

KARNATAKA FOLKLORE UNIVERSITY, GOTAGODI, SHIGGAON



Regulations and Programme Structure
M.A. in ECONOMICS
(I to IV Semesters)

Master Degree Programme under Choice Based Credit System

(Framed under section 43(1)(i) of KFU Act.2011)

With effect from 2018-19

(Draft copy approved by the Finance Committee, Academic Council and Syndicate of the University, in their meetings held on 22nd October, 2018 and 11th June 2018 and 22nd October, 2018 respectively)

Regulations

Regulations Governing Post-Graduate Programme M.A. in Economics in the Department of Economics under the Faculty of Social Sciences under Choice Based Credit System

y (Framed under Section 43(1)(i) of the K.F.U Act. 2011)

1.0 Title

The Regulations shall be called “Regulations Governing the Post-Graduate Programme M.A. in Economics in the Department of Economics under the Faculty of Social Sciences under the Choice Based Credit System” in Karnataka Folklore University, Gotagodi.

2.0 Commencement

These Regulations shall come into force from the date assented to by His Excellency the Chancellor.

3.0 Definitions

a In these Regulations, unless otherwise provided:

“Academic Council” means Academic Council of the University constituted according to the Karnataka Folklore University Act. 2011.

b “**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**” The CBCS provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses (core, elective, soft core etc. courses).

c “Board of Studies” means P.G. Board of Studies of the University, Adhoc/Combined and Steering Committees of Diploma Programmes in the discipline/subjects concerned.

d “**Board of Examiners (BoE)**” means **P G Board of Examiners (BoE)** panel of examiners who does all the examination related activities such as evaluation, question paper setting, viva-voce examination etc. This panel of examiners should be indentified and approved by BoS.

e “Compulsory Course” means fundamental paper, which the student admitted to a particular Post-Graduate Programme, should successfully complete to receive the Post Graduate Degree in the concerned subject.

f “**Course**” Usually referred to, as ‘papers’ is a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weight. The courses should define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures/ tutorials/laboratory work/ field work/ project work/ vocational training/viva/ seminars/term papers / assignments / presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

g “**Course Weightage**” means number of credits assigned to a particular course.

- h** “**Credit**” means the unit by which the course work is measured. One Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week. As regards the marks for the course, 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.
- i** “**Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**” refers to the cumulative Grade Point Averages weighted across all the semesters and is carried forward from first semester to subsequent semesters.
- j** “**Degree**” means Post-Graduate Degree.
- k** “**Grade**” is an index to indicate the performance of a student in the selected course. These Grades are arrived at by converting marks scored in each course by the candidate in both Internal Assessment and Semester-end Examinations.
- l** “**Transcript or Grade Card or Certificate**” Based on the grades earned, a grade certificate shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. The grade certificate will display the course details (code, title, number of credits, grade secured).
- m** “**Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)**” is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester.
- n** “**General Elective Course (GEC)**” means a paper offered by a department to the students of other Departments.
- o** “**Post Graduate Programme**” means semesterised Master’s Degree Programme excluding P.G. Diploma, under CBCS.
- p** “**Specialization course**” means advanced paper offered by a Department that a student of that Department can opt as a special course.
- q** “**Student**” means the student admitted to programmes under (k)
- r** “**University**” means Karnataka Folklore University, Gotagodi.

4.0 Minimum Eligibility for Admission

A candidate, who has successfully completed minimum three years Bachelor’s Degree programme from this University or from any other University recognized as equivalent thereto by this University and must have obtained not less than 50% (45% in case of SC/ ST and Category-I candidates) of marks in cognate (Economics) subjects and in the qualifying Bachelor Degree as a whole shall be eligible for admission to the post Graduates Programmes provided the candidate also satisfies the conditions like the minimum percentage of marks and other eligibility conditions as prescribed by the University from time to time.

Admission shall be as per Government of Karnataka reservation policy and the directions issued in this regard from time to time.

5.0 Duration of the Programme

Unless otherwise provided, the duration of study for the Post-Graduate Degree Programme shall extend over a period of two consecutive academic years, each academic year comprising two semesters, and each semester comprising sixteen weeks with a minimum of ninety working 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 subjected to double the duration of the programme and fullfill other conditions like minimum attendance etc. Further with clear recommendation from the department council.. Candidates shall not register for any other regular course other than Diploma and Certificate courses being offered on the campus during the duration of P.G. Programme.

- 5.1 However if students fails to continue 2nd Semester or fails to fulfil 75% attendance he/she maytake this semester immediatly after completion of fourth semester by paying full fees.

6.0 Medium of Instruction and Evolution

The medium of instruction for all programmes except languages shall be normally in English. However, the students may write the examinations in Kannada if so provided by the concerned Board of Studies.

7.0 Programme Structure

- 7.1 The students of Post-Graduate Programme shall study the courses as may be approved by the concerned Board of Studies (BoS), Faculty and the Academic Council of the University from time to time subject to minimum and maximum credits as outlined in these regulations.
- 7.2 The BOS of the concerned department shall prepare programme structure, syllabus and question paper pattern. The suggestive pattern of matrix for two years master's programme is presented in **AppendixA**.
- 7.3 The category of courses which shall be included in the programme structure and their descriptions are given in the followingTable:

Sl. No.	Categoryof Course	Description
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1	Disciplines Specific Core (DSC) Course	DSC courses aim to cover the basics that a student is expected to imbibe in that particular discipline. They provide fundamental knowledge and expertise to produce competent, creative graduates with a strong scientific, technical and academic acumen.
2	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course	DSE Course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or enables an exposure to some other discipline/ subject/domain or which nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill.
3	Generic Elective Course (GEC)	GEC is a course to be chosen from an unrelated discipline/ Subject, with an intention to seek exposure beyond discipline/s of choice. The purpose of GEC is to offer the students the option to explore disciplines of interest beyond the choices they make in core and discipline specific elective courses.
4	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	SEC is a Course to promote skills pertaining to a particular field of study. The purpose of these courses is to provide students life-skills in hands-on mode so as to increase their employability/ Self-employment. The objective is to integrate discipline related skills in a holistic manner with general education.
5	Research Project (RP)	Project work is a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing / exploring a real life situation / difficult problem/ data analysis. Project Work has the intention to provide research competencies. It enables to acquire special/ advanced knowledge through support study.
6	Internship (IP)	<p>Internship is a professional learning experience that offers meaningful, practical work related to a student's field of study or career interest. An internship gives a student the opportunity for career exploration and development, and to learn new skills.</p> <p>Note: Assessment pattern shall be decided by the BoS of the concerned discipline from time to time.</p> <p>[Internship is offered in Programmes wherever necessary]</p>

