

**Editorial...**

Welcome to the **Twenty Second** issue of **Kautilya**, the News letter from the department of economics. The Newsletter, as usual, aims at publicizing the ongoing economic issues and providing a place for students and staff to share their ideas and thoughts. The present issue covers articles and reports on Field visit to Alemane by VI SEM BA Students contributed exclusively by and students of VI Sem BA class.

This is the 22nd issue of **Kautilya** getting released at the weekly assembly. Publication of the articles and other features in the Newsletter is one of the academic exercises which the department is doing on regular basis. Being an editor, I am glad to say that the very purpose of this New letter is to provide updated information about the ongoing changes and current economic events taking place in the Indian economy to the targeted audience of the college. As a regular feature, the issue of **Kautilya** focusses on the contributions of Prof. Tobin received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1981.

We are sure that this issue will send a positive signal to all interested and it reflects a clear picture of all sorts of creative ideas inherent with them, also we hope that the readers will find this newsletter both interesting and informative.

We look forward to valuable suggestions and feedback by the vivid and knowledgeable readers to improve the quality of the newsletter in the years to come.

Chief Editor
Dr. B.R. Jayakumari

Excutive Editor
Venkatalakshmi M N
HoD & Staff Members

Technical Support
D. Dasprakash



James Tobin (March 5, 1918 – March 11, 2002) was an American economist who served on the Council of Economic Advisers and consulted with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and taught at Harvard and Yale Universities. He contributed to the development of key ideas in the Keynesian economics of his generation and advocated government intervention in particular to stabilize output and avoid recessions. His academic work included pioneering contributions to the study of investment, monetary and fiscal policy and financial markets. He also proposed an econometric model for censored dependent variables, the well-known Tobit model.

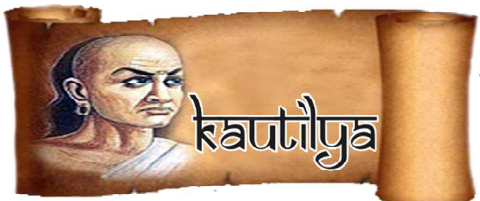
Along with fellow neo-Keynesian economist James Meade in 1977, Tobin proposed nominal GDP targeting as a monetary policy rule in 1980. **Tobin received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1981 for “creative and extensive work on the analysis of financial markets and their relations to expenditure decisions, employment, production and prices.”**

Outside academia, Tobin was widely known for his suggestion of a tax on foreign exchange transactions, now known as the “Tobin tax.” This was designed to reduce speculation in the international currency markets, which he saw as dangerous and unproductive.

Tobin’s Academic Profile

In 1950 Tobin moved to Yale University, where he remained for the rest of his career. He joined the Cowles Foundation, which moved to Yale in 1955, also serving as its president between 1955–1961 and 1964–1965. His main research interest was to provide micro foundations to Keynesian economics, with a special focus on monetary economics. One of his frequent collaborators was his Yale colleague William Brainard. In 1957 Tobin was appointed Sterling Professor of Economics at Yale.

Besides teaching and research, Tobin was also strongly involved in the public life, writing on current economic issues



and serving as an economic expert and policy consultant. During 1961–62, he served as a member of John F. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, under the chairman Walter Heller, then acted as a consultant between 1962 and 1968. Here, in close collaboration with Arthur Okun, Robert Solow and Kenneth Arrow, he helped design the Keynesian economic policy implemented by the Kennedy administration. Tobin also served for several terms as a member of the Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System Academic Consultants and as a consultant of the US Treasury Department.

Tobin was awarded the John Bates Clark Medal in 1955 and, in 1981, the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics. He was a fellow of several professional associations, holding the position of president of the American Economic Association in 1971. He was an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the United States National Academy of Sciences.

