

HAVERI UNIVERSITY, HAVERI
DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

M.A. IN ECONOMICS
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

COURSE STRUCTURE (SCHEME), SYLLABUS,
DISSERTATION GUIDELINES,
RULES FOR POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMME
&
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

IMPLEMENTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR
2024-25 AND ONWARDS

M.A. IN ECONOMICS
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
REVISED COURSE STRUCTURE (SCHEME)

I Semester

II Semester

Paper Code No.	Title of the Paper	Paper code No.	Title of the Paper
A. Compulsory Papers			
1.1	Micro Economic Analysis-I	2.1	Micro Economic Analysis-II
1.2	Macro Economic Analysis-I	2.2	Macro Economic Analysis-II
1.3	Economics of Growth and Development-I	2.3	Economics of Growth and Development-II
1.4	Mathematics for Economics	2.4	Statistics for Economics
1.5	Indian Economy		--
B. Specialization / Optional Paper (any one)			
1.6.1	Agricultural Economics	2.5.1	Agri-Business
1.6.2	Industrial Economics	2.5.2	Labour Economics
1.6.3	Economics of Education	2.5.3	Economics of Health
1.6.4	Regional Economics	2.5.4	Urban Economics
1.6.5	Human Development	2.5.5	Gender and Development
1.6.6	Karnataka Economy	2.5.6	Human Development in Karnataka
C. Open Elective Paper			
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III Semester		IV Semester	
A. Compulsory Papers			
3.1	Public Economics	4.1	Indian Public Finance
3.2	International Trade and Finance-I	4.2	International Trade and Finance-II
3.3	Research Methodology and Data Analysis	4.3	Dissertation
3.4	Theory of Econometrics	4.4	Applied Econometrics

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B. Specialization / Optional Paper (any one)			
3.5.1	Financial Institutions and Market-I	4.5.1	Financial Institutions and Market-II
3.5.2	Demography	4.5.2	Institutions for Rural Development
C. Open Elective Paper			
3.6.	Karnataka Economy		--

M.A. ECONOMICS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

Revised Syllabus

III SEMESTER

Paper No: 3.1: Public Economics

Preamble: The purpose of this course is to learn about the market failure in provision of public goods and nature and types of government interventions for provision of public goods and thereby attaining maximum social advantage. It also aims at understanding the public choice and policy, theories of public expenditure, public revenue mobilization and public debt and its management

Module-I: Introduction

Public Economics-Nature, Scope, Meaning and Evolution; Government-Powers, Fiscal Functions- Allocation, Distribution and Stabilisation and Role of Government in a Mixed Economy; Theory of Public Goods- Private Goods, Public Goods, Club Goods, Commons, Merit Goods and Demerit Goods; Public Goods and Market Failure; Public Goods as a Special case of Externalities and Market Failure; Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.

Module-II: Public Choice and Policy

Voting and Public Choice- Majority Voting rule, Problems in Allocating Resources and Aggregation of Preference Revelation; Alternative to Majority Voting Systems; Arrow's Impossibility Theorem; Sen's Theory of Social Choice; Economic Theory of democracy; Rent Seeking and Directly Unproductive Activities; Public Policy for Allocation of Resource-; Voluntary Exchange Model; Samuelson and Musgrave; Johansen Model; Clarke, Grooves and Ledyard Model; Tiebout Model- Theory of Club Goods.

Module-III: Theories of Public Expenditure

General Theories of Public Expenditure: Wagner's Hypothesis; Peacock- Wiseman Hypothesis; Colin Clark Hypothesis; Expenditure Evaluation- Criteria for Public Investment- Social cost- Benefit Analysis; Reforms in Expenditure Budgeting System- Zero Based Budgeting.

Module-IV: Public Revenue and Taxation

Public Revenue: Sources and Classification, Taxation, Tax Elasticity and Buoyancy, Taxable Capacity and Tax Effort, Theory of Incidence; Different Concepts of Incidence, Benefits and Ability to Pay Approaches, Taxation and Dead Weight Loss, Theory of Optimal Taxation, Equity in Taxation, Direct and Indirect Taxes, Effect of Taxation on Production and Distribution.

Module-V: Public Debt and Its Management

Public Debt-Concept, Sources of Public Debt - Internal and External, Objectives, Reasons for Growing Public Debt; Classical and Modern Views on Public Debt, Burden of Public Debt; Public Borrowings and Price Level- Crowding out of Private Investment and Activity; Principles of Debt Management and Repayment.

Reading List:

1. Anderson, John E. (2002): *Public Finance: Principles and Policy*, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
2. Bagchi A. (2005) : *Readings in Public Finance*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi
3. Bhatia, H. L. (2015): *Public Finance*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Chand, S. N. (2013): *Public Finance*, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Cullis, John and Phillip Jones (2010): *Public Finance and Public Choice: Analytical Perspective*, Oxford University Press, New York
6. Hinderiks, Jean and Gareth Myles (2014): *Intermediate Public Economics*, PHI, New Delhi
7. Hugh Dalton (1997): *Principles of Public Finance*, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
8. Hyman David N. (2012): *Public Finance- A Contemporary Application of Theory to Policy*, Thomson South – Western Ohio, USA.
9. Jha, Rajesh K. (2012): *Public Finance*, Perason, Delhi.
10. Kennedy, M. Marria John (2012): *Public Finance*, PHI Learning Private Limited New Delhi.
11. Lekhi, R.K. and Joginder Singh (2015): *Public Finance*, Kalyani Publishers, NewDelhi.
12. Musgrave R.A and Musgrave P.A. (2009): *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, McGraw- Hill Kogakusha, Tokyo.
13. Om Prakash (2016): *Public Economics: Theory and Practice*, Vishal Publishing Co. Jalandhar-Delhi.
14. Rao, Govind (2010): *Public Finance: Theory and Practice Essay in Honour of A.Bagchi*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
15. Rosen, Harvey S. and Ted Gayer (2012): *Public Finance*, 8th Edition, MaGraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi.
16. Singh, S.K. (2015): *Public Economics: Theory and Practice* S. Chand and Co., New Delhi.
17. Tyagi B.P. and H. P. Singh (2016): *Public Finance*, Jayaprakashnath and Company, Meerut, India.

Paper No: 3.2: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE – I

Preamble: The purpose of this paper is to enable the students to understand Classical, Neo-Classical and Modern theories of International trading system and familiarize the Students about the various aspects of trade policy and economic integration

Module-I: International Trade Theories-I

Mercantilists Views on Trade - Trade based on Absolute Advantage- Adam Smith; Trade based on Comparative Advantage- David Ricardo; Mill's Reciprocal Demand; Opportunity cost trade theory; Empirical Testing of Absolute Cost and Comparative Cost.

Model-II: International Trade Theories-II

Heckscher-Ohlin-Samuelson Trade Theory; Assumptions- Factor Intensity, Factor Abundance - Factor Endowments and Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem - Empirical Test of Heckscher-Ohlin Model- Leontief Paradox –Factor Price Equalization Theorem: Stolper-Samuelson Theorem;

Economic Growth and International Trade; The Rybczynski Theorem - Technical Progress - Immiserizing Growth - Growth Changes Tastes and Trade in both Nations.

Module-III: International Trade Theories-III

Economies of Scale, Imperfect Competition, and International Trade- New Trade Theories- Economies of Scale and International Trade, Imperfect Competition and International Trade- Trade Based on Product Differentiation;

Intra-Industry Trade- Trade Based on Dynamic Technological Differences- Costs of Transportation, Environmental Standards, and International Trade- Environmental Standards, Industry Location, and International Trade

Module-IV: International Trade Policies

Trade Restrictions; Tariffs - Partial Equilibrium Analysis of a Tariff - The Theory of Tariff Structure - General Equilibrium Analysis of a Tariff - The Optimum Tariff;

Non-Tariff Trade Barriers and the New Protectionism: Import Quotas - Voluntary Export Restraints - Technical, Administrative and other Regulations; International Cartels and Dumping; The Political Economy of Protectionism and Strategic Trade and Industrial Policy; Outstanding Trade Problems.

Module -V: Economic Integration

Customs Unions and Free Trade; Introduction - Trade Creating Customs Union and Trade Diverting Customs Union, Static and Dynamic Benefits from Customs Union; History of Economic Integration - The European Economic Community, The European Free Trade Association and NAFTA; Attempts of Developing Countries towards Economic Integration – SAFTA and ASEAN

Reading List:

1. Carbough, R.J. (2017): *International Economics*, (16th Edition) International Thompson Publishing, New York.
2. Dana, M.S. (2017): *International Economics: Study, Guide and Work Book*, (5th edition), Rutledge Publishers, London.
3. Gita Gopinatha, Elhanan, Helpman Kenneth and Regoff (2014): *Handbook of International Economics*, Elsevier Publications
4. Jackson, J. (1998): *The World Trading System*, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
5. Jagdish N. Bhagwati (1983): *Dependence and Interdependence* (Ed) by Gane Grossman, Vol.2, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
6. Kenen, P.B. (2000): *The International Economy*, (4th Edition) Cambridge University Press, London.
7. Kindleberger, C.P. (1978): *International Economics*, (6th Edition) R.D.Irwin Homewood.
8. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfield (2012): *International Economics: Theory and Policy*, (9th Edition) Addison-Wesley Publications.
9. Metzler: *Readings in International Economic*, American Economic Series.
10. Salvatore, D. (2014): *International Economics*, (11th Edition), MacMillan Publication.
11. Soderstein, B. (1993): *International Economics*, MacMillan, London.
12. Soderstein, B. and Reed, Geoffrey (1994): *International Economics*, (3rd Edition) MacMillan, London.
13. UNCTAD: *World Investment Reports*, Various Issues.
14. Vaish, M. C. and Sudama Singh (2010): *International Economics*, (8th Edition), Oxford and IBH Publication, New Delhi.