7.4 No minimum mark is prescribed for internal assessment.

7.5 Internal assessment marks once awarded will hold good even if a candidate reappears for the examination.

- 7.6 Credit for a course will be fixed by the BoS of the concerned department. However, it should be minimum of 2 credits and maximum of 4 credits for a particular course within the respective programme.
- 7.7 There shall be three components of teaching-learning viz., Lecture, Tutorial and Practical/Field Work. A course shall have Lecture (L) or Tutorial (T) or Practical/Field work component or the combination of any two or all the three components. The instruction pattern of the course is indicated as L: T: P. The credits of the course shall be the sum of credits allotted for L, T and P components.
- 7.6 The Number of seats per elective paper is as per the facility and infrastructure available in the department/campus/affiliated college. However, there should be minimum of 10 students per elective or any other conditions as prescribed by the University from time to time.
- 8.0 Attendance:**
- 8.1 For the programme, calculation of attendance shall not be done at aggregate level for whole semester. Each course shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating attendance. A student requires a minimum of 75% of attendance for each course to be eligible for the Semester End Examination (SEE).
- 8.2 In case of a candidate who represents his/her institution/university/state/nation in Sports/NCC /NSS/Cultural or any Official activities with shortage of attendance, up to a maximum of 15 working days in a semester may be condoned, based on the prior permission and recommendation of the Chairperson of the Department in the University / Director/Special Officer/Coordinator of PG Centre / Principal of the College.
- 8.3 A candidate who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance shall not be eligible to take examination of the concerned course and he/she shall repeat that course when offered with the current syllabus of course(s). This facility shall be available only for TWO times in the entire course of duration.
- 8.4 The Chairperson of the Department in the University / Director/Special Officer/Coordinator PG Centres / Principal of the College shall send the list of such students with shortage of attendance immediately after the last working day of the semester to the Registrar (Evaluation). The Registrar (Evaluation) shall not include the course(s) in the Examination Hall Ticket where there is a shortage of attendance.
- 9.0 Miscellaneous:**
- 9.1 Students are required to take active part in the research / survey programmes arranged by the department.
- 9.2 Students are required to learn Typing, shorthand and Computer applications.
- 9.3 A student shall be considered to have satisfied the required attendance for each course if he / she has attended minimum 75% of the total number of instructional hours during the semester.
- 9.4 There is no provision for condoning shortage of attendance.

- 9.5 The students who do not satisfy the prescribed requirement of attendance shall not be eligible for the ensuing examination. Such candidates may seek a fresh admission.
- 9.6 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.
- 9.7. Student should take Open elective subject offered by the other department as an Open Elective subject. However, there should be minimum of 10 students per elective.
- 10.0 Examination**
- 10.1. Assessment and evaluation processes happen in a continuous mode. However, for reporting purposes, a course assessment is divided into 3 discrete components identified as C1, C2, and C3. The components C1 and C2 are based on Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) and C3 is based on Semester-End Examination (SEE).
- 10.2 There shall be an examination at the end of each semester conducted by the University.
- 10.3 Unless otherwise provided, there shall be semester-end examination of 2/3 hours duration for 50/80 marks;
- 10.4 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 fees prescribed.
- 10.5 The Office of the Registrar shall allot the Register Number to the candidate at the in the beginning of the 1st semester, after receiving course registration list from the Chairman of the Department. That will be the Register Number of the candidate for all subsequent appearances and semester-end examinations.
- 10.6 The Answer scripts shall be in the safe custody of the University for a maximum period of one year from the date of announcement of results. These shall be disposed off after one year.
- 10.7 The programme under CBCS is a fully carry-over system. A candidate reappearing for 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).
- 10.8 Candidates who have failed, remained absent or opted for improvement in any course / courses shall appear for such course / courses in the two immediate successive examinations that are conducted with subjected to minimum of 75% attendance However, in the case of the candidate appearing for improvement of their marks, the marks secured in the previous examination shall be retained, if the same is higher.

10.9 Candidates who desire to challenge the marks awarded to them, in the odd (first and third) semester-end examination, may do so by submitting an application along with the prescribed fee to the Registrar (Evaluation) within 15 days from the announcement of results.

11.0 Evaluation

11.1 Each Course shall have two evaluation components – Continues Internal Assessment (CIA) and the Semester End Exams (SEE).

11.2 The CIA component in a course shall carry 20% /20% / 50% and the Semester End Examination shall carry 80% /80% / 50% respectively. However, in case of project work, the distribution of marks for Internal Assessment and Examination shall be left to the discretion of the concerned BOS and can also refer 10.0.

11.3. Each course shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating attendance. A student shall be considered to have put in the required attendance for the course, if he / she have attended minimum 75% of the total number of instructional hours during the semester.

11.4 Continues Internal Assessment (CIA) shall be based on written tests / assignments / seminars and / or any other instructional activity as specified by the concerned Board of Studies from time to time. However, IA components can be referred as below;

Outline for Continuous Internal Assessment activities:

The Internal Assessment activity can be classified as C1 and C2. The session test should be conducted as per the university calendar of events. The semester end examination can be called as C3. Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) activities for C1 and C2 of a 4-credit course shall be as under;

For courses of 04 Credits:

Activities	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session test	10 Marks	10 Marks	20 Marks
Seminars/Presentations/Activity	05 Marks	--	05 Marks
Case Study/Assignment/Field work	--	05 Marks	05 Marks
TOTAL	15 Marks	15 Marks	20 Marks

For courses of 02 Credits:

Activities	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session test	05 Marks	05 Marks	10 Marks
Seminars/Presentations/Activity	05 Marks	--	05 Marks
Case Study/Assignment/Field work	--	05 Marks	05 Marks
TOTAL	10 Marks	10 Marks	20 Marks

For C3 (semester end examination) question paper pattern is as per the recommendation of concerned Board of Studies (BoS).

- 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.
- 11.6 The tests shall be written in a separately designated book 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 The IA records, pertaining to Semester Examination, shall be preserved by the department / Centres / Colleges for a period of one year from the date of semester examination. These records may be called by the University or a body constituted by the University as and when deemed necessary.
- 11.9 The dissertation / project work evaluation and viva-voce shall be conducted by an internal and external examiner, appointed by Chairperson, BoE chosen from the panel of examiners approved by the concerned BoS.

12.0 Semester-end Examination (C3)

- 12.1 There shall be a Board of Examiners to set, scrutinize and approve question papers. These examiners are appointed by Chairperson, BoE chosen from the panel of examiners approved by the concerned BoS.
- 12.2 The BOE shall scrutinize the question papers submitted in two sets by the Papers setters and submit the same to the office to the Registrar (Evaluation).
- 12.3 The office of the Registrar Evaluation shall dispatch the question papers to the Departments/ P.G Centres/ Collages who shall conduct the Examinations according to the Schedule announced by the University.
- 12.4 Registrar (Evaluation) shall appoint a full-time course teacher as an internal senior supervisor and if required one external senior supervisor who shall conduct the examinations.

Each answer script (theory) of the odd semester-end examination (first and third semester) shall be a single valuation and each answer script (theory) of even semester semester-end examination (second and fourth semester) shall be assessed by two examiners (one internal and another external). The marks awarded to that answer script/project work shall be the average of these two evaluations. If the difference in marks between two evaluation exceeds 20% of the maximum marks, such a script shall be assessed by third examiner. The marks allotted by the third examiner shall be averaged with nearer awarded of the evaluations.

Provided that in case the number of answer scripts to be referred to the third examiner in a course exceeds minimum of 5% or 20% of the total number of scripts, at the even semester-end examinations, such answer scripts shall be valued by the Board of Examiners on the date to be notified by the Chairperson of the Board of Examiners and the marks awarded by the Board shall be final.