In 1982–1983, Tobin was Ford Visiting Research Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley.^[21] In 1988 he formally retired from Yale, but continued to deliver some lectures as Professor Emeritus and continued to write. He died on March 11, 2002, in New Haven, Connecticut. Tobin was a trustee of Economists for Peace and Security.^[2]

Publications

❖ Tobin, James (1941). "A note on the money wage problem". *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

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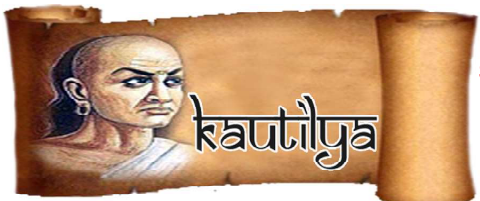
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❖ Tobin, James, *Essays in Economics*, MIT Press:

❖ James (2008). "Monetary Policy". In David R. Henderson (ed.). *Concise Encyclopedia of Economics (2nd ed.)*. Indianapolis: Library of Economics and Liberty.

- Venkatalakshmi M N
HoD, Economics



REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL VISIT

An educational visit was jointly organised by the departments of Economics, History, Geography and Sociology on 22nd February 2025 in order to explore the places in and around Mysuru district, which has historical, Economic and geographic significance. The places visited by us were Nimishamba temple and Karigatta in Srirangapattana, Kunti betta, traditional jaggery factory in Mandya, Shivashaila and lastly Thannuru kere. Faculties from the department of Economics and Geography that is Chaluvegowda sir and Somashekara sir escorted us to this visit. We departed at 7:00 am. The spots we visited and the experiences are as follows;

1. NIMISHAMBA TEMPLE

Our First visit was to the historic Hindu temple that is Nimishamba temple located in the historical city of Srirangapattana. The temple is located on the bank of Kaveri river. We enjoyed bliss of the Sunshine on the river. We played in water for a while and departed from the place.

2. KARIGATTA

Karigatta is a region of Geographical importance. The curves of the hills were exiting. The view from the hill top was really mesmerising. In the mean time, Chaluvegowda sir educated us about the mythological significance of the hill that a piece or a part of the Sanjeevini hill that was being carried by Hanumantha fell down in that place which is said to as Karigatta and is also called as chikka Tirupati where lord Venkataramana is placed. We had our breakfast down the hill and moved to our next destination.

3. KUNTI BETTA

It was the place of Exploration and Adventures. It was best place for trekking. It added the spirit in every individual. The way to the hill top was really challenging and finally after passing through many tough routes we reached the vanake Obavva view point at the pinnacle of the hill. The scenic beauty compensated all our deadly thirst. Through the same challenging routes we got down, spent some time at its foot and departed from the place.

4. TRADITIONAL JAGERRY FACTORY / AALE MANE

We visited the jaggery factory in Mandya, a place known for its vibrant sugar production in Karnataka.

The people in the factory coordinated with our economic enquiries through which we gained a gist of the production activities therein. The production process takes place in 4 phases. The extracted juice from the smashed or crushed sugarcane is collected in a large container.

Further it is shifted to an another container after filtering the particles from it. Followed by this the juice gets passed to the next container which is heated from below in order to harden the juice to the molten state. This molten substance is then shifted to another slot where it will be further filled inside the jaggery shapers allowing it to cool and condense and mould itself. Finally after solidifying, these jaggeries are removed out of the shapers. This ends the process of jaggery production. The other important economic aspects learnt by our enquiry are as follows;

- Sugar cane (Raw material) used: 40-45 tone.
- No. of labours employed: 10-15.
- wage per labour: RS 300.
- Average output produced: 20-25 quintal.
- Area of marketing: In and around the district of Mandya.

5. SHIVASHAILA

Our visit to Shivashaila in Pandavapura made the day truly peaceful and calm. The Chandramouleshwara temple built inside the peaceful greenery was spaciouly structured and the Lokapani river in the temple premises added to the scenic beauty.