Paper No: 3.3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

Preamble: The main purpose of this paper is to describe, interpret and explain a phenomena by relating it to other phenomena, thereby setting its within its proper context and by making its meaning or sense explicit through its chain of interconnections. This Course will give a thorough insight to acquire research skills and capabilities.

Module-I: Introduction to Research Process

Meaning and Characteristics of Research - Planning a Research - Stages of Research - Research Problem - Theoretical Foundation - Review of Literature - Objectives - Hypotheses - Types of Research: Pure and Applied Research - Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed - Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic, Evaluation, Action and Experimental Research - Historical Research - Surveys - Case Study - Field Study; Need and Importance of Research in Economics - Applicability - Ethical issues in Research.

Module -II: Data Sources and Methods of Data Collection

Primary and Secondary Sources of Data; Quantitative Data - Sources - Time Series Data - Cross Section Data and Pooled Data - Observation - Interview Method, Schedules and Questionnaires - Questionnaire Designing Procedure –Participatory Techniques- Case Study, Projective Methods - Simulation - Merits and Demerits.

Module-III: Sampling Considerations and Data Processing

Sampling Considerations: Concepts - Sample vs Census - Principles of Sampling Design & Process - Types of Sample Design: Probability Sampling Techniques: Simple Random, Stratified Random, Cluster and Multi-Stage and other Methods of Sampling. Non-Probability Sampling Techniques: Quota Sampling, Convenient Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Judgment Sampling and other Methods - Determination of Sample Size - Advantages and Disadvantages - Errors in Sampling.

Data Processing: Processing and Distribution - Field Work Validation - Tabulation - Editing - Coding - Classification and Tabulation of Data - Presentation - Graphical Representation.

Module-IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation (Theoretical Exposure)

Univariate and Multivariate Data Analysis - Descriptive v/s Inferential Analysis - Descriptive Analysis of Univariate Data and Bivariate Data - Testing of Hypotheses: Concepts, Steps in Testing of Hypothesis.

Estimation of Mean: Test of Single Sample Mean - Two Independent Means Tests - Testing for Means of Paired Data - Testing for the Equality of K Population Means - Assumptions for ANOVA - Between Treatments Estimate of Population Variance - Within Treatments Estimate of Population Variance - Comparing the Variance of Estimates - The F Test - Multiple Comparison Procedures.

Estimation of Variance: Test of Single Sample Variance - Two Sample Variance Test.

Non-Parametric Tests: Advantages & Disadvantages - Chi-square tests - Tests for Randomness.

Introduction to Advanced Data Analysis Techniques: Correlation and Regression Analysis - Factor Analysis - Discriminant Analysis - Cluster Analysis - Multidimensional Scaling.

Module-IV: Report Writing and Presentation of Results

Importance of Report Writing - Types of Reports: Brief Reports, Detailed Reports, Technical Reports and Business Reports - Report Preparation - Report Structure: Preliminary Section, Main Report - Interpretations of Results - Research Findings and Suggested Recommendations - Limitations of the Study, and End Notes - Report Writing: Report Formulation - Effective Documentation: Need and Guidelines: Presenting Tabular Data, Visual Representations: Tables, Graphs, Charts - Presenting Footnotes and Bibliography - Oral Presentation of Research.

Reading List:

1. Ahuja, Ram (2011): *Research Methodology*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
2. Bryman Alan (2012): *Social Research Methods*, Oxford University Press, New York.
3. Dash, Priyaranjan (2013): *Research Methodology (with SPSS)*, Vrind Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi.
4. Gupta, Shashi K. and Praneet Rangi (2017): *Research Methodology: Methods, Tools and Techniques*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Kothari C. R. (2018): *Research Methodology*, New Age International Publication, New Delhi.
6. Krishnawamy, O.R. and Ranghanathan, M. (2018): *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
7. Kurian, C.T. (1973): *Research Methodology in Economics*, Institute of Development Studies, Madras.
8. Majhi, Priti and P. K. Khatua (2016): *Research Methodology: Concepts, Methods, Techniques and SPSS*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
9. Majumdar, P.K. (2015): *Research Methods in Social Science*, Viva Books Private Limited, New Delhi.
10. Mukherjee, Neela (2002): *Participatory Learning and Action (with 100 Field Methods)*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
11. Mukherjee, Neela (2003): *Participatory Rural Appraisal and Questionnaire Survey*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
12. Mukherjee, Neela (2003): *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology and Applications*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
13. Narayanasamy, N. and M. P. Boraian (2005): *Participatory Rural Appraisal: The Experience of NGOs in South India*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
14. Robert, A. Day. (2012): *How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper*, Cambridge University Press, London.
15. Singh, Kultar (2007): *Quantitative Research Methods*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Paper No: 3.4: THEORY OF ECONOMETRICS

Preamble: As economists rely more on econometrics techniques, this course intends to develop the basic awareness of the fundamental techniques of econometrics with the intention of providing a thorough and sound foundation for future courses in econometrics.

Module-I: Introduction to Econometrics

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Econometrics; Distinction between Economics and Econometrics; Mathematics and Econometrics, Statistics and Econometrics; Methodology of Econometrics ; Types of Econometrics.

Module-II: Simple and Multiple Regression Model

Simple Regression- Meaning, Basic Ideas, Significance of Disturbance Term. Method of Estimation: Ordinary Least Squares and Maximum Likelihood Estimation - BLUE Property - Coefficient of Determination; Assumptions - Hypothesis Testing;- Confidence Interval and Test of Significance Approach; Testing Regression Coefficients, Interpretation of Results.

Multiple Regressio-: Meaning - Three Variable Regression Model - Partial Regression Coefficients, Method of Estimation - R-Square and Adjusted R-Square; Hypothesis Testing - Testing Individual Regression Coefficient, Overall Significance Test; ANOVA; Introduction to Matrix Approach to Estimation of Parameters of more than Three Variables.

Module-III: Practical Problems of Regression

Multicollinearity- Nature, Causes ,Consequences, Detection and Remedial Measures.

Heteroscedasticity- Nature, Causes,Consequences, Detection and Remedial Measures.

Auto-Correlation- Nature, Causes, Consequences, Detection and Remedial Measures.

Module-IV: Dummy Variable and Dynamic Regression Models

Dummy Variable Model- Meaning, Nature, Dummy Variable Trap; Dummy Variable Model with Single Qualitative Variable, Two Qualitative Variables; Dummy Variable Model with Mixture of Qualitative and Quantitative Variables.

Autoregressive and Dynamic Models- Role of Lag in Economics, Estimation Methods, Koyck's: Adaptive Adjustment and Partial Expectation Models; Almon Approach to Distributed Lag Models.

Module-V: Simultaneous Equation Models

Nature, Simultaneous Equation Bias, Identification; Under - Exact - Over Identification; Rules of Identification - Order and Rank Condition of Identification; Estimation of Simultaneous Equations Models- ILS, 2SLS, 3SLS, LIMLE, FIMLE.

Reading List:

1. Badi, H. Baltagi (2011): *Econometrics*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, New York.
2. Dougherty, Christopher (2011): *Introduction to Econometrics*, Oxford University Press, UK.
3. Ghosh, Sukesh K. (1991): *Econometrics-Theory and Applications*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
4. Greene, William H. (2016): *Econometric Analysis*, Pearson, New Delhi.
5. Gujarati, Damodar N., Dawn C. Porter and Sangeetha Gunasekar (2017): *Basic Econometrics*, (5th Edition) Tata McGraw Hill Bombay.
6. Julia, Hebden (2000): *Statistics for Economics*, Heritage Publication, Oxford University.
7. Koutsoyiannis, A. (2000): *Theory of Econometrics*, (2nd Edition) MacMillan Publication, London.
8. Madani, G.M.K. (2015): *Introduction to Econometrics: Principles and Applications* (8th Edition) Principles and applications, Oxford & IBH Publishers.
9. Maddala, G. S. (2016): *Introduction to Econometrics*, Wiley India, New Delhi.
10. Ramanathan, Ramu (2015): *Introductory Econometrics with Applications*, South-Western Cengage Learning, New Delhi.
11. Theil, H. (1981): *Introduction to Econometrics*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
12. Wooldridge, J. M. (2016): *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*, Thomson South-Western, Akash Press, New Delhi.

Paper No: 3.5.1: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS-I

Preamble: The purpose of this paper is to provide theoretical knowledge in Financial Institutions, Financial Market, Capital Market, Derivatives Market, Debt Market and New Financial Instruments and to understand the behavior of India's financial sector.

Module-I: Financial Markets

Money Market: Introduction - Functions, Efficiency - The Indian Money Market-Role of RBI in the Money Market - Money Market Centres - Steps to Develop Money Market in India - Money Market Instruments - Treasury Bills, Commercial Paper, Commercial bills, Certificates of Deposit, Call/Notice Money Market, Money Market Derivatives - Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation (CBLO) - Link between the Money Market and the Monetary Policy in India - Tools for Managing Liquidity in the Money Market.

Module-II: Capital Market

Introduction, History, Functions, Types, Scams and Reforms - The Primary Market - Introduction, Free Pricing Regime and Book Building - New Issue Mechanism in India, Primary Issues, and Resource Mobilization from the Primary Market, Mutual Funds.

Module-III: Secondary Market

Introduction, Stock Exchanges National and Regional - Measures to boost Liquidity in the Secondary Market - Market Making System - Impact of Reforms and Measures on Secondary Market Activities.

Module-IV: Derivatives Market and Debt Market

Derivatives Market: Introduction - Forwards and Futures - Futures Trading Strategies - Options - Trading Strategies - Derivatives Market in India - Derivatives Trading in India.

Debt Market: Introduction - Private Corporate Debt Market - Public Sector Undertaking Bond Market - Government Securities Market.