- 12.5 Wherever dissertation / project work is prescribed in the even semesters of a programme, the same shall be evaluated by both internal and external examiners. The evaluation shall be as prescribed by the concerned Board of Studies.
- 12.6 In case of programmes with practical examination details of maximum marks, credits or duration may vary from Department to Department as specified by the concerned Board of Studies.
- 12.7 The Office of the Registrar Evaluation shall process and announce the results.
- 13.0 **Submission and Evaluation of Project / Dissertation:**
- 13.1 The candidate has to submit the project / dissertation within the time frame as prescribed by the Board of Studies
- 13.2 The responsibility of allocating the project work including the topic of the project, duration and the time for the field work etc., shall be decided by the beginning of the commencement of the semester. The Project work titles should be in line with aims and objectives of the folklore university
- 13.3 Right from the initial stage of defining the problem, the candidate has to submit the progress reports periodically and also present his/her progress in the form seminar in addition to regular discussion with guide.
- 13.4 The components of evaluation of the project/dissertation are as follows;
 C1: periodic progress of the project work (15%) or (15 marks)
 C2: Results of work and draft report (15%) or (15 marks)
 C3: Final viva – voce and evaluation of the report (80%) or (80 marks). The marks of report evaluation and viva-voce examination pattern shall be decided by the Board of Studies
- 13.4 b 50 marks for Dissertation, 20 marks for Viva-voce and 20 marks for Internal Assessment

Marks allocation for Dissertation is 50

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	03

2	Domain Knowledge	03
3	Research Design and application of quantitative tools	04
4	Results and suggestions	05
5	Presentations/Publications	05
	Total	20

14.0 Maximum duration for completion of the Programme

- 14.1 A candidate admitted to a post graduate programme shall complete it within a period, which is double the duration of the programme from the date of admission.
- 14.2 Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing shall be allowed for the examinations only according to the new syllabus.

15.0 Declaration of Results

- 15.1 The minimum for a pass in each course shall be 40% of the total marks including both the IA and the semester-end examinations. Further, the candidate shall obtain at least 40% of the marks in the semester-end examination. There is no minimum for the IA marks.
- 15.2 Candidates shall secure a minimum of 50% in aggregate in all course of a programme in each semester to successfully complete the programme.
- 15.3 Candidates shall earn the prescribed number of credits for the programme to qualify for the PG Degree.
- 15.5 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 (vide Regulation 5) or had applied for improvement of results.
- 16.0 Award of Grace Marks
- 16.1 A candidate shall be eligible to a maximum of 5 grace marks, provided the candidate: a) appears for the entire examination b) he/she has failed in only one paper and c) gets the minimum prescribed marks in the paper and aggregate for passing by such gracing.
- 16.2. Grace Marks awarded for making up of deficiency in a paper/s of a semester, shall be deducted first from out of the component/s of the same paper which has no minimum for pass. After such deduction the balance of a grace marks, if any, shall be deducted equally (as far as possible) from the marks obtained in other paper/s of that semester, in the order of their appearance, without affecting the result (pass etc) of the candidate.
- 16.3. Grace marks awarded as per 16.1 for passing a paper and the corresponding marks deducted as per 16.2 to be shown only in the ledger and not in the statement of marks. However, grace marks awarded for declaration of grade as per 14.2 shall be indicated in the statement of marks.

17.0 Award of Ranks

17.1 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 (vide Regulation 5) or had applied for improvement of results.

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

17.3 The grade points and the grade letters to candidates in each course shall 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 7.50	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 5.00	D
Less than 40.00%	Less than 4.00	E

17.4 Credit Point (CP): The Credit Point for each course shall be calculated by multiplying the grade point obtained by the credit of course.

17.5 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.

17.6 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 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 II Sem. ÷ Sum of the credits of the I Semester ÷ II Semester

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

17.7 The Grade Card at each semester examination shall indicate the course 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.

17.8 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

18.0 Miscellaneous

- a Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the semester system at post-Graduate level is hereby repealed.
- b The provisions of any order, Rules or Regulations in force shall be inapplicable to the extent of its inconsistency with these Regulation.
- c The University shall issue such orders, instructions, procedures and prescribe such format as it may deem fit to implement the provisions of this Regulations.
- d The procedural details may be given by the University from time to time.
- e Any unforeseen problems / difficulties may be resolved by the Vice Chancellor, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Appendix I

Illustrative Model:

Grade Card

Programme: (Faculty of Social Sciences)

Name of the candidate:

Semester: I

Seat No:

Month & Year:

Course	Course code no	Credits	Max Marks	Mark Obtained	Semester Grade Point	Credit Points
DSC						
• Course-I		04	100	60	6.00	24.00
• Course-II		04	100	74	7.40	29.60
• Course-III		04	100	43	4.20	17.20
DSE						
• Course-I		04	100	60	6.00	24.00
• Course-II		04	100	74	7.40	29.60
GEC						

• 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

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

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

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

(*CP: Credit Points)

Appendix A

i. Suggestive pattern of matrix for two years Mastersprogramme

Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programme

I-SEMESTER

Semester	Category	Subject	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FIRST	DSC1		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC2		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC3		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC4		Course 4	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC5		Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1		A. Elective Course 6	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	B. Elective										

			Course 6								
Total Marks and Credits for I Semester						600				24	

*** Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B**

II-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
SECO ND	DSC6		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC7		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC8		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC9		Course 4	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE 2		A. Elective Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B. Elective Course 5								
GEC 1		Generic Elective Course 6	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3	
Total Marks and Credits for II Semester						600				24	

* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

III-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
Third	DSC10		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC11		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3		A. Elective Course 4	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B. Elective Course 4								
	DSE4		A. Elective Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B. Elective Course 5								
	GEC2		Generic Elective Course 6	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
Total Marks and Credits for II Semester						600				24	

* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

IV-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
Fourth	DSC13		Course 1	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC14		Course 2	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15		Course 3	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC16		Course 3	20	80						
	DSE5		A. Elective Course 5	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
			B. Elective Course 5								
	Dissertation		Course 6	20	80	100	4	-	-	4	3
Total Credits for Fourth Semester						600				24	

*** Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B**

EXAMPLE FOR PROGRAMMES Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate
Programme I to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for
PG Programme in EONOMIS

SEMESTER I

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC1	Micro Economic Analysis	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC2	Economics of Growth and Development	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC3	Mathematics for Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC4	Indian Economy	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC5	Introduction to Folklore	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
*Soft core any One							
DSE1	(a) Agricultural Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	(b) Economics of Gender						
Total Marks and Credits for I Semester		24	24	480	120	600	-

*** Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B**

SEMESTER II

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC6	Macro Economic Analysis	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC7	Public Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC8	Statistics for Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC9	Development of Folklore studies	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
Soft core any One							
DSE2	(a) Demographic Studies	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	(b) Economics of Health						
GEC1	GEC: Indian Economy	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
Total Marks and Credits for II Semester		24	24	480	120	600	-

* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

SEMESTER III

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC10	Research Methodology	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC11	International Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC12	Basic Econometrics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC13	Folklore and Economic Development	4	4	80	20	100	3Hours
Soft core (any One)							
DSE3	A) Economics of Infrastructure	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	B) Rural Development and Co-operation						
GEC2	GEC: Karnataka Economy	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
Total Marks and Credits for III Semester		24	24	480	120	600	-

* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

IV Semester

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Teaching Hrs. per Week	Marks		Scheme of Examination	
				Written Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	Examination Duration
DSC14	Indian Public Finance	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC15	Environmental Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC16	Industrial Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
DSC17	Rural Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
Soft core (any One)							
DSE4	A) Health Economics	4	4	80	20	100	3 Hours
	B) Human Resource Development						
RP1	Research Project (Dissertation)	4	Guiding Four students equal to one hour of teaching per week	80 (Dissertation work and viva voce)	20	100	-
Total Credits for Fourth Semester		24	24	480	120	600	-
Total Number of Credits : I-IV Semester		96	96	1920	480	2400	