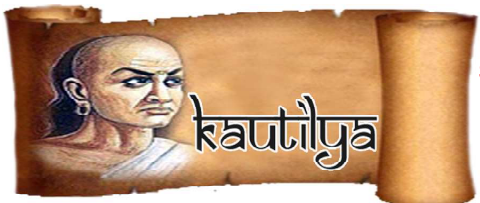
6. THANNURU KERE

Our final destination was Thannuru kere. The vast still and clean water at the lake seemed very beautiful. Along with enjoying the view, we also enjoyed playing in water. We had a lot of fun.

Followed by this we had our lunch and departed from the place to Mysuru and reached back by 5:00 pm. Thanks to the organising team and a special thanks to the escorts Chaluvegowda sir and Somashekar sir for making this visit more educative and safe.

- Keerthana S K

VI Sem BA - HE



EDUCATIONAL TRIP

The departments of Geography, Economics and History of SBRR Mahajana first grade college had organised a field visit on 22nd February 2025, which was on Saturday. There were two faculty members escorted us with the motive to provide us information on the history, economic and cultural aspects of the places visited. The five places planned for the trip was Nimishambha temple, Kari Gatta Hill, Trek on kunti betta, jaggery factory and visit to the lake. The trip started in the early morning with various experiences listed below:

1. NIMISHAMBHA TEMPLE:

The journey started with the visit to Nimishambha temple which is located in srirangapattanam. This Temple is **dedicated to Goddess Parvati** and the name Nimishambha is referred to a reincarnation of Devi Parvati. It has become quite famous among tourists. The start of the trip was quite peaceful and spiritual.

2. KARI GATTA HILL:

Kari gatta was the second visit of the trip, here it brings about a positive change. At a distance of 21 Kms from Mysore & 6 kms from Srirangapatna, Karighatta Hill is situated. Atop the hill is an ancient temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The black idol is beautiful and more than 6 feet tall, which was installed by sage Brigu. After visiting the hill there itself we took a break for having breakfast, sitting together and having breakfast with friends was quite amazing and filled with fun.

3. TREK ON KUNTI BETTA:

Trek to kunti betta near **Pandavapura**. Known for its lush greenery and beautiful landscapes, it is a popular trekking destination. The trek to kunti betta was quite challenging but it was more informative. Everyone supported and

helped each other to climb the betta. It was one of the amazing experiences of the trip.

4. JAGGERY FACTORY:

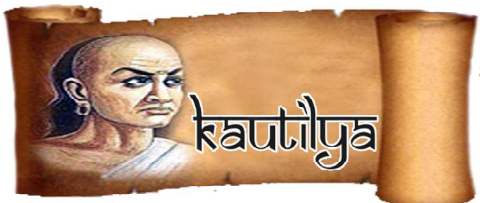
The most informative part of the trip was the visit to a **Jaggery Factory**, where we learned about the local jaggery production process. The factory had a significant initial investment of **1 15 lakhs** to set up the operation, and it produces between **15 to 17 quintals of jaggery per day**. To meet this demand, the factory requires **24 to 26 tons of sugarcane** daily. The

Factory employs **7 to 8 workers**, depending on the production requirements, with each worker earning **1 350 per day**. The factory owners shared that they have never faced a loss and generate a monthly profit of **1 80,000 to 1 85,000**. We were given insights into the economics of small-scale businesses, learning about labour costs, operational needs, and profitability. This visit provided a practical understanding of the economic structure behind such industries and the impact on the local community.

After the informative factory visit, we went to a lake, where we had the chance to relax and enjoy some recreational time. The cool waters provided a refreshing break, and we enjoyed swimming and leisure activities. It was an excellent way to unwind after a day of learning and exploration. Visit to the Kere Tonnur was the last part of the trip. After enjoying in the water while going back we halted at a small temple where we had our lunch together.

The educational trip was quite informative and helpful, it was a great success and for this wonderful experience I would like to thank our concerned faculty members for giving us opportunity to make this informative and fun trip which was a great success.