Module -V: New Financial Instruments

New Financial Instruments - Meaning - Floating Rate Bonds - Zero Interest Bonds - Deep Discount Bonds - Revolving Underwriting Finance Facility (RUFF) - Auction Rated Debentures (ARD) - Secured Premium Notes (SPNs) with Detachable Warrants - Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) with Detachable Equity Warrants - Tradable Warrants - Fully Convertible Debentures - Domestic Convertible Bonds - Differential Shares - Securitized Paper - Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDO) - Inverse Float and Perpetual Bonds - Municipal Bonds.

Reading List:

1. Bhole, L. M. (2000): *Indian Financial System*, Chugh Publications. Allahabad.
2. Edminster, R. O. (1986): *Financial Institutions: Markets and Development*, Yale, London.
3. Goldsmith, R. W. (1969): *Financial Structure and Development*, Yale, London.
4. Hanson, J.A. and S. Kathuria (Eds.) (1999): *India: A Financial Sector for the Twenty First Century*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Harker, P.T. and S. A. Zenios (2000) (Ed.): *Performance of Financial Institutions*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. Johnson, J.J. (1993): *Financial Institutions and Markets*, McGraw Hill, New York.
7. Khan, M. Y. (2009): *Indian Financial System*, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, New Delhi.
8. Machiraju, H. R. (2010): *Indian Financial System*, Fourth Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
9. Ohlson, J.A. (1987): *The Theory of Financial Markets and Institution*, North Holland, Amsterdam.
10. Parameswaran R and Natarajan S. (2013): *Indian Banking: For the Students of B.com/B.A. and Management Courses*, S. Chand and Co Ltd, New Delhi.
11. Pathak, Bharati V. (2014): *The Indian Financial System*, Pearson Education, New Delhi India.
12. Prasad, K.N.: *Development of India's Financial System*, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi.
13. Robinson, R. I. and D. Wrightman (1981): *Financial Markets*, McGraw Hill, London.
14. Smith, P.F. (1978): *Money and Financial Intermediation: The Theory and Structure of Financial System*, Prentice Hall, Englewood-Cliffs, New Jersey.
15. Vasant Desai. (2017): *The Indian Financial System and Development*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Paper No: 3.5.2: DEMOGRAPHY (Specialization /Optional)

Preamble: The aim of this course is to enable the students to understand various demographic theories and know the composition and dynamics of population across the world.

Module-I: Introduction

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Demography; Population Theories- Pre- Malthusian, Malthusian and Post- Malthusian Theories; Theory of optimum Population; Theory of Demographic Transition.

Module-II: Fertility and Mortality

Meaning and Measurement of Fertility, Factors Affecting Fertility in the Developed and Less Developed Countries; Mortality-Meaning and Measurement of Mortality- Factors Affecting Fertility in the Developed and Less Developed Countries; Infant Mortality- Meaning and Measurement of Infant Mortality and Factors Affecting Fertility in the Developed and Less Developed Countries.

Module-III: Migration and Urbanization

Meaning and Importance of Migration in the Study of Population; Types and Causes of Migration – Levels, Trends and Differentials in the DCs and LDCs; Urbanization-Meaning, Process of urbanization, Reasons for Growing Urbanization and Impact of Urbanization.

Module-IV: Effects of In-migration and Out-migration

Effect of In-migration and Out-migration on the Growth of Population- Factors Affecting Migration- Theories Concerning Internal Migration-Urbanization , Todaro Model: Distribution and Growth of Urban and Rural Population in DCs and LDs; Levels and Trends of Urbanization in DCs and LDCs and Particularly in India.

Module-V: Population Policies in India

Population Policies and their Impact on Fertility in DCs and LDCs; Nature, Scope and Need for Population Education; Demographic Trends in India; Population of India from 1971 to 2011 Censuses; and Family Welfare Programmes in India; The New Population Policy of India.

Reading List:

1. Agarwal, S. N.(2016): *India's Population Problems*, Tata McGraw Hill , Bombay.
2. Bhende, A. and Kanitkar T.: *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalaya Publication House , Mumbai.
3. Bogue , D.J. (1971): *Principles of Demography*, John Wiley , New York.
4. Bose, Ashish (1974): *Pattern of Population Change in India*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Choubey, P. K. (2000): *Population Policy in India*, Kanishka Publication New Delhi.
6. Choubey, P.K. (2000): *Population Policy in India*, Kanishka Publication, New Delhi.
7. Ghosh, B.N.: *Population Economics*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
8. Government of India: *Population Census Reports: 1951 to 2011*, Government of India.
9. Hans Raj: *Fundamentals of Demography*, Surjeet Publications , Delhi.
10. Kammeyar Kenneth (Ed.) (1975): *Population Studies*, Rand McNally, Chicago
11. Mishra, B. D.: *An Introduction to Study of Population*, South Asian Publishers, New Delhi.

Paper No: 3.6: KARNATAKA ECONOMY (Open Elective Course)

Preamble: The objective of this paper is to teach the students of other subjects about the sectoral aspects and features of the Karnataka Economy since the formation of the state, demographic features of Karnataka, development of agriculture, industry and service sectors, and status of Karnataka state finances

Module-I: Introduction

Karnataka in the Indian Economy; Natural Resources; trends in state per-capita income; Net District; Indicators of Economic Development; ; Indicators of Human Development.

Module-II: Agricultural Development

Land Use Pattern in Karnataka-Trend in Area, Production, Major Crops- Regional Pattern of agriculture Production-Horticultural/Plantation Crop, Vegetables-Fruits-Floriculture-Sericulture-Live Stock Economy- Agricultural Marketing-Agricultural Finance- Agriculture Prices-Agrarian Crisis.

Module-III: Industrial Development

Industrial Structure (Major, Medium and MSMEMS) - policies and programmes- Industrial Finance- Co-operatives commercial Banks-RRB's-KSFC, SIDRP and KSIIDC.

Module-IV: Infrastructure Development

Present State of Development; Economic Infrastructure-Irrigation, Power, Transport and Communication; Social Infrastructure-Education and Health; Planning for Infrastructural Development.

Module-V: Regional Disparities and State Finance

Position and Extent, Causes and Consequences; the causes for backward area; criteria for Identification of Backward areas; Measures to reduce imbalance; Trends in sources of Finance; Revenue and non Revenue sources; Sharing of Central Taxes and Grants-in-Aid; Trends in Expenditure Pattern Development or non-development; Trends in indebtedness of the state.

Reading List:

1. Government of Karnataka (2005): *High Power*. Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRR), Government of Karnataka, Bangalore
2. Government of Karnataka (2015): *Human Development: Performance of District, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014: A Snapshot*, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department of Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru (<http://planning.kar.nic.in> – Human Development Division).
3. Government of Karnataka: *Economic Survey of Karnataka*, Government of Karnataka (Various Annual Reports) (<http://planning.kar.nic.in>)
4. Gowda, Sreenivasa and T. Nanjgowda: *Economic Development of Karnataka: Leading Aspects*.
5. Heggade, Odeyar D: *Karnataka Economy*:
6. Madaiah M. (1989): *Karnataka Economy: Growth, Issues and Lines of Development*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
7. Madaiah, M. and R. Ramapriya (1989): *Karnataka Economy: Growth, Issues and Lines of Development*, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
8. Puttaswamaiah, K, (1980): *Economic development of Karnataka: A Treatise in Continuity and Change*, Oxford and IBH Publication.
9. Rao, Hemalatha (1984): *Regional Disparities and Development in India*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.

M.A. ECONOMICS IV SEMESTER

Paper No: 4.1: INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE

Preamble: Managing the public finance in most of the developing economies like India is becoming more complex in the market-driven economy, but it has to be efficiently managed. The purpose of this paper is to equip the students with the trends and patterns of public revenue mobilization, public expenditure, fiscal deficits, public debt and its management. It also aims at understanding the public policy and fiscal situation of India in changing global environment

Module-I: Public Revenue

Sources of Revenue-Tax and Non-Tax Revenue; Trends and Patterns of Tax Revenue– Direct and Indirect Taxes; Direct Tax Code; Indirect Taxes – Goods and Services Tax (GST)-Objectives, Classification of GST, Tax Rates, Trends and Patterns of GST and Impact of GST on Indian Economy; Tax Reforms in India-Review of Earlier Committees and Evaluation of Kelkar and Chellaiah Committees; Agricultural Taxation- Importance of Agricultural Taxation - Present Position of Agricultural Taxation - Burden of Agricultural Taxation in India and Proposals – K. N. Raj Committee Report 1972.

Module-II: Public Expenditure and Debt

Structure and Trends in Public Expenditure of Central and State Governments, Causes for Increase in Public Expenditure; Expenditure Control and Accountability – Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act; Issues in Public Expenditure- Equity, Efficiency, Welfare and Social Security; Impact of Public Expenditure on Indian Economy; Recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) in India.

Sources of Public Debt - Internal and External - Burden of Public Debt- Public Borrowings and Crowding out of Private Investment; Trends, Structure and Redemption of Public Debt in India.

Module III: Budget and Fiscal Policy

Classification of Budgets and Budget Preparation - Budgetary Deficits: Concepts, Significance and Estimation; Deficit Financing – Methods and Implications; Government Accounting – Techniques of Budgetary Control; Analysis of Current Budget; Fiscal Policy –Objectives, Techniques and Targets of Fiscal Policy, Interdependence between Fiscal and Monetary Policies, Fiscal Policy and Stabilisation; Automatic and Discretionary Stabilisation- Long term Fiscal Policy.

Module-IV: Fiscal Federalism

Principles of Federal Finance- Fiscal Federalism in India- Assignment of Functions and Sources of Revenue – Constitutional Provisions; Finance Commissions and Devolution of Resources- Grants –in-aid- Resource Transfer from Union to States and Local Bodies- Criteria for Transfer of Resources; Centre – State Financial Relations in India – Problems of States Resources and Indebtedness.