* Student shall opt for any one course i.e A/B

Semester – I

Paper DSC 1: Micro Economic Analysis

Unit-1: Demand Analysis

Cardinal Utility Approach- Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Consumer's Equilibrium , Derivation of Demand Curve- Ordinal Utility Approach – Utility Maximization Problems ,Indifference Curves; Properties, Consumer's Equilibrium, Price, Income & Substitution Effects, Derivation of Demand Curve; Revealed Preference Theory of Demand; Recent Developments in Demand Theory Hicksian Revised Theory, Lancaster's Characteristics of Goods approach, Consumer's Choice under Risk and Uncertainty. Demand and Supply Equilibrium, Cobweb Theorem

Unit -2: Theory of Production and Costs

Production Function with one variable input and two variable inputs, Cost minimizing input choices, Production Functions-Cobb-Douglas, Constant Elasticity of Substitution Production Function, Trans Long Production Function, Returns to Scale , Duality theory, Expansion path, Short run and Long run costs and their relationship in Traditional Cost Theory- Average Marginal relationships; Modern cost theory, Economies and diseconomies of Scale

Unit -3: Market Structure

Perfect competition- features, equilibrium of the Firm and Industry, short run supply curves; Monopoly- Price and output determination, Degree of monopoly power, price-output determination under discriminating monopoly; Bilateral Monopoly and Monophony; Monopolistic competition price and output determination, critique of Chamberlin's Theory of Monopolistic competition, The concept of Excess capacity, Selling costs; Oligopoly- Non collusive (Cournot, Bertrand, Kinked demand curve and Stackleberg's solution) and Collusive (Cartels, Mergers and price leadership) models, Sales maximization model of oligopoly, Theory of Game- The Nash equilibrium, Neuman Morgenstern game theory.

Unit -4: Theory of Distribution

Marginal productivity theory; Product exhaustion theorem; Modern Theory of Distribution- Clark's Dynamic theory of profit, Schumpeter's Innovation theory of profits, Risk and Uncertainty theory; Macro theories of distribution- Ricardian, Marxian, Kalecki and Kaldor's

Unit -5: General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics

Partial and General equilibrium- General equilibrium of exchange and consumption, Edgeworth Box and General equilibrium of production; Welfare Economics- Pigouvian welfare economics, Pareto optimal conditions, Kaldor Hicks welfare criterion, Bergson Samuelson social welfare function, Theory of Second Best- Arrow's impossibility theorem.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Ahuja H.L (2017), Advanced Economic Theory, S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, Twenty First Edition
2. Robert Pindyck ,Daniel Rubinfeld (2017),Microeconomics: Pearson Education, Eight Edition
3. Dominick Salvatore (2017), Microeconomic Theory Mcgraw Hill Education Third Edition
4. Pankaj Tandon (2015), Microeconomic Theory , SAGE Test
5. Seth.M.L. (2013-14) Microeconomic, Laskhmi Narayan Agarwal Educational Publishers,
6. Anupam Plaza-I Block No- 50, Sanjaya Place, Agra
7. Andrew Schotter (2008), Microeconomics: A Modern Approach, Southwest Cengage Learning Publication, Mason, USA.
8. Salvatore, D. (2003), Micro economics; Theory and Applications. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Kotsoyiannis A Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan, London
10. Daniel. L Resbinfeld : Microeconomics Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey

Paper DSC 2: Economics of Growth and Development

Unit -1: Economic Development And Economic Growth: An Overview

Economic Growth and Development- Deference between Economic Growth and Economic Development- Measurement of Economic Development; Human Development Index(HDI)Gender Development Index(GDI), Gender Related Development Index; Importance of Economic Development, Characteristics of Developed and Underdeveloped Countries (LDCS), Indicators of Underdevelopment, International Income Inequality

Unit – 2: Theories Of Development And Growth Models

Classical Models-Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, Karl Marx Theory of Social Evolution, Surplus Value and Exploitation, The Marxian Dynamic Process;Neo Classical Models-Schumpeter, Harrod-DomarModel, Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth, Joan Robinsons Model of Capital Accumulation, Solows Long Run Growth Model, Kaldors Model of Growth, Lewis Model, RosenteinRodan's Big Push Theory, Balanced and Unbalanced Growth Theory

Unit - 3: Economic Development

Determinants of Economic Development; Obstacles to Development; Role of Industry and Agriculture in Economic Development; Resources and Economic Development; Capital and Economic Development; Determinants of Capital Formation, Problems of Capital Formation in UDCs, Inflation and Economic Development International Trade and Economic Development

Unit -4: Technology and Economic Development

Role of Technology in Economic Development- Labour Intensive Technology, Capital Intensive Technology, Determinants of Capital Output Ratio - Investment Criteria in Economic Development - Dualism: Social Dualism, Technology Dualism - Role of Government in Economic Development

Unit -5: Planning and Economic Development

Meaning and Definition of Planning, Need for Planning, Objectives of Planning- Planning Commission and Neeti Ayog of India, Mohalanobis Two Sector Model – Human Resources and Economic Development- Importance, Human Capital Formation, Effects of Population Growth – Man Power Planning- Role of Entrepreneur in Economic Development.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Todaro M.P & Smith (2007), Economic Development in the 3rd World, Orient & Longman, London.
2. London.
3. Thirlwall A.P, (2000), Growth & Development, 6th Edition ,West press pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
4. Higgins Benjamin (1999), Economic Development – Theory Principles & History, W.W Norton, New York.
5. Norton, New York.
6. Srivastava O.S (1996), Economics of Growth, Development & Planning, Vikas publication, new Delhi.
7. Meier.G.M. (1995), Leading Issues in Economic Development (6th edition), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. University Press, New Delhi.
9. Bhagavathi J and Desai, (1980), India: Planning for Industrialization, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
10. Adelman. I (1961), Theories of Economic Growth and Development, Stanford Universities Press, Standford.
11. Agarwal and Singh (1958), The Economics of Underdevelopment, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Paper DSC 3 : Mathematics for Economics

Unit -1: Basics of Mathematical Economics

Meaning, Nature and scope of Mathematical Economics, Role of Mathematical Economics in Economic theory. Introduction to Elementary Algebra – The Number System, Properties of exponents- Arithmetic, Geometric Progressions and their economic applications-Concept of Equation.

Unit -2: Differential Calculus

Meaning of Differential- Rules of Differential-Higher Order derivatives- Implicit Differentiation- Maxima and minima – Application of derivatives in economics – Cost average cost marginal cost relationship, average revenue and marginal revenue relationship – Profit under monopoly – Elasticity of Demand – Constant Elasticity of Demand.

Unit -3: Partial Differentiation

Functions of two independent variables – Partial elasticity of Demand – Marginal Productivity – Euler's theorem – Constant Product Curves – Returns of Scale

Unit -4: Integral Calculus

Indefinite Integration – Applications of Integral Calculus in Economics -Marginal Revenue and marginal Cost – National Income, consumption and savings – Definite Integration – Consumer's Surplus – Producer's Surplus – Revenue versus Cost.

Unit -5: Linear Models, Matrix Algebra and Linear Programming:

Meaning, Size and Types of Matrix - Matrix operations – Inverse Matrix – Cramer's Rules Meaning and uses of Linear Programming – Geometric Solution.