- **Jha Priya Sajan**
VI Sem BA -EG



Interdisciplinary Educational Field Visit to Srirangapatna, Karighatta, Kunti Betta, and Tonnuru

On February 22, 2025, the Departments of History, Economics, Geography, and Sociology of SBRR Mahajana First Grade College collaboratively organized an interdisciplinary educational field visit for 40 students, focusing on the historical, economic, geographical, and sociological aspects of select locales in the region. The excursion commenced at 7:00 AM escorted by Cheluve gowda sir and somashekar sir

The Initial visit was to Srirangapatna, specifically the Nimishamba Temple. This site provided connection to the historical and religious fabric of the region. From a historical perspective, Srirangapatna served as the capital of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan's kingdom, offering insights into the socio-political dynamics of 18th-century South India. The temple with its architectural richness, reflected the cultural importance which prevailed during that era. Furthermore, the water bodies witnessed the importance of water resources in shaping agricultural practices.

Subsequently, the group proceeded to Karighatta Hill at 8:00 AM. This location offered a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape, facilitating a geographical analysis of the region's topography and its impact on local ecosystems. The short break allowed students to talk freely, helping them connect with peers from other departments, fostering social interaction and strengthening interdepartmental bonds.

The core of the field visit was the trek to Kunti Betta. This activity, while physically demanding, served as a practical exercise in understanding the principles of geographical terrain and its influence on human activities. The trek to Onake Obavva Viewpoint, completed by 11:30 AM, provided a firsthand experience of the challenges and rewards associated with navigating natural landscapes. The trek also fostered teamwork and resilience, and collective effort.

Following the trek, the group visited an Aale Mane at 12:00 PM. This experience provided an economic perspective on rural industries, specifically the traditional production of sugarcane juice and jaggery. Students observed the labor-intensive process, gaining insights

into the socio-economic significance of small-scale industries in rural economies. This visit also allowed for a discussion on the sustainability of traditional practices in the face of modern industrialization.

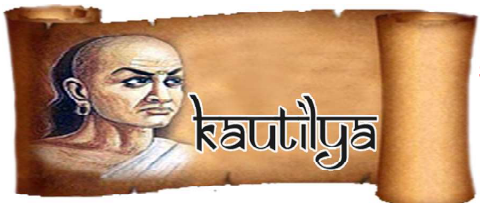
The subsequent visit to the Shiva Shaila Temple at 12:30 PM, encompassing the Sri Kamakshidevi and Chandra Maulishwara temples, offered a deeper understanding of the region's cultural and religious heritage. The presence of the Lokapalani River underscored the interplay between natural resources and religious sites, highlighting the significance of water in cultural practices.

The temple visit provided a social context to understand the role of religious institutions in community life.

The final stop, Tonnur, brought us to the shores of Kere Tonnur, a significant freshwater lake in the region. This lake, fed by local streams and rainfall, is more than just a body of water. Kere Tonnur has served as a crucial water resource for agriculture and daily life for centuries. Its presence influences the local climate. The water-based activities in kere tonnur witnessed the Students enjoyment showcasing how natural resources contribute to social well-being. The shared experience of enjoying this natural space strengthened bonds between students from diverse academic backgrounds, showcasing the power of nature to connect people.

The field visit facilitated a holistic understanding of the interconnectedness of historical, economical, geographical and social aspects. By engaging with real-world examples, students were able to contextualize theoretical concepts and develop a deeper appreciation for the region's rich heritage and dynamic socio-economic landscape. The successful execution of this educational endeavor was made possible by the meticulous planning and dedicated efforts of the HOD's, faculty members. The students of SBRR Mahajana First Grade College express their sincere gratitude for this enriching and memorable experience.

- Nida Tarannum
VI Sem BA-(HE)



Educational Trip Organized by Departments of History, Economics and Geography

On 22nd February 2025 mahajana first grade collage organized an educational trip for the students of the humanities department. The trip led by faculty members somashekar sir and cheluvegowda sir, aimed to provide us with a mix of historical , cultural and economic growth and learning. The trip was filled with important sites, trek and practical learning experience.

First visit to Nimishamba Temple, shrirangapattana – the trip starts with a visit to Nimishamba temple at 6.30 AM, which was a historically significant place.