Module-V: State and Local Finances

State Finance-Introduction, Source of State Finance- Revenue and Capital Account; Financial Trends and Fiscal Consolidation; Local Finance- Introduction, Multi-level Governance-Local Bodies and their Functions - Finances of Local Bodies - Local Taxation, Criteria for Resource allocation to the local bodies-14th Finance Commission Recommendations.

Reading List:

1. Annigeri, V. B., R. S. Deshpande and Ravindra Dholakia (Eds.) (2018): *Issues in Indian Public Policy*, Springer, Singapore.
2. Bagchi A. (2005) : *Readings in Public Finance*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi
3. Bhatia, H. L. (2015): *Public Finance*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Chand, S. N. (2013): *Public Finance*, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Government of India: *Annual Budget Reports*, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
6. Jha, Rajesh K. (2012): *Public Finance*, Pearson Education House Ltd., Delhi.
7. Lekhi, R.K. and Joginder Singh (2015): *Public Finance*, Kalyani Publishers, NewDelhi.
8. Malhotra, Rajeev (2014): *India Public Policy Report 2014*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Om Prakash (2016): *Public Economics: Theory and Practice*, Vishal Publishing Co. Jalandhar-Delhi.
10. Rao, Govind (2010): *Public Finance: Theory and Practice Essay in Honour of A.Bagchi*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
11. Ray, Partha (2013): *Monetary Policy*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Singh, S.K. (2015): *Public Economics: Theory and Practice* S. Chand and Co., New Delhi.
13. Tyagi B.P. and H. P. Singh (2016): *Public Finance*, Jayaprakashnath and Company, Meerut, India.

Paper No: 4.2: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE – II

Preamble: The purpose of this course is to know the rationale of globalization and its impact on developing economies like India, equilibrium and disequilibrium of BOP, foreign exchange market and determination of exchange rate. It also aims at understanding the functioning of international monetary systems and sources and impact of foreign direct investment.

Module-I: Globalization, WTO and the Developing Countries

World Trade Organization- General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to World Trade Organization (WTO); Objectives and Functions; Trade Related Intellectual Properties (TRIPs); - Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs); General Agreements on Trade in Services (GATS); Trade and Environment; Doha Development Rounds- Recent Developments in WTO, Future of WTO; Regionalism vs Multilateralism; Developing Countries in the Globalization era; TRIPs and GATS; India's foreign trade before and during the WTO regime; Trade Reforms – in India; competitiveness of Indian industries.

Module-II: Balance of Payments

Balance of Payments Accounting- Equilibrium and Disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments (BOP); Adjustment Mechanism of BOP- Traditional, The Elasticity Approach, Marshall-Lerner Condition, Absorption and Monetary approaches for adjustment in Balance of Payments; Mundell-Fleming Model; Causes for Disequilibrium; Removal of Disequilibrium; Foreign trade multiplier; Monetary and Fiscal Intervention; Devaluation and BOP Crisis- Capital Flight.

India's BOP and exchange Rate policies in the 1990s

BOP crisis and reserves position in the early 1990s; Devaluation; LERMS/partial convertibility; managed float of Rupee-Dollar rate.

Module-III: Foreign Exchange Markets and Exchange Rates

Introduction-Functions of the Foreign Exchange Markets; Foreign Exchange Rates; Equilibrium Foreign Exchange Rates; Arbitrage; The Exchange Rate and the Balance of Payments.

Spot and Forward Rates, Currency Swaps, Futures, and Options- Foreign Exchange Risks, Hedging, and Speculation; Interest Arbitrage and the Efficiency of Foreign Exchange Markets; Eurocurrency or Offshore Financial Markets. Exchange Rate Determination; Mint Parity Theory and Purchasing Power Parity; Other Forms of Exchange Rate Arrangements Today - Fixed or Floating Exchange Rates; Objectives and Methods of Exchange control

Module IV: The International Monetary System: Past, Present, and Future

The Gold Standard and the Interwar Experience-The Bretton Woods System; The Gold-Exchange Standard; Borrowing from the International Monetary Fund; Operation of the Bretton Woods System; Evolution of the Bretton Woods System; U.S. Balance-of-Payments Deficits and Collapse of the Bretton Woods System-

The International Monetary System: Present and Future

Operation of the Present System; Current IMF Operation; Problems with Present Exchange Rate Arrangements; Proposals for Reforming Present Exchange Rate Arrangements; Financial Crises in Emerging Market Economies; Other Current International Economic Problems.

Module-V: International Resource Movements and Multinational Corporations

Introduction; International Capital Flows; Conceptual framework—Types, The theory of transnational corporations and foreign direct investment; The investment development path and the emergence of TNCs from developing and transition economies; Application of the theory to TNCs from developing and transition economies; Competitive advantages, drivers and motives; Sources of competitive advantages; Drivers to internationalization; Home country drivers (push factors); Host country drivers (pull factors); Empirical evidence on drivers (push and pull).

Motives and Welfare Effects of International Capital Flows; Multinational Corporations – Effects on the Investing and Host Countries; Labour Migration - Motives and Effects of International Labour Migration.

Reading List:

1. Carbough, R.J. (2017): *International Economics*, (16th Edition) International Thompson Publishing, New York.
2. Dana, M.S. (2017): *International Economics: Study, Guide and Workbook*, (5th edition), Rutledge Publishers, London.
3. Gita Gopinatha, Elhanan, Helpman Kenneth and Regoff (2014): *Handbook of International Economics*, Elsevier Publications
4. Jackson, J. (1998): *The World Trading System*, Cambridge University Press, Mass.
5. Jagdish, N. Bhagwati (1983): *Dependence and Interdependence* (Ed.) by Gane Grossman, Vol.2, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
6. Kenen, P.B. (2000): *The International Economy*, (4th Edition) Cambridge University Press, London.
7. Kindleberger, C.P. (1978): *International Economics*, (6th Edition) R.D.Irwin Homewood.
8. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfield (2012): *International Economics: Theory and Policy*, (9th Edition) Addison-Wesley Publications.
9. Metzler: *Readings in International Economic*, American Economic Series.
10. Salvatore, D. (2014): *International Economics*, (11th Edition), MacMillan Publication.
11. Soderstein, B. (1993): *International Economics*, MacMillan, London.
12. Soderstein, B. and Reed, Geoffrey (1994): *International Economics*, (3rd Edition) MacMillan, London.
13. Vaish, M. C. and Sudama Singh (2010): *International Economics*, (8th Edition), Oxford and IBH Publication, New Delhi.
14. World Investment Report (2006): *FDI from Developing and Transition Economies: Implications for Development*, UNCTAD Publication (www.unctad.org/en/docs/wir2006_en.pdf.)

Paper No: 4.4: APPLIED ECONOMETRICS

Preamble: This course aims at understanding the procedures useful in modeling and forecasting time series data. It also aims at familiarising the students with recent advances in time series analysis that have affected the developments of the theory of dynamic econometrics.

Module-I: Regression with Qualitative Dependent Variable

Nature of Qualitative Variables - Linear Probability Model– advantages and disadvantages of LPM; its Types – Logit, Probit, and Tobit Model for Grouped and Ungrouped Data - Their Application in Economics.

Module-II: Forecasting and Univariate Time Series Models

Introduction - Types of Forecasting Methods-Qualitative and Quantitative Methods; Measuring the Accuracy of Forecasting Models- Statistical methods- the Naïve Forecast- Simple Moving Average Forecast- Trend Forecast; Graphical Methods of Forecasting Accuracy.

Univariate Time Series Models: MA Model- Definition, Properties, Identification, Estimation and Forecasting; AR Model- Definition, Properties, Estimation and Forecasting; Mixed Auto Regressive Moving Average Models (ARMA) – Definition, Properties, Parameters, Estimation and Forecasting; ARIMA models.

Module-III: Vector Auto-Regressions and Models for Volatility

Introduction - Stationary and Non-Stationary Stochastic Process; Testing of Unit Root; Co-integration - Tests for Co-integration - Engel-Granger Test - Johansen Test; ECM; VAR and Causality, Some Problems with VAR Modeling; Measuring Volatility – The ARCH (p) Model and GARCH (p, q) Model - Their Application in Economics.

Module-IV: Panel Data Models

Why Panel Data? - Estimation - Fixed Effects Method - All Coefficient Constant across Time and Individuals - Slope Coefficients Constant but Intercept Varies across Individuals - Slope Coefficients Constant but Intercept Varies Over Individuals as Well as Time - All Coefficients Vary across Individuals - Random Effects Method - Fixed Effects v/s Random Effects Model - Hausman Test - Their Application in Economics.

Module-V: Econometric Applications in Economics

Engle Curves - Demand curves, and Complete demand systems: With linear expenditure system as an example - Production functions - Cobb-Douglas, Leontief, CES, VES and their properties - Technical change - Cost functions and duality - Income distributions (lognormal and pareto) - Measures of inequality, and Poverty studies - Macro consumption and savings function - Permanent and relative income hypotheses - Investment function - Accelerator and distributed-lag models - Neoclassical models - Endogeneity and dynamic models.