Books for Reference

1. Dinwiddie Caroline L. (1967) Elementary Mathematical Economists. London, Oxford University Press
2. Draper. J.E; J.S. Kingman. J.S. and Weber Jean E, (1982) Mathematical Analysis; Business and Economic applications, New York, Joannn Cotler Books.
3. Allen. R.GD (1976), Mathematical Economics, Macmillan Publishing House, London
4. Monga.G.S (1972), Mathematical and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing Huse, New Delhi.
5. Dowling, Edward.(2001) Schaum's Outline of introduction of Mathematics Economics, New Delhi, McGraw- Hill Education
6. Holden, Ken and Pearson, Alan. (1992). Introductory Mathematics for Economics and Business, London, Palgrave.

Paper DSC 4: INDIAN ECONOMY

Unit -1: An Overview of Indian Economy

Characteristics of Indian Economy; Demographic Features of Indian population; Trends in the growth of National Income; Green Accounting; Structural Changes in the Economy; Poverty and Inequality; Trends in Savings, Investment and Capital Output Ratio and their Implications; India's Development Experience; Planning and Development Strategies; Planning Commission to NITI Aayog; Parallel Economy and its Implications.

Unit -1: Agricultural Sector

Agriculture-Importance; Cropping Pattern; Land Reforms; Farm size and efficiency; Agricultural Labour Problems; Mechanization and Green Revolution; Agricultural Finance and Rural Indebtedness and Farmers' Suicide; Agricultural Marketing; Agricultural Price; Agricultural Co-operatives; Technological Factor in Agriculture Growth-Seeds Fertilizers, Irrigation; Food problem and Public Distribution System; WTO and Agriculture.

Unit -1: Industrial Sector

Importance of Industrialization; Growth and Structural Composition; Structural Transformation; Small-Scale Industries- Role and Performance; Privatization and Public Sector, Private Sector Industries and their Performance and Problems; Industrial Labour; Industrial Finance; Development Banks; Capital Market; Industrial Monopoly; MRTP; New Industrial Policy; Mergers and Takeover.

Unit -1: Foreign Trade Sector

Exchange Rate policy of India; Trends in India's Foreign Trade; Balance of Payment; Problems of Policies; New Foreign Trade Policy; Export promotion V/S Import Substitution; Foreign Direct Investment in India; Globalisation and its impact on India's Trade and Investment.

Unit -1: Financial Sector

RBI; Money and Money Markets; Monetary Policy; Money Supply; Commercial Banks; Banking and Non-Banking Financial Sector; Financial Sector Reforms; Demonetization and its Impact.

Reading List:

1. Agarwal, A.N. and Agarwal M.K. (2016): *Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning*, New Age International (P) Limited Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Agarwal, H. S. (2011): *Indian Economy*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra.
3. Agarwal, R. C. (2015): *Economics of Development and Planning (2014-15)*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra.
4. Ahluwalia, I. J. and M. D. Little (Eds.) (1999): *India's Economic Reforms and Development* (Essays in Honor of Manmohan Singh) OUP, New Delhi.
5. Brahmananda, P. R. and V. R. Panchamukhi (Eds.) (2001): *Development Experience in the Indian Economy: Inter-State Perspectives*, Bookwell, New Delhi.

6. Dhingra, I. C. (2017): *Indian Economy*, S. Chand and Company Limited, Ram Nagar, New Delhi.
7. Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen (Eds.) (2007): *Indian Development*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Government of India (2017): *Economic Survey of India (Annual)*, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.
9. Jalan, B. (1996): *India's Economic Policy-Preparing for the Twenty First Century*, Viking New Delhi.
10. Misra, S. K. and V. K. Puri (2018): *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
11. Rangarajan, C. (1998): *Indian Economy: Essays on Money and Finance*, UBS, New Delhi.
12. Rao, Hanumantha, C. H. and H. Linnemann (Eds.)(1996): *Economic Reforms and Poverty Alleviation in India*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
13. Ruddar Dutt and K.P.M. Sundharam (2002): *Indian Economy*, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.
14. Sen, R. K. and B.Chatterjee (2001): *Indian Economy: Agenda for 21st Century* (Essay in Honour of Prof. P. R. Brahmananda), Deep & Deep, New Delhi.
15. Sundaram, K.P.M. (2004): *An Introduction to Indian Economy*, S. Chand and Company Limited, Ram Nagar, New Delhi.
16. Virmani, Arvind (2004): *Accelerating Growth and Poverty Reduction*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.

DSC 5: Introduction to Folklore

Unit 1: 'Popular Antiquities' the word 'Folklore' - Definition

Different terms, Shift from lore to folk, folklore in context (Malinowski to Den Ben Amos), change in the definition of Folk rural /peasant / later shifted to non-urban / Pre industrial – Dorson to Allen Dundes.

Unit 2: Nature and Scope of Folklore

Tradition-Orality-Anonymity-Version and Variations - Multiple existence- Folklore-Folklorism-Applied Folklore-Public Folklore.

Unit 3: Classification of Folklore

Classification of R.S. Boggs, Richard Dorson, and Alan Dundes.

Unit 4: History of Folklore studies

Global, Indian and Regional

Unit 5: Tribal lore-Rural lore-Urban lore.

References:

ಜವರೇಗೌಡ ದೇ. 1996, 'ಜಾನಪದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ', ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಕೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿ.

ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾ., 1971, 'ಜಾನಪದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ', ತ.ವೆಂ. ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲೆ

ಬಸವರಾಜ ನೆಲ್ಲಿಸರ, 1991, 'ಜಾನಪದ ಪೂರಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಗಳು', ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಶಂಕರಘಟ್ಟ.

ಪರಮಶಿವಯ್ಯ ಜಿ.ಶಂ. (ಸಂ) 1979, 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ'; ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ.

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ ಎಚ್.ಜೆ., ಮತ್ತಿತರರು 1997, 'ಜಾನಪದ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ', ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ.

ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಡಿ.ಕೆ. (ಸಂ) 2006, 'ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶ,' ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಅಂಬಳಿಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣ 1984, 'ಜಾನಪದ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳು', ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಚಂದ್ರ ಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ 1973, 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶ', ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರೇಗೌಡ ಹಿ.ಶಿ. 'ಸುವರ್ಣ ಜಾನಪದ ಸಂ.1,2' ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ.

ಸುಂದರಂ ಆರ್.ವಿ.ಎಸ್. (ಸಂ) 1976, 'ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೂಲತತ್ವಗಳು'.

ವಿವೇಕ ರೈ ಬಿ. ಎ 1985, 'ಅಸ್ವಯಿಕ ಜಾನಪದ', ಮಡಿಪು ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಮಂಗಳಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ .

ಗುಂಡ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರ ಶೇಖರ ಐತಾಳ್ (ಸಂ) 1973, 'ಮದ್ದುಂಟೆ ಜನನ ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ'.

ರಾಗೌ, 'ಜಾನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರೂಪಗಳು', ಕಾವ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ತಪಸ್ವೀಕುಮಾರ್. ನಂ. 'ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ', ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ನಾವಡ ಎ.ವಿ., 'ಒಂದು ಸೊಲ್ಲು ನೂರು ಸೊರೆ', ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘ, ಪುತ್ತೂರು.

ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಎ.ಎಸ್., 'ಆದಿವಾಸಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ', ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.

