impact of specific tax and subsidy on market equilibrium.		10
IV	Matrices: Definition and Types of Matrices- Matrix Operations: Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication, Transpose of a Matrix, Determinants of Matrix- Cramer's Rule		10

References:

- 1) Chiang, A. C. and Wainwright, K., “Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics”, McGraw-
- 2) Hill/Irwin, 4th Edition, 2005.
- 3) Chiang, A. C. and Wainwright, K., “Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics”, McGraw-
- 4) Hill/Irwin, 4th Edition, 2005.
- 5) Allen R.G.D., (2015) Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Macmillan
- 6) Bose D., (2003) An Introduction of Mathematical Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 7) Dowling, E. T., “Introduction to Mathematical Economics”, McGraw-Hill, 2001.
- 8) Hoy, M., Liverno is, J. McKenna, C, Rees, R. and Stengos, T., “Mathematics for Economics”, MIT Press, 3rd Edition, 2011