Reading List:

1. Badi H. Baltagi (2005): *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data*, 4th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
2. Desai, Meghnad (1976): *Applied Econometrics*, McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New York
3. Dominick Salvatore and Derrick Reagle (2002): *Statistics and Econometrics: Theory and Problems*, Second Edition, Schaum's Outline Series, McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
4. Gujarati, Damodar N., Dawn C. Porter and Sangeetha Gunasekar (2017): *Basic Econometrics*, (5th Edition) Tata McGraw Hill Bombay.
5. Gujarati, D.N. (2011): *Econometrics by Example*, Palgrave Macmillan Pvt. Ltd.
6. Harvey, A. C. (2000): *Econometric Analysis of Time Series*, Phillip Allen, London.
7. Intriligator, M. D. (1978): *Econometric Models, Techniques and Applications*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, North-Holland.
8. Kerry Patterson (2000): *An Introduction to Applied Econometrics a Time series Approach*, Palgrave Macmillan Pvt. Ltd.
9. Koutsoyiannis, A. (2000): *Theory of Econometrics*, MaC Millan Publication, London.
10. Maddala, G.S. (2000): *Econometrics Methods and Applications*, Aldershot, U.K.
11. Patricia, E Gaynor and R.C. Kirkpatric (1994): *Introduction to Time Series Modelling and Forecasting in Business and Economics*, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
12. Robert S. Pindyck and Daniel L. Rubinfeld, (2000): *Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts*, McGraw Hill- Kogach Usha Tokyo.
13. Sufi M. Nazem (1988): *Applied Time Series Analysis for Business and Economic Forecasting*, Marcell Dekker, Inc New York
14. Enders, Walter (2010): *Applied Econometric Times Series*, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
15. Wooldridge, J.M. (2000): *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*, South western College Publications.

Paper No: 4.5 : ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Preamble: Environmental issues are becoming important in policy making and assessing the welfare of the societies. The application of economic tools and principles to environmental issues has gained lot of significance. Against this background, the paper aims at equipping the learner with suitable tools and techniques to analyze environmental problems, dissect their cause, evaluate the monetary consequence of policy intervention and suggest a suitable corrective action for the maximization of the outcome, ultimately leading to attainment of sustainable development.

Module-I: Elements of Economics of Environment

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics; Elements of Ecology; Interaction between Ecological and Economic Systems; Environment-Development-Poverty Nexus; Sustainable Development-Concept and Operationalisation

Module-II: Economics of Natural Resource Use

Resource Taxonomy; Economics of Exhaustible Resources- Scarcity Rents, Hotelling's Theory of Optimum Depletion and Recent Developments; Economics of Renewable Resources; Resource Scarcity as Limits to Growth; Pricing of Resources; Energy and Economic Development; Loss of Bio-diversity

Module-III: Environmental Regulation

Market Failures - Externalities – Meaning and Types - Divergence between Social Cost and Private Cost - Market Failure – Internalization of Externalities - Pigouvian Solution - Coase's Theorem and Its Critique - Property Rights Collective Action —Public Goods and Externalities - Free Rider Problem – Tragedy of the Commons; Theory of Environmental Regulation- Command and Control Versus Market Based Instruments, Standards, Quotas, Tradable Permits;

Module-IV: Environmental Pollution and Management

Extent, Causes and Consequences of Degradation of Land, Water, Forests and Air; Common Property Resources – Contributions and Management; Pollution Abatement; Climate Change-Extent, Impact, Adjustment and Mitigation; Issues in International Trade and Environment; People's participation in management of natural resources (water and trees); Environmental Regulation System in India- Design, Monitoring and Enforcement; Environmental Ethics

Module-V: Valuation of Environment

Use values; Option values and non-use values; Valuation methods-Methods based on observed market behaviour; Hedonic property values and household production models (travel cost method and household health production function), Methods based on response to hypothetical markets, contingent valuation methods; Environmental Impact Assessment; Integrated Economic and Environmental Accounting.

Reading List:

1. Barry C. Field, Martha K. Field. (2013): Environmental Economics - An Introduction, TheMcGraw-Hill Co., New York.
2. Baumol, W.J. and W.E. Oates (1998): The Theory of Environmental Policy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Bhattacharya, R. N. (Ed.) (2001): Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.
4. Chopra, Kanachan and C. H. Hanamantha Rao (2007): Growth, Equity, Environment and Population, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Daly, H.E. (1999): Ecological Economics and Ecology of Economics: Essay and Criticism, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK, Northampton, MA, USA.
6. Hanley, N., J. F. Shogren, White, B. (2001): Introduction to Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Hanley, N., J. F. Shogren and B. White: Environmental Economics, Macmillan, New Delhi.
8. Hartwick, J. M and N. Olewiler (1986):The Economics of Natural Resource Use, Harper and Row Publishers, New York.
9. Karpagam, M. (2012): Environmental Economics: An Introduction, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
- 10.Kerr and Others (Eds.)(1997): Natural Resource Economics: Theory and Applications for India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
11. Rangarajan C. (1998): Indian Economy: Essays on Money and Finance, UBS, New Delhi.
12. Sen, R. K. and B. Chatterjee (2001): Indian Economy: Agenda for 21st Century (Essay inHonour of Prof.P.R.Brahmananda), Deep & Deep, New Delhi.
- 13.Sengupta, R. (2003): Ecology and Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
14. Shankar, U. (Ed.) (2001): Environmental Economics, (Readers in Economics) Oxford University Press.
- 15.Singh, Katar and Anil Shishodia (2007): Environmental Economics; Theory and Applications, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 16.Sinha, Udai Prakash (2007): Economics of Social Sector and Environment, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- 17.Tietenberg, T, Lynne Lewis. (2016): Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, 10th Edition, Pearson Education House, London.
- 18.World Bank (1992): World Development Report, 1992: Environment andDevelopment, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Paper No: 4.4: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Preamble: This course is designed to enable the students to learn the application aspects of Microeconomics and Macroeconomics to decision-making science. This helps the student to develop not only the analytical capabilities but also applications skills that are needed in the changing global economic and management scenario.

Module-I: Introduction to Managerial Economics

Meaning, Nature and Scope; Relationship of Managerial Economics to Economic Theory as well as Decision Science; Organization of Business Firms - Concepts and Types of Business Organization, Proprietorship, Partnership, Joint Stock Company, Corporation, Co-operatives. Objectives of Firms; Case Study Method: Analyze a Case and Usefulness of Case Study.

Module-II: Demand Estimation and Forecasting

Identification Problem - Marketing Research Approaches - Regression Analysis - Problems in Regression Analysis - Demand Estimation; Demand Forecasting: Time Series Analysis - Smoothing Techniques - Barometric Methods - Econometric Models.

Module-III: Optimization Technique: Linear Programming

Problems of Optimization - Linear programming for Optimization -Meaning, Assumptions and Applications of Linear Programming - Basic Linear Programming Concepts - Procedure used in Formulating and Solving Linear Programming Problem - Linear Programming and Profit Maximization - Linear Programming and Cost Minimization - Graphical Solution and Simplex Method - Dual Problem and Shadow Prices - Linear Programming and Logistics in the Global Economy - Game Theory and Optimization Technique in Decision Making Process.

Module -IV: Pricing Practices and Strategies and Profit Analysis

Pricing Practices: Specific Pricing Problems - Popular Pricing Practices: Cost-Oriented Pricing, Cost-Plus Pricing and Other Price Determinants, Peak - Load Pricing, Price over the Life Cycle of the Product, Penetration Price - Pricing of Multiple Products - Price Discrimination - International Price Discrimination and Dumping - Transfer Pricing.

Profit Analysis: Nature and Function of Profits: Business versus Economic Profit - Theories of Profit: Residual Claimant Theory, Wage Fund Theory, Dynamic Surplus Theory, Innovation Theory - Profit Policy - Break- Even Analysis and Profit Measurement, Profit Forecasting.

Module -V: Capital Budgeting

Meaning and Importance - Capital Budgeting Process. Capital Budgeting Decisions - Factors Influencing in Investment Decision - Methods used for Investment Decisions: Cost-Benefit Analysis, Steps for Capital Project Evaluation, Techniques for Investment Appraisal - Sources of Fund for Long-Term Financing - Measurement of Cost.

Reading List:

1. Keat, Paul G. and Philip K.Y. Young (2014): *Managerial Economics- Economic Tools for Today's Decision Makers*, 7th Edition, Pearson, Boston
2. Mc Guigon R. James, R. Charles Moyer, Frederick H Deb, Harris (2002), *Managerial Economics: Applications, Strategy and Tactics*, South Western, USA
3. Maheshwari, Yogesh (2003): *Managerial Economics*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Mehta, P. L. (2014): *Managerial Economics: Analysis, Problems and Cases*, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
5. Petersen, H. Craig and W. Cris Lewis (1994): *Managerial Economics*, 3rd Edition, Maxwell Macmillan International, Toronto.
6. Salvatore, Dominick (1993): *Managerial Economics in a Global Economy*, McGraw Hill Inc., New York.
7. Samuelson, William F, and Stephen G. Marks (2015): *Managerial Economics*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New Jersey.
8. Shankaran, S. (2013): *Managerial Economics*, Margham Publications, Madras.
9. Thomas, Christopher R. and Charles Maurice S. (2016): *Managerial Economics*, McGraw-Hill Education, New York.

Paper No: 4.5.1: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS-II

Preamble: The objective of this course is to understand the Indian financial system, Non-Bank Financial Institutions, Insurance, Investment Banking, Merchant Banking, Mutual Funds Insurance, Foreign Exchange Market and Financial Sector Reforms. It also aims at familiarizing the students fully with the changing role of financial institutions in the process of economic growth and development in India.

Module-I: Financial Systems in India

Financial System: Significance and Definition - Purpose and Organization. Financial System and Economic Development; Financial Intermediation and Economic Development in India

Module-II: Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)

The Fundamental aspects of NBFIs - New Theory of Finance - Role and Significance of NBFIs and Monetary Theory in Developed Countries and Developing Countries - The Structure and Growth of NBFIs in India - Financial Sector Reforms - Liberalization Measures for NBFIs (1996) -Limits on Acceptance of Deposits - Size of NBFIs - Distribution of Deposits - Capital Issues of Finance Companies - assets of NBFIs - Investment Norms for NBFIs - Deployment of Funds-Leasing Companies.

Module-III: Insurance, Investment Banking, Merchant Banking & Mutual Funds

Insurance: Growth and Structure of Insurance Companies - Life Insurance Corporation and its Progress - General Insurance Companies and their Functions - Reforms in the Insurance Sector

Investment banking: Investment Banks- Introduction, Functions, Types - Investment Banking Services and Commercial Banks - Their Activities.