Alan Dundes 1978, Essays in Folkloristics, Meerut, Folklore Institute

Handoo Jawaharlal 1989 Folklore : An Introduction CIIL Mysore

Leach Maria (Ed) 1950, standard Dictionary of Folklore, Mythology and Legend Newyork

Dorson Richard (Ed) 1972 Folklore and Folklife An Introduction, Chicago University Chicago

Claus, Korom 1988 Folkloristics and Indian Folklore pub : RRC Udupi

Lord, Abbert B 1960 The Singer of Tales Cambridge Harward University

Propp.Vladimir 1984 Theory and History of Folklore University of Minnesota pres

Paper DSE 1 (a) : Agricultural Economics

Unit -1: Agriculture and Economic Development

Nature and scope of agricultural economics; Traditional agriculture and its modernization; Role of agriculture in economic development; Interdependence between agriculture and industry— some empirical evidence; Models of interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy; Agricultural development, poverty and environment

Unit -2: Agricultural Production and Productivity

Agricultural production — Resource use and efficiency; Production function analyses in agriculture; Factor combination and resource substitution; Cost and supply curves; Size of farm and laws of returns — Theoretical and empirical findings; Farm budgeting and cost concepts; Supply response of individual crops and aggregate supply; Resource use efficiency in traditional agriculture; Technical change, labour absorption and gender issues in agricultural services

Unit -3: Agricultural Growth in India

Agricultural Production under Five Year Plans - Recent Trends in Agricultural Growth in India - Cropping Pattern Shifts - Impact of Agriculture on Industry - Diversification of Agriculture - Inter-Regional Variations in Growth, Output and Productivity - Role of Public Investment and Capital Formation in Indian Agriculture - Strategy of Agricultural Development and Technological Progress - Sustainable Agriculture in India - Food Security: Nature of Food Problem - PDS - Right to Food.

Unit -4: Institutional and Technological Change in Indian Agriculture

Land Reforms - Land Reform Measures - Achievements and failures of Land Reforms - Problems of Marginal and Small Farmers – Technical change in Indian Agriculture – Expansion of irrigation, use of HYV seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures, Machinery and electricity in agriculture - Soil Conservation, Dry Farming, Land Reclamation and Development -Pricing of Inputs – Subsidies.

Unit -5: Agricultural Marketing, Prices and International Trade

Market structure and imperfections; Regulated markets; Marketed and marketable surplus; Behaviour of agricultural prices — Cobweb model; State policy with respect to agricultural marketing; Terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural prices; Objectives of agricultural price policy — Instruments and evaluation - International trade in agricultural commodities – Trends and Patterns - Impact of World Trade Organisation on Indian agriculture

Reading List:

1. Z Bagchi, K. K. (Ed.) (2008): *Agrarian Crisis, Farmers' Suicides, and Livelihood Security of Rural Labour in India*, Abhijeet Publications, Delhi.
2. Bhaduri, A. (1984): *The Economic Structure of Backward Agriculture*, Macmillan, Delhi.
3. Bhalla, G.S. and Gurmail Singh (2001): *Economic Liberalization and Indian Agriculture*, Sage Publication, Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.
4. Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996): *Agricultural Economics*, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
5. Dantwala, M. L. (1991): *Indian Agricultural Development since Independence*, 2nd (Revised) Edition, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.
6. Gulati, A. and T. Kelly (1999): *Trade Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Kahlon, A.S. and Tyagi D.S. (1983): *Agriculture Price Policy in India*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
8. Lekhi, R.K. and Joginder Singh. (2015): *Agricultural Economics*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
9. Rao, C. H. Hanamantha (2006): *Agriculture, Food Security, Poverty, and Environment*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
10. Rao, C. H. Hanumatha (1994): *Agricultural Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
11. Rudra, A. (1982): *Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Reality*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
12. Saini, G.R. (1979): *Farm Size, Resource Use Efficiency and Income Distribution*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
13. Sankaran, S. (1973): *Agricultural Economy of India*, Progressive Corporation Private Ltd., Bombay.
14. Swaminathan, M. S. (2007): *Agriculture Cannot Wait: New Horizons in Indian Agriculture*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.

PAPER DSE 1 (b): Economics of GENDER

Unit -I: INTRODUCTION

BASIC CONCEPTS - DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENDER AND SEX - PATRIARCHY - FEMINISM - SCHOOLS OF FEMINISM - GENDER DIVISION OF WORK - INVISIBILITY OF WOMEN'S WORK - GENDER MAINSTREAMING - CONCEPT OF GENDER ECONOMICS - GENDER CONCERNS IN ECONOMIC THEORY - MEN'S CONTRIBUTION.; WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING.

Unit -II: DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

Demography of Female Population, Age Structure, Mortality Rates and Sex Ratio- Causes of Declining Sex Ratios and Fertility Rates in LDCs and Particularly India- Theories and Measurement of Fertility and its Control; Women and their Access to Nutrition, Health, Education, and Social and Community Resources, and their Impact on Female Mortality and Fertility, Economic Status, and Work Participation Rate (WPR) .

Unit -III: Economic Growth and Gender Equality

GLOBALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY AND GENDER STATUS - IMPACT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ON GENDER EQUALITY - GENDER EQUALITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON GENDER STATUS - CONCEPT OF THE "FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY" - BASIC CAUSES - PROBLEMS OF MEASURING THE FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY - GENDER DIFFERENCES IN INCOMES - WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP - ESTIMATION OF WOMEN'S UNPAID WORK.

Unit -IV: Women, Technology and Environment

Impact of Technological Development and Modernization on Women's Work Participation in General and in Various Sectors such as Agriculture, Non-Agriculture Rural Activities, Small and Cottage Industries and Organized Industry-Female Activities and Ecological and Environmental Concerns: The Two Way Relationship — Role of New Technologies for Helping Women-Provision of Information and Training for Simple Harvesting of Economic Services.

Unit -V: GENDER PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT INDICES; MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICIES; PARADIGM SHIFT FROM WOMEN'S WELL BEING TO WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT; DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALIZATION (PANCHAYATS) AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA; *GENDER BUDGETS*: GENDER BUDGETING - METHODOLOGY OF GENDER BUDGET PREPARATION - APPROACHES AND PRINCIPLES OF GENDER BUDGETING - EXPERIENCES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN GENDER BUDGETING - GENDER BUDGETING IN INDIA AND KARNATAKA.

READING LIST:

1. Batliwala, S. (1993): *The Empowerment of Women in South Asia: Concepts and Practices*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Boraian, M. P. (2008): *Empowerment of Rural Women: The Deterrents and Determinants*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
3. Boserup, Ester (1980): *Women's Role in Economic Development*, St Martin's Press, New York.
4. Burra, Neera, J. D. Ranadive and R.K. Murthy (2007): *Micro-Credit, Poverty and Empowerment*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Sharma Kumud, Sujata. C. P. (2011): *Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India*, Pearson Education, New Delhi.
GOI (1974): *Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India*, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi.
6. Hunt, J. (2004): Introduction to Gender Analysis Concepts and Steps, *Development Bulletin*, No. 64:100-106.
7. Irene Tinker (1990): *Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development*, OUP, New York.
8. John, Mary E. (1996): Gender and Development in India, *EPW*, 31 (47):2071-2077.
9. Kabeer, Naila, (1995): *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, Kali for Women, New Delhi.
10. Klasen, S. (2006): UNDP's Gender-Related Measures: Some Conceptual Problems and Possible Solutions, *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities* 7 (2), pp.243-74.
11. March, C., Smyth, I. and Mukhopadhyay M. (1996): *Guide to Gender-Analysis Frameworks*. Oxfam, London.
12. Moser, A. (2005): *Gender Mainstreaming Since Beijing: A Review of Success and Limitations in International Institutions*, Routledge, New York.
13. National Commission on Women in Self Employment (1987): *Shramshakti Report*, New Delhi
14. Palanithurai, G., T.Parthiban and J. Vanishree (2007): *Empowering Women: Grassroots Experience from Tamil Nadu*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
15. Swapna, Mukhopadhyay (Ed.) (2007): *The Enigma of the Kerala Woman: The Failed Promise of Literacy*, Social Science Press, New Delhi.
16. UNDP (2006): *Human Development Report, Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in A Divided World*, Palgrave, New York.