Karigatta hill -after visited temple we directly went to the karigatta hill,one of the beautiful and massive landscape and we had a morning breakfast there.

Trek at kunthi betta in pandavapura – in kunthibetta we had a small trek and climbed two hills which was very adventurous and joyful.

Visit to local Jaggery Factory

We visited local sugarcane producing unit or locally called ALE MANE in pattasomanahalli village, pandavapura. In jaggery factory we observed the step-by-step process of jaggery production.

1. Jaggery Production Process

Upon arrival, we observed the step-by-step process of jaggery production:

- **Sugarcane Procurement:** Farmers supply sugarcane to the site, sourced mainly from local fields.

- **Crushing and Juice Extraction:** Sugarcane is crushed using a mechanical crusher, and the extracted juice is collected.

- **Boiling and Evaporation:** The juice is boiled in large iron pans over a wood-fired furnace until it thickens.

- **Molding and Cooling:** Once the desired consistency is achieved, the thick syrup is poured into molds and left to cool into solid blocks.

2. Economic Importance

The jaggery-making unit contributes significantly to the local economy in several ways:

- **Employment Generation:** The unit provides jobs to laborers involved in sugarcane cultivation, transportation, processing, and packaging.

- **Sustainability and Low Investment:** Traditional jaggery making requires minimal machinery, making it a cost-effective business for rural entrepreneurs.

- **Market Demand:** Jaggery has a high demand in urban and rural markets, especially for its organic and unrefined qualities.

- **Seasonal Employment:** Workers find employment during the sugarcane harvesting season, ensuring temporary but vital income.

3. Challenges Faced

Despite its economic significance, the industry faces challenges:

- **Seasonal Dependency:** Production is limited to the sugarcane harvesting season.

- **Market Competition:** Refined sugar and large-scale jaggery production units pose competition.

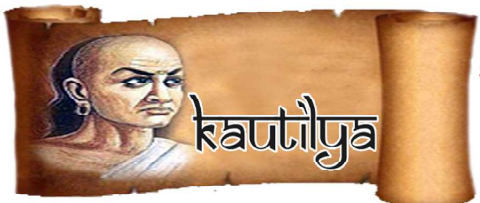
- **Health Hazards:** Prolonged exposure to smoke and heat affects workers' health.

VISIT TO KERE THONNUR – at the end of the trip we visited to the kere thonnur , one of the peaceful place for getting relax and end this valuable trip.

Conclusion

The field visit provided valuable insights into the economic and cultural importance of traditional jaggery-making. we believe that to improve sustainability, producers could adopt better marketing strategies, introduce mechanized processes for efficiency, and explore organic branding for making higher profits. Firm Manager expressed that Government support and cooperative initiatives could further strengthen this rural industry. However, This visit provided a great learning experience and proved that there is a connection between traditional industries and rural economic development.

- Nithin M C
VI Sem BA – EG



Field visit / Trip to Alemane

On 22nd February 2025, Mahajana First Grade Degree College organized an educational trip for the students of the Humanities departments. The trip, led by faculty members Dr. Somashekar Sir and Sri Chaluve Gowda Sir, aimed to provide us with a mix of historical, cultural, and economic learning. The trip, which started early in the morning, was filled with visits to significant sites, a trek, and a practical learning experience at a jaggery factory.

1. Nimishambha Temple, Shrirangapattana

The trip began at **6:30 AM** with a visit to the **Nimishambha Temple** located in **Shrirangapattana**, a town rich in historical and cultural heritage. We were given a brief historical overview of the temple and its religious significance. The visit offered a peaceful and spiritual start to the day, allowing us to appreciate the local culture and history.

2. Kari Gatta Hill

Following the temple visit, the group traveled to **Kari Gatta Hill**, which is known for its panoramic views of the surrounding landscape. Though the visit was short, it provided a relaxing break and a chance for the us to connect with nature and understand the topography of the area. After visiting Kari Gatta Hill, we took a brief stop for **breakfast**. This break allowed the us to recharge and prepare for the upcoming trek.