Merchant Banking: Introduction - Banking Commission Report (1972) - Merchant Banking in India - Regulations of Merchant Banking - Prospects - General Obligations and Responsibilities.

Mutual Funds: Introduction - Mutual Funds in India - Types of Mutual Funds - Return from Mutual Funds - SEBIs Directives - Private Mutual Funds - Asset Management Company - Unit Trust of India - Evaluation of the Performance of Mutual Funds - Components of investment Performance - Market Timing-Money Market Mutual Funds - RBI Guidelines.

Module-IV: Foreign Exchange Market

Market Regimes and Rates-Trading in foreign Exchange Markets - Speculation - Foreign Exchange Rates - Market Makers - Liberalized Exchange Rate Management System, 1992 - Capital Account Convertibility - Relationship between Exchange and Money Markets - Foreign Exchange Market foreign Currency Accounts - Currency Arbitrage - Hedging with Options.

Module - V: Financial Sector Reforms

Regulation of Non-Bank Financial Intermediaries and the RBI - Need for Comprehensive Monetary Policy - RBI and Financial Sectors Reforms.

Reading List:

1. Bhole, L.M. (1999): *Financial Institutions and Markets*, Tata McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Bhole, L. M. (2000): *Indian Financial System*, Chugh Publications. Allahabad.
3. Khan, M. Y. (2009): *Indian Financial System*, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, New Delhi.
4. Machiraju, H.R. (2019): *Indian Financial System*, Fifth Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Madaiah, M. (1971): *Financial Intermediaries, Monetary Policy and Economic Development*, Prasaranga, Mysore.
6. Nirmala, Prasad and Chandradass J. (2016): *Banking and Financial System*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
7. Parameswaran, R. and Natarajan S. (2013): *Indian Banking*, S. Chand and Co, New Delhi.
8. Pathak, Bharati V. (2011): *The Indian Financial System: Markets, Institutions and Services*, Pearson Education, New Delhi, India.
9. Reserve Bank of India: *Report on Currency and Finance* (latest edition).
10. Reserve Bank of India: *Trends and Progress of Banking in India* (latest edition), Mumbai.
11. Varshney and Sundaram (2014): *Banking Theory, Law and Practice*, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
12. Vasant, Desai (2017): *The Indian Financial System and Development*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Paper No: 4.5.2: INSTITUTIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Specialization /Optional paper)

Preamble: The aim of this course is to familiarize the students with local institutions involved in mobilization of the weaker sections of the society and motivating to take pro-active role in rural development, to understand the institutions involved in provision of credit and marketing facilities for rural development and to build the capabilities of the students to commit themselves for development of rural areas by providing necessary inputs

Module-I: Introduction to Institutions

Institutions- Meaning, Importance and Classification - Class and Caste, Marriage, Family; Rural Credit Institutions; Rural Markets; Co-operatives; Panchayat Raj Institutions; Non-Government Organisations, Self-Help Groups, Resource Users' Association, Rural Leadership, Land Reforms.

Module-II: Rural Credit Institutions

Non-institutional Credit Lending Agencies and Institutional Credit Lending Agencies- Credit Co-operative Societies (PACs and PCARDBs/PLDBs); Commercial Banks; Regional Rural Banks; Apex Institutions-RBI and NABARD; Impact of Financial Sector Reforms on Rural Credit Delivery System.

Module-III: Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural Marketing-Meaning, Types and Defects and Government Measures for Removal of Defects; Co-operative Marketing Societies-Meaning, Structure, Importance, Progress, Problems and Remedial Measures; Regulated Markets- Meaning, Functions/Importance, Progress, Defects and Remedial Measures; Forward Marketing-Meaning, Importance, Progress and Prospects.

Module-IV: Co-operative Societies

Co-operative Movement in India- Historical Perspective, Structure, Principles and Role of Co-operatives in Economic Development; Co-operative Farming- Meaning, Importance, Forms, Progress and Problems and Remedial Measures; Co-operative Processing- Meaning, Structure, Importance, Progress, Defects and Remedial Measures.

Module-V: Participatory Institutions and Micro Level Planning

Peoples' Participation and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)- Structure, Functions, Resources, Performance, Problems and Remedial Measures; Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)-Meaning and Topology of NGOs, Importance of NGOs; Problems of NGOs and Remedial Measures; Micro-level Planning and Peoples' Participation.

Reading List:

2. **Bhose, Joel S. G. R. (2003): NGOs and Rural Development, Concept Publishing Company New Delhi**
3. Cheshire, Lynda, V. Higgins and G. Lwarence (2012): *Rural Governance: International Perspectives*, Routledge, New York.
4. Crowell, Daniel W. (2005): *The SEWA Movement and Rural Development*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Das, Purnendu Sekhar (Ed.) (2005): *Decentralized Planning and Participatory Rural Development*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
6. **Hajela, T. N. (1969): Principles, Problems and Practice of Co-operation, Lalwani, Bombay.**
7. **Mathur, B. S (1999): Co-operation in India, Sahitya Bhawan Publishers and Distributors (P). Ltd, Agra.**
8. Misra, R. P. and R. N. Achyutha (1998): *Micro-Level Rural Planning: Principle, Methods and Case Studies*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
9. Palanithurai, G. P. (1999): *New Panchayati Raj System at Work: An Evaluation*, Concept Publishing Company New Delhi.
10. Rajasekhar, D. (2004): *Poverty Alleviation Strategies of NGOs*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
11. Rajasekhar, D. (Ed) (1999): *Decentralized Governance and NGOs: Issues, Strategies and Ways Forward*, Concept Publishing Company New Delhi.
12. Rajasekhar, D. and R. R. Biradar (2004): *Reluctant Partners Coming together: Interface Between People, Government and the NGOs*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
13. Singh, Katar (1986): *Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
14. Singh, Nagendra P. (Ed.) (1982): *Role of Financial Institutions in Rural Entrepreneurship and Development*, MDI Publication, New Delhi.
15. Singh, R. (1990): *Panchayat Raj and Rural Organizations*, Chuagh Publications, Allahabad.
16. Sinha, S. K. (1998): *Rural Credit and Co-operatives in India*, Suneja Publishers, New Delhi.
17. Sreenivasa, Gowda, M. V. and Susheela Subrahmanya (1997): *Infrastructure Development for Economic Growth*, Deep and Deep, New Delhi.

GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT WORK FOR MA ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

Purpose:

The students are expected to undertake a project work as a part of their MA program during the IV Semester and submit a dissertation. It is an initiative to train the students in application of the 'Economic Theory' that they have learnt in the course of their degree and post-graduate study. It is also an attempt to bridge the gap between knowledge and application which enables students to gain insights and exposure to the live problems of the society. It serves the twin purposes of providing critical economic thinking on the part of the students, and the society is provided with graduates who can understand, analyze and provide policy advice on socio-economic issues.

Objectives:

The objectives of the project programme are to:

- i. Train the students to apply theoretical concepts to real life situations and problems;
- ii. Sharpen the domain knowledge of students and improve their cross functional skills.
- iii. Enable students discover their professional strengths and weaknesses and prepare them to face the changing socio-economic and business environment;
- iv. Prepare students to manage resources, work under deadlines, identify and carry out specific goal oriented tasks;
- v. Create awareness about research issues in Economics and enable them to carry out independent research.

General Guidelines:

- A. Nature of project work:** The student will have to identify a topic for the project work according to his/her interest, preferably in the area of his/her specialization, in consultation of the Guide. No two students of the department shall work on the same topic in the same organization. It is advisable to take up field based research in different sectors of the economy.
- B. Duration of project work:** The project work shall be for a period of 16 weeks of the IV Semester. Students, in consultation with their guides, should undertake the project work, which includes identifying and finalization of the topic, review of literature, collection and analysis of data and submission of the dissertation.
- C. Guide:** The guide for the project work shall necessarily be a full-time faculty member teaching to post-graduate students. The student is expected to be in continuous interaction with guide during the course of the project work and shall be wholly responsible for completion of the project work within time.
- D. Schedule for the Project Work**

Activity	Time-line	Remarks
Problem Identification	First week	Student identifies problem for his/her study, in consultation with the guide.
Review of Literature/ consultation	2 nd to 4 th week	Finalization of the problem with justification
Research design and Synopsis preparation	5 th week	Finalization of the research design and preparation of synopsis incorporating the objectives, methodology and chapter scheme
Presentation of the Synopsis	6 th week	The guide shall review and finalize the synopsis, which is a 3-5 pages hard copy document to be submitted to the Chairman with the signature of Guide and the Student.
Data collection and processing	7 th to 9 th week	Data to be collected, edited, coded, tabulated and prepared for analysis with the guide's suggestions.
Data Analysis	10 th to 12 th week	Students are expected to use appropriate statistical tools and techniques for analyzing the data.
Finalization and Submission of dissertation	12 th to 16 th week	Presenting the results in a standard format after due consultation with the guide.

E. Dissertation and Submission:

- a. **The dissertation shall be prepared using MS word** processor with Times New Roman font sized 12, on a page layout of A4 size with 1” margin on all three sides and 1.5” on the left, with double line spacing and printed only on one side of the paper. The dissertation shall be approximately of 100 pages, with about 75 pages of text material.
- b. The dissertation shall be submitted in a hard bound copy.
- c. Students shall also submit a soft copy of the dissertation [CD], preferably a PDF version.
- d. The dissertation shall be submitted to the Chairman and to the Co-ordinator of P.G.Programme or the Principal of the college where **Master of Arts in Economics** program is offered. Colleges in turn shall submit all the reports and CDs of their students along with a consolidated master list containing examination register number, name of the student, and title of the dissertation to Registrar (Evaluation) before the commencement of IV Semester theory examinations.