SEMESTER II

Paper DSC 6: Macro Economic Analysis

Unit 1: National Income Accounting

Measurement of National Income and Macro Performance – National Income Accounts- Accounting Concepts & Identities measuring the cost of Living –GNP and Quality of life- Importance of National Income Analysis, Circular flow of Money, Green accounting.

Unit -2: Equilibrium Models

Classical approach – Full employment equilibrium – Policy implications and critical evaluation; Keynesian Approach – Effective Demand – Consumption Function: Debate and Evidences – Investment Function- Equilibrium Income and output – Role and critique of Keynesian Policies. Multiplier and Accelerator- Keyne's Investment Multiplier, Leakages and the Multiplier.

Unit -3: Money and Inflation

Money and Inflation: Demand for Money- Friedman, Baumol, Tobin, Patinkin's Real Balance Effect, Issues regarding endogenous and exogenous supply of money, R.B.I.'s Approach to Supply of Money Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Inflation, Calculation of Inflation, Phillips Curve Controversy, Natural Rate of Unemployment-Adaptive expectation and Rational expectation models, Lessons from the Indian Economy.

Unit -4 Theory of Business Cycles

Business cycles- characteristics of Business cycles, Phases of a Typical Business cycle, Monetary Theories of the Business cycles, Theories based on Multiplier Accelerator Interaction, Kaldor's Model of Business Cycles, Theories of Long Waves, Control of the Business Cycle. IS-LM model.

Unit -5: Macro Economics in Open Economy

Balance of Payments- Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments, Structure of Balance of Payments; Mundell Fleming Model, Role of Interest and Exchange Rate, Simultaneous Equilibrium and Automatic Adjustment, Monetary and Fiscal policy in an Open Economy.

Books for References

1. Ahuja.H.L (2016), Macroeconomics , S Chand & Company
2. Jhingan M.L (2016), Macro-Economic Theory, Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd Delhi
3. Burda (2014), Macroeconomics, Oxford University Press
4. Seth M.L (2014), Macro Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra.
5. Richard T Froyen (2005), Macroeconomics, 7th Edition, Pearson Education. Delhi.
6. Shapiro Edward (2004) Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
7. Mankiw N Gregory (2003) Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers, New York.
8. Romer D. (2001) Advanced Macroeconomics. McGraw Hill Book Company: London,

Paper DSC 7- Public Economics

Unit – 1: Introduction

Scope and Methods of Public Economics; Functions of a Modern State; Public goods- Pure and partial public goods, Private goods and Merit goods; Externality Theory; Fiscal functions- Allocation, distribution and stabilization role of government; Positive and Normative aspects of Public finance; Public finance vs. Private finance.

Unit – 2: Theory of Public Choice

Public Mechanisms for Resources Allocation Voting and Public Choice; Voluntary Exchange Model; Problems of Preference Revelation and Aggregation of Preferences; Demand Revealing Methods; Contributions of Clarke, Groves and Leyard; Tibout Model; Theory of Club Goods; Arrow's Impossibility Theorem; Economic Bureaucracy; Rent Seeking and Directly Unproductive Profit Seeking Activities

Unit – 3: Public Expenditure

Causes of increasing Public Expenditure; classification and effect of public expenditure; Wagner's Law of increasing state activity; Peacock-wiseman Hypothesis; Canons of public expenditure; Pure theory of Public Expenditure; Pigou and Ability to pay theory; Benefit Principle; Lindahl's Voluntary Exchange Theory; Samuelson's Pure Theory; Evaluation of Public Expenditure; Cost Benefit analysis; Estimates of Benefits and Costs;

Unit – 4: Theory of Taxation and Public Debt

Sources of Public Revenue- Direct, Indirect taxes, VAT and GST effects of tax on Production, Distribution and Economic activities; Principles of Taxation; The Benefit Principle, The Ability to pay Principle, Pigou's Principle of Least Aggregate Sacrifice; Proportional and Progressive Taxation; Taxable Capacity; Incidence of Taxation; Features of Indian Tax system; Tax Reforms in India; Public Debt- Internal and External; Sources, importance of public borrowing, effects of Public Debt, The burden of Public Debt, Issues in Debt Management in India.

Unit – 5: Budgetary Policy and Fiscal Federalism

Budgetary Policy- Balanced vs. Unbalanced budget, budget as an instrument of economic policy, Capital and Revenue Accounts; objectives of Fiscal Policy- Interdependence of Fiscal and Monetary Policies; Fiscal Federalism- Concept of Fiscal Federalism, Economic aspects of Fiscal Federalism, Fiscal Federalism in India; Centre-State Financial relations in India, Finance Commission- Powers and Functions of the Finance Commission.

Books for Reference

1. Hajela T.N (2015), Public Finance, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Singh S.K (2015), Public Finance in Theory and Practice, S.Chand and Company

- Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Tyagi B.P. (2015), Public Finance, Jayaprakash and company, Meerut, India.
 4. Gupta Janak Raj (2007), Public Economics in India: Theory and Practice, Atlantic Publisher.
 5. Anderson. John E (2003), Public Finance: Principles and Policy, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
 6. Challiah R. et.al. (1996), Trends and Issues in India's Federal Finance, Allied Publishers Private.Ltd. CRISIL (The Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd.), Princep Street, Kolkata.
 7. Bernard P. Herber (1994), Modern Public Finance, (5th Edition), Aitbs Publishers, East Delhi, Gurgaon.
 8. Jha, R: Modern Public Economics, Routledge, London.
 9. Musgravw R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1989), Theory and Practice of Public Finance, 5th ed, Tata Mc Graw Hills.
 10. Atkinson, A. B. and J. E. Stiglitz. (1980), Lectures on Public Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, New York.

Paper DSC 8 Statistics for Economics

Unit – 1: Collection of Data and Sampling

Meaning and Scope of Statistics; Primary and Secondary Data; Direct Personal Information; Indirect Oral Interview; Information Through Agencies, Mailed Questionnaires, Schedules Sent Through Enumerators, Sources of Secondary Data - Precautions in the Use of Secondary Data; Framing a Questionnaire; Basic Concepts of Sampling - Sampling Techniques

Unit -2: Classification and Tabulation

Meaning of Classification; Characteristics of Classification; Types of Classification; Frequency and Frequency Distribution Cumulative Frequencies; Statistical Series; Tabulation - Types of Tables, Characteristics of a Good Table, Difference between Classification and Tabulation

Unit -3: Measurement Analysis

Measures of Central Tendency; Measures of Dispersion; Correlation; Regression Analysis; Probability- Elementary Concept of Probability, Theorem of addition and Multiplication and its Applications, Random Variable, Expectation of Random Variable

Unit -4: Index Numbers

Index Numbers – Problems in the Construction of Index Numbers; Laspeyres Peaches' and Fisher's Ideal Index Numbers; Wholesale Price Index Numbers and Cost of Living Index Numbers

Unit -5: Statistical Hypothesis

Formulation of Statistical Hypothesis – Simple and Alternative Hypotheses –Type I and Type II Errors – Level of Significance – Illustration Suitable Examples from Economics – Some Statistical Tests of Significance – Z, t, and x Tests and their Applications.