4. Trek at Kunthi Betta, Pandavapura

The next activity was a **trek to Kunthi Betta** near **Pandavapura**. Known for its lush greenery and beautiful landscapes, Kunthi Betta is a popular trekking destination. During the trek, we learned about the geological features of the region and gained a deeper understanding of the area's natural history.

5. Visit to the Jaggery Factory

The most informative part of the trip was the visit to a **Jaggery Factory**, where we learned about the

local jaggery production process. The factory had a significant initial investment of **15 lakhs** to set up the operation, and it produces between **15 to 17 quintals of jaggery per day**. To meet this demand, the factory requires **24 to 26 tons of sugarcane** daily. The factory employs **7 to 8 workers**, depending on the production requirements, with each worker earning **350 per day**. The factory owners shared that they have never faced a loss and generate a monthly profit of **80,000 to 1,85,000**. We were given insights into the economics of small-scale businesses, learning about labor costs, operational needs, and profitability. This visit provided a practical understanding of the economic structure behind such industries and the impact on the local community.

6. Visit to the Lake

After the informative factory visit, we went to a **lake**, where we had the chance to relax and enjoy some recreational time. The cool waters provided a refreshing break, and we enjoyed swimming and leisure activities. It was an excellent way to unwind after a day of learning and exploration.

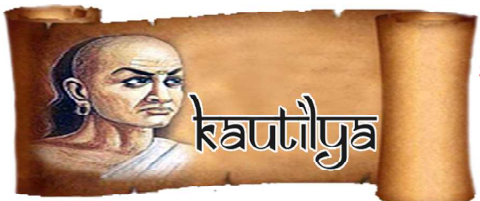
Conclusion:

The trip ended with a **lunch**, where we and teachers gathered to share their experiences of the day. The group discussed the various activities and lessons learned, reflecting on the combination of cultural, natural, and practical experiences.

Conclusion The educational trip was a great success, providing us with valuable insights into local history, culture, nature, and economics. The visit to the jaggery factory, in particular, gave students a deeper understanding of small-scale industry operations and their economic structure. The trip was not only educational but also a fun and engaging experience, offering students a well-rounded learning opportunity.

- Harsha HM

VI Sem BA- EG



REPORT ON FIELD TRIP

We had the opportunity to attend a field trip organised by the departments of economics, sociology, history and geography on 22 February 2025. It included several places like Nimishaamba temple, Karigatta, Kunti betta, Srishaila temple, sugarcane based Jaggery production unit and Thanurkere.

A visit to a sugarcane based Jaggery production unit including in economics part, gave an opportunity to observe and analyze the economic aspects involved in traditional Jaggery production. It made us understand the functioning of rural-agro based industries and their economic significance. We got to know about sugarcane processing methods and how such unite contribute to local economies. It's production process involved primary processing – crushing sugarcane, extracting juice, boiling and solidifying into jaggery, which included low capital investment. Major costs included sugarcane procurement, labor wages, firewood, transportation

and packaging. And the revenue depended on the quantity and market access. The profit margins were moderate due to fluctuating raw materials prices and dependency on middlemen for distribution. The unit provided seasonal employment to local workers, supporting rural livelihood by reducing migration to cities and boosting the informal rural economy. Challenges included lack of technology and inconsistent demand.

The field trip provided valuable insights into how traditional agro-based industries like jaggery – making units play a crucial role in the rural economy. It highlighted of production, labor, cost management, marketing and entrepreneurship in a small scale economic setup. We got to know that supporting such industries through better policies, training and Market access could enhance rural development and employment.

- Kannika J
VI Sem BA HE

Written Quiz Competition

“Know your Economy”

Department of Economics - 21.3.2025





Programme Photos

Field visit by VI Sem BA students
to **Alemane**
Pandavapura.





ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಭೂಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಹಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ
'ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲದಿನ - 2025' ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾ ವಿಧಿ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ - 28.3.2025



Students of VI Sem BA participated in Science Exhibition with Poster & Models