F. Publication:

Students are expected to present their research findings in seminars/conferences/ technical events/fests or publish their research work in journals in association with their guide with Haveri University, Haveri affiliation tag. Appropriate weightage should be given to this in the evaluation of the dissertation.

Evaluation:

- a) **Evaluation:** The dissertation shall be evaluated for 50 marks by an external examiner and viva-voce examination for 25 marks, which shall be conducted in respective centres. The guide is expected to evaluate the work of the student for 25 marks (internal assessment).
- b) **Viva-voce/Presentation:** A viva-voce examination will be conducted for 25 marks at the respective department/college/centre. Each student is expected to give a presentation of his/her work.
- c) The Chairman of the Department and an expert appointed by the University who should be at Professor or Associate Professor level faculty will conduct the viva-voce examination. The respective guides shall also be in the examination board. The colleges/P.G. Centres shall make arrangements for such examination including the payment of TA, DA and Honorarium to outside examiners.

G. Marks allocation for Dissertation:

Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	Introduction and Methodology	05
2	Profile of the study area/ Background	05
3	Theoretical Background of the Study	05
4	Research Design	05
5	Data Analysis and interpretation	15
6	Presentation of the findings	15
	Total	50

Viva-voce Examination for 25 Marks		
Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	Presentation and Communication Skills	04
2	Domain Knowledge	03
3	Research Design and application of quantitative tools	05
4	Results and suggestions	08
5	Presentations/Publications	05
	Total	25

H. Formats:

i. Synopsis:

Page 1	Title, contact addresses of student - with details of the Guide
Page 2-3	Introduction with objectives, Review of relevant literature, objectives, hypothesis, methodology expected results
Page 4	Time-Activity Chart

ii. FORMAT OF DISSERTATION REPORT

a. COVER PAGE

(Title of the Report in Capital Letters)

BY

(Student Name)

(Exam Regn.No.)

Submitted to

Haveri University, Haveri

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

Master of Arts in Economics

Under the guidance of

GUIDE

(Name)

(Designation)

Department of Studies in Economics,

Haveri University, Kerimattihalli, Haveri-581110

Or

Respective College

2024-25

b. DEDICATION (separate Page)

c. DECLARATION (separate Page)

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the Project Report entitled "-----
-----" written and submitted by me to Haveri University, Haveri in partial fulfilment of requirements for the Award of Degree of Master of Arts in Economics under the guidance of Dr. _____ is my original work and the conclusions drawn therein are based on the material collected by myself.

Place: Place of study

Signature

Date:

(Name Research Student)

d. CERTIFICATE (separate Page)

This is to certify that the Project Report entitled "-----"
-----" which is being submitted herewith for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Economics of Haveri University, Haveri is the result of the original research work completed by Mr. _____ bearing Exam registration No (xxxx), under my supervision and guidance and to the best of my knowledge and belief the work embodied in this Project Report has not formed earlier the basis for the award of any degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Signature of Research Guide

Signature of the HOD in Case of affiliated College

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Chairman/Principal

Place:

Date:

e. CONTENTS PAGE

CONTENTS (Indicative)

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LIST OF TABLES	Roman
LIST OF FIGURES	Roman
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CHAPTER II: Background / Profile of the Study Area	Arabic
CHAPTER III: Research Design and Methodology	Arabic
CHAPTER IV: Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation (Results and Discussion)	Arabic
CHAPTER V: Findings and suggestions	Arabic
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Arabic
ANNEXURE	Arabic

f. LIST OF TABLES (separate page)

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No
1.1		Arabic
1.2		Arabic
2.1		Arabic
2.2		Arabic
3.1		Arabic
3.2		Arabic
4.1		Arabic
4.2		Arabic
5.1		Arabic
5.2		Arabic

The number of tables may be as required in a chapter

g. LIST OF FIGURES (separate page)

Figure No.	Title of the Figure	Page No
1.1		Arabic
1.2		Arabic
2.1		Arabic
2.2		Arabic
3.1		Arabic
3.2		Arabic
4.1		Arabic
4.2		Arabic
5.1		Arabic
5.2		Arabic

The number of tables may be as required in a chapter

h. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

All the abbreviations used in the dissertation should be listed alphabetically here.

i. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A 2-3 page document consisting of the gist of research carried out by the student focusing on major findings and conclusions.

j. THE BODY OF THE DISSERTATION

k. BIBLIOGRAPHY

l. ANNEXURES INCLUDING THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR THE STUDY, If Any

HAVERI UNIVERSITY, HAVERI.

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

Rules for Post-Graduate Programme in Economics under

Choice-Based Credit System (C.B.C.S)

(Based on Social Science Faculty Regulations) w.e.f. 2023-24

1. Course Offered: M.A. Degree in Economics

2. Duration:

The Course shall be of Four Semesters and each semester is of 16 weeks duration. No student shall be permitted to obtain degree earlier than 4 semesters or to take more than 8 semesters, i.e., the student shall complete the course within four years from the date of admission to the first semester of Post Graduate Programme. The academic session in each semester will provide 90 teaching days.

However, the students, who discontinue the programme after one or more semesters due to extraordinary circumstances are allowed to continue and complete the programme with due approval from the Registrar. Candidates shall not register for any other regular course other than Diploma and Certificate Courses during the duration of the PG programme.

3. Eligibility Criteria for Admission

3.1 Candidates who possess a degree of Haveri University or a Degree of any other university recognized as equivalent there to with Economics/ Agricultural Marketing as one of the subjects, having at least 45% of marks in aggregate at degree level is eligible to apply. However, relaxation in respect of SC/ST/Cat-I will be followed as per prevailing rules of the University and Government Orders from time to time.

3.2 The admission shall be made as per the reservation policy and directions issued in this regard from time to time by the Government of Karnataka and also as per rules as prescribed by the University from time to time .

4. Medium of Instruction:

4.1 The medium of Instruction shall be English. However, the candidates are permitted to write their examinations in Kannada also.

5. Course Structure:

The term 'Course' is used to indicate a logical part of a subject matter of the programme (also referred to as Paper). In essence, the courses are of three types:

- i. Compulsory Courses
- ii. Specialization Courses, and
- iii. Open Elective Courses.

Each programme shall have a set of Compulsory Courses that a student must complete to get the degree in the concerned subject / programme. The student shall study 4 compulsory papers.

The students shall also choose any one (1) of the Specialization / Optional Papers in all the four semesters.

The department shall offer one Open Elective Course in all the four semesters for students from other Departments. Students from the same department are not allowed to opt Open Elective Course in the same department.

6. Minimum and Maximum Credits

6.1 "Credit" means the unit by which the course work is measured. For this Regulation, one Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week. As regards the marks for the courses, 1 Credit is equal to 25 marks, 2 Credits are equal to 50 marks, 3 Credits are equal to 75 marks and 4 Credits are equal to 100 marks as used in conventional system.

6.2 All the Courses in the Department shall carry 4 credits.

6.3 A Student shall register for 24 credits in each semester.

6.4 Credit Distribution: Actual total Credits for M.A. in Economics shall be 96, which are distributed as shown below:

A) Semester and Course wise distribution of Credits:

Programme	Course	Credit/s
I Semester	Compulsory	4 (4)
	Specialization	1 (4)
	Open Elective	1 (4)
	Total	24
II Semester	Compulsory	4 (4)
	Specialization	1 (4)
	Open Elective	1 (4)
	Total	24
III Semester	Compulsory	4 (4)
	Specialization	1 (4)
	Open Elective	1 (4)
	Total	24
IV Semester	Compulsory	4 (4)
	Specialization	1 (4)
	Open Elective	1 (4)
	Total	24
TPC		96

B) Paper Marks wise summary of the Credits for each semester of the Course in M.A.

Economics is as shown below :

Sl.No	Details	Max. Marks		Total Marks	Instruction Hrs/week	Credits/per week
A.	Compulsory Papers	IA	Semester End Exam			
	Paper-1	25	75	100	4	4
	Paper-2	25	75	100	4	4
	Paper-3	25	75	100	4	4
	Paper-4	25	75	100	4	4
B	Specialization /Optional (any one)					
	Paper-5	25	75	100	4	4
C	Open Elective (any one)					
	Paper-6	25	75	100	4	4
	Total Marks/Credits	150	450	600	24	24

7. Attendance

7.1 Each paper/course shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating the attendance.

- 7.2 Each student shall sign the attendance maintained for each course for every hour of teaching of each paper. All teachers shall notify the monthly attendance of every student on the Notice Board of the Department during 2nd week of the subsequent month.
- 7.3 Marks shall be awarded to the students for attendance as specified in the regulations concerning the evaluation as shown below:

Attendance (in percentage)	90 and above	Above 80 and upto 90	Above 75 And upto 80	75 and Below
Marks	3	2	1	No Marks