Reading List:

1. Anderson, Sweeney & Williams (2007): *Statistics for Business & Economics*, 9th Edition, Thomson South-Western, Bangalore.
2. Bose, D. (2018): *An Introduction to Mathematical Economics*, Himalaya Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai.
3. Goon, A. M., M. K. Gupta and B. Dasgupta (1968): *Fundamentals of Statistics*,
4. Gupta, B.N. (1992): *Statistics Theory and Practice*, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
5. Gupta, S. C. (2016): *Fundamentals of Statistics*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
6. Gupta, S. P. (2014): *Statistical Methods*, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, (43rd Edition)
7. Gupta, S.C. and Kapoor, V. K. (2016): *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*, Sultan Chand & Sons, New
8. Mehta and Madhani (2017): *Mathematics for Economists*, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
9. Monga, G. S. (2015): *Mathematics and Statistics for Economics*, Second Revised Edition, Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
10. Nagar, A. L. and R. K. Das (1997): *Basic Statistics*, Oxford University Press,
New Delhi
11. Salvatore, D. (2015): *Mathematics and Statistics*, Schaum's Series, Tata McGraw Hill.
12. Veerachamy, R. (2005): *Quantitative Methods for Economics*, New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
13. Yamane Toro (1967): *Statistics - An Introductory Analysis*, Harper and Row Publishers, New York.

Paper DSC 9: Development of Folklore Studies

- Unit 1: German**
From Grimm Brothers to Contemporary Scholars
- Unit 2: Finnish**
from Elios Lonrot to Lauri Haunko
- Unit 3: English-Scottish-Irish**
Wells Newels to Contemporary Scholars
- Unit 4: Other European Countries**
Russia, France, Hungary
- Unit 5: American**
Archer Tylor, Stith Thompson, Richard Dorson, Alan Dundes, Dan Ben-Amos, Bauman, Roger Abrahams

References:

1. Brunvand J. Harold 1986, *The Study of American Folklore An Introduction*, New York: W.W. Norton.

2. Cocchiara, Giuseppe, 1971. *The History of Folklore in Europe*. Translated by John N. McDaniel. Philadelphia: Institute of Study of Human Issues.
3. Dorson Richard M. 1968. *The British Folklorists*. Chicago: The Chicago University Press.
4. Sadhana Naitani 1996 (?) *Folklore Research in Colonial India*.
5. ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ ತೀ.ನಂ. 2006, *ಫಿಲ್ಡೆಂಡಿನ ಜಾನಪದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸರು*, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. ನಾವಡ ಎ.ವಿ. 1989, *ಜಾನಪದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನ*, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪಗೌಡ ಎಚ್.ಜಿ. 1977, *ಜಾನಪದ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ*, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾ. ಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Paper DSE 2 (a) : ECONOMICS OF HEALTH

Unit -I: Introduction

Health Economics-Concept, Importance of Health Economics; Scope of Economics of Health; Health as Commodity; Determinants of Health– Poverty, Malnutrition and Environmental Issues; Indicators of Health; Nexus between Health and Economic Growth.

Unit -II: Demand for HealthNature of Demand for Health, Determinants of Demand, Elasticity of Demand-Price and Income Elasticity; Models of Demand for Health

Unit -III: Supply of HealthNature of Supply of Health; Health Production Function; Pricing of Health Care Services-Drugs, Hospitals; Cost of Health Care Services; Market Failure; Externalities and Public Goods

Unit -IV: Financing and Evaluation of Health Care ServicesHealth Delivery Systems in India- Public and Private Financing of Health Care; Health Insurance and Co-operatives-Concept, Schemes and Progress; Expenditure on Health in India-Trends in Public and Private Expenditure; Public and Private Health Infrastructures; Evaluation of Health Services-Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA), cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA), Cost-minimisation and cost-Utility analysis; Economic Reforms and Health Sector

Unit -V: Economic Development and Health Attainments in IndiaLife Expectancy- Concept, Male-female and Rural-urban Life Expectancy and Regional Pattern of Life Expectancy; Infant Mortality Rate- Concept and Trends and Determinants; Maternal Mortality Rate-Concept and Trends and Determinants; Fertility Rate-Concept and Trends in Fertility Rates; Crude Birth Rate and Death Rates; Nexus between Health and Economic Development; Swachh Bharat Abhiyan/Clean India Mission; Review of National Healthy Policy 2017.

Reading List:

1. Baru, R. U. (1998): *Private Health Care in India; Social Characteristics and Trends*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Berman, Peter (1991): *Health Economics, Health Financing and the Health Needs of Poor, Women, and Children*, Ford Foundation, New Delhi.
3. Berman, Peter and M. E. Khan (1993): *Paying for India's Health Care*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Carrin Guy (1984): *Economic Evaluation of Health Care in Developing Countries: Theory and Applications*, Croom Helm, London
5. Charles Phelps (1991): *Health Economics*, Oxford University, Press, New York
6. Charles, C. Griffin (1992): *Health Care in Asia: A Comparative Study of Cost and Financing*, World Bank
7. Cooper, M. H. and Culyer, A. J. (1973): *Health Economics*, Penguin Book Ltd, England.
8. Das Gupta, M., Chen, L. C. and Krishna, T. N (1996): *Health, Poverty and Development in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
9. Gopal, K. (1982): *Economics of Health and Nutrition*, Chaugh Publishers
10. Jack, William (1999): *Principles of Health Economics for Developing Countries*, World Bank, Washington DC.
11. Morris, Stephen, N. Devlin and D. Parkin (2009): *Economic Analysis in Health Care*, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
12. Panchamukhi, P. R. (2002): *Economics of Health: An Introductory Review*, Reading Material, Indian Economic Trust
13. Panchamukhi, P. R. (1980): *Economics of Health: A Trend Report*, in ICSSR: A Survey of Research Economics, Vol. VI, Infrastructure, Allied, Delhi.
14. Prasad, Sujata and C. Sathyamala (2006): *Securing Health for All: Dimensions and Challenges*, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.
15. Sarakar, Ashok Kumar (2005): *NGOs: The New Lexicon of Health Care*, Concept of Publishing Company, New Delhi.
16. World Bank (1987): *Financing Health Services in Development Counter:*

Paper DSE 2 (b): DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Unit -1: Introduction

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

Unit2: 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.

Unit -3: 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.

Unit -4: 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.

Unit -5: 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 GEC 1: INDIAN ECONOMY

Unit 1: An Overview of Indian Economy

Characteristics of Indian Economy; Demographic Features of Indian population; Trends in the growth of National Income; Green Accounting; Structural Changes in the Economy; Poverty and Inequality; Trends in Savings, Investment and Capital Output Ratio and their Implications; India's Development Experience; Planning and Development Strategies; Planning Commission to NITI Aayog; Parallel Economy and its Implications.

Unit 2: Agricultural Sector

Agriculture-Importance; Cropping Pattern; Land Reforms; Farm size and efficiency; Agricultural Labour Problems; Mechanization and Green Revolution; Agricultural Finance and Rural Indebtedness and Farmers' Suicide; Agricultural Marketing; Agricultural Price; Agricultural Co-operatives; Technological Factor in Agriculture Growth-Seeds Fertilizers, Irrigation; Food problem and Public Distribution System; WTO and Agriculture.

Unit 3: Industrial Sector

Importance of Industrialization; Growth and Structural Composition; Structural Transformation; Small-Scale Industries- Role and Performance; Privatization and Public Sector, Private Sector Industries