- 7.4 A student shall be considered to have satisfied the required attendance for each course, if he/she has attended not less than 75% of the number of instructional hours during the semester.
- 7.5 There is no provision for condoning shortage of attendance.
- 7.6 The students who do not satisfy the prescribed requirement of attendance shall not be eligible for the ensuing examination. Such candidates may seek admission afresh to the given semester.
- 7.7 Such of the candidates who have participated in State/National level Sports, NSS, NCC, Cultural activities and other related activities as stipulated under the existing regulations shall be considered for giving attendance for actual number of days utilized in such activities (including travel days) subject to the production of certificates from the relevant authorities within two weeks after the event.
- 8. Duration of Teaching Theory and Practical Papers**
- 8.1 Each Theory Course covered under the compulsory category shall be taught for 4 hours per week.
- 8.2 Each Theory Course covered under the Specialization category shall be taught for 4 hours per week.
- 8.3 Each open Elective Paper shall be taught for 4 hours per week.
- 8.4 Practical of any declared course classified under the category of compulsory course shall obviously be compulsory and shall be for a period twice the number of credits. For instance, if the Practical is for 2 credits, it shall carry 4 hours of Practical for a week and shall figure accordingly in the Time-Table of the subject.
- 8.5 For the open Elective Courses, there will be no practicals.
- 9. Examination**
- 9.1 There shall be an examination at the end of each semester.
- 9.2 Unless otherwise provided, there shall be semester end examination of 3 hours duration for 75 marks. Practical examination for Computer Applications for 25 marks shall be conducted for 1 (one) hour.
- 9.3 Every student shall register for each semester end examination as per the University notification by submitting duly completed application form through the proper channel and shall also pay the prescribed fees.
- 9.4 The office of the Registrar (Evaluation) shall allot the Register Number to the candidate at the 1st Semester end examination. That will be the Register Number of the candidate for all the subsequent appearances and semester examinations.
- 9.5 The answer scripts shall be in the safe custody of the University for a maximum period of six months from the date of announcement of the results. These shall be disposed off after six months.
- 9.6 The programme under CBCS is a fully carry-over system. A candidate reappearing either the odd or even semester examinations shall be permitted to take examinations as and when they are conducted (even semester examination in even semester and odd semester examination in odd semester).
- 9.7 Candidates who have failed, remained absent or opted for improvement in any course/s shall appear for such course/s in the immediate two successive examinations that are conducted. However, in the case of candidates appearing for improvement of their marks, the marks secured in the previous examination shall be retained if the same is higher.
- 9.8 Candidates who desire to challenge the marks awarded to them, in the even semester end examinations, may do so by submitting an application along with the prescribed fee to the Registrar (Evaluation) within fifteen days from the announcement of the result.
- 9.9 Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing shall be allowed for PG Degree examinations only according to the new syllabus.

10. Course Weightage:

Course Weightage would be equal to the number of credits awarded to the particular course. For instance, if the Compulsory Course has a credit award of 4, then the appropriate weightage for the course would be 4.

11. Course Evaluation

11.1 Each course shall have two evaluation components - Internal assessment (IA) and the Semester end examinations.

11.2 The IA component in a course shall carry 25 marks (including 3marks for attendance as specified above) and the semester end examination shall carry 75 marks. However, in respect of Computer Applications paper of II semester, the IA marks shall be 15(including 3marks for attendance as specified above), practical marks shall be 25 and the semester end examination shall carry 60 marks.

11.3(a) Internal Assessment (IA) marks shall be based on continuous internal assessment.

The various components of I.A. for 25 marks are as follows:

i) Attendance	--	3 Marks
ii) Test-I (announced)	--	10 Marks
iii) Test –II (announced)	--	12 Marks

Total	--	25 Marks

11.3 (b) In respect of Open Elective Course (OEC) in Economics, submission of two Home Assignments /Presentation of one seminar by each candidate shall be compulsory for fulfillment of I.A. Component in addition to 11.3 (a) as stated above.

11.4 Calendar of tests shall be notified in the first week of each semester.

11.5 The IA marks list shall be notified on the Department Notice Board as and when the individual IA components are completed and the consolidated list shall be submitted to the Office of the Registrar (Evaluation) before the commencement of semester-end examination, or as directed by the University in this regard from time to time.

11.6 The tests shall be written in a separately designated book supplied by the University which shall be open for inspection by the students after evaluation

11.7 There is no provision for seeking improvement of Internal Assessment marks.

11.8 There shall be one semester end examination of 3 hrs duration (for 75 marks per paper) for each course/paper.

11.9 If a candidate remains absent for I.A. Test, there is no provision for Re-test.

12. Declaration of Results:

12.1 Minimum for a pass in each paper shall be 40% of the total 100 marks including both the IA / Practical and the semester end examinations marks. However, candidate shall obtain at least 40% of the marks in the Semester End Examination (i.e. 30/75). There is no minimum in the IA / Practical marks. However, after adding the IA / Practical and the semester end examinations marks, the candidate shall score a minimum 40% of the maximum marks for the course/paper.

12.2 Candidates shall secure a minimum of 50% in aggregate in all courses/papers of a programme in each semester to successfully complete the programme.

12.3 Candidates shall earn the prescribed number of credits (i.e. 96) for the programme to qualify for the PG Degree in Economics.

12.4 For the purpose of announcing the results, the aggregate of the marks secured by a candidate in all the semester examinations shall be taken into account. However, Ranks shall not be awarded in case the candidate has not successfully completed each of the semesters in first attempt or has not completed the programme in the stipulated time or had applied for improvement of results.

12.5 The candidates, seeking improvement of their results shall submit an application along with a prescribed fee to the Registrar (evaluation) and surrender the degreecertificate / provisional pass certificate/original marks cards of that semester within 15 days from the date of announcement of the result, or as per the prevailing rules of University from time to time.

13.0 Marks, Credit Points, Grade Points, Grades and Grade Point Average

13.1 The grade points and the grade letters to candidates in each course shall be awarded as follows:

Percentage of marks	Grade Points	Grade Letter
75 and above, up to 100.00 %	7.50 to 10.00	A
60 and above but less than 75 %	6.00 and above but less than 07.5	B
50 and above but less than 60 %	5.00 and above but less than 6.0	C
40 and above but less than 50 %	4.00 and above but less than 05.00	D
Less than 40.00 %	Less than 4.00	F

13.2 Credit Point (CP): The Credit Point for each course/paper shall be calculated

by multiplying the grade point obtained by the credit of the course.

13.3 The award of Grade Point Average (GPA) for any student is based on the performance in the whole semester. The student is awarded Grade Point Average for each semester based on the Total Credit Points obtained and the total number of credits opted for. The GPA is calculated by dividing the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses by the total number of credits of those courses of the semester.

13.4 The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be calculated by dividing the total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters. The CGPA to date shall be calculated by dividing the total number of credit points in all the semesters to date by the total number of credits in all the semesters to date.

CGPA for the I semester =

Sum of the CP of the I semester ÷ Sum of the credits of the I semester

CGPA for the II semester =

Sum of the CP of the I sem.+ Sum of the CP of the II sem. ÷ Sum of the credits of the I semester +II semester

CGPA for the III and IV Semesters shall be computed accordingly.

13.5 The Grade Card at each semester examination shall indicate the courses opted by the student, the credit for the course chosen by the student, the credit points obtained in each course, the grade letter and the grade point average. No class shall be awarded for each semester and the same would only be awarded at the end of all the semesters based on Cumulative Grade Point Average.

13.6 Class shall be awarded to the successful candidates based on the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) as specified below:

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)	Class to be awarded
7.5 to 10.0	First Class with Distinction
6.0 and above but below 7.5	First Class
5.0 and above but below 6.0	Second Class
Less than 5.0	Fails

14. Model Question Paper

All the papers will have the same pattern of question paper.

The question paper has 3 parts –A, B and C.

Time Duration =3hrs

Max.Marks=75

Part-A

Short Answer questions

The Students will be asked to 10 questions out of 12 questions (Marks 2 each x 10 questions)

Total Marks=20

Q 1. a.

.

.

.

l.

Part-B

Medium Answer questions

The students will be asked to answer 5 questions out of 8 questions. (Marks 5 each x 5 questions)

Total Marks=25

Q 2.

-

9

Part-C

Long Answer questions

The students will be asked to answer 3 questions out of 5 questions (Marks 10 each x 3 questions)

Total Marks=30

Q 10.

-

14

Annexure: 1

Illustrative Model:

Grade Card

Programme :(M.A. in Economics)

Name of the candidate:

Semester: I

Seat No:

Month & Year:

Course	Course code no	Credits	Max Marks	Mark Obtained	Semester Grade Point	Credit Points
A. Compulsory Courses						
• Course-I		04	100	60	6.00	24.00
• Course-II		04	100	74	7.40	29.60
• Course-III		04	100	43	4.30	17.20
• Course-IV		04	100	52	5.20	20.80
B. Specialisation Course						
Course-I		04	100	52	5.20	20.80
C. Open Elective Course						
Course-I		04	100	60	6.00	24.00
Total		24	600	341		136.40

GPA for I Semester = Total no.of CP ÷ Total no. of Credits =136.40/24.00 =5.68

CGPA for I Semester = GPA = 5.68

Calculation of CGPA for II, III and the Final Semester

$$\text{CGPA for II Sem} = \frac{\text{CP (I Sem)} + \text{CP (II Sem)}}{\text{Credits (I Sem)} + \text{Credits (II Sem)}}$$

$$\text{CGPA for III Sem} = \frac{\text{CP (I Sem)} + \text{CP(II Sem)} + \text{CP(III Sem)}}{\text{Credits (I Sem)} + \text{Credits(II Sem)} + \text{Credits(III Sem)}}$$

$$\text{CGPA for the programme} = \frac{\text{CP (I Sem)} + \text{CP(II Sem)} + \text{CP(III Sem)} + \text{CP(IV Sem)}}{\text{Credits (I Sem)} + \text{Credits(II Sem)} + \text{Credits(III Sem)} + \text{Credits(IV Sem)}}$$

(*CP: Credit Points)

HAVERI UNIVERSITY, HAVERI.
DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

M.A. ECONOMICS
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

Model Question Paper

All the papers will have the same pattern of question paper.

The question paper has 3 parts –A, B and C.

Time Duration =3hrs

Max.Marks=75

Part-A

Short Answer questions

The Students will be asked to 10 questions out of 12 questions (Marks 2 each x 10 questions)

Total Marks=20

Q 1. a.

b.

c.

-

-

k.

l.

Part-B

Medium Answer questions

The students will be asked to answer 5 questions out of 8 questions. (Marks 5 each x 5 questions)

Total Marks=25

Q 2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Part-C

Long Answer questions

The students will be asked to answer 3 questions out of 5 questions (Marks 10 each x 3 questions)

Total Marks=30

Q 10.

11

12

13

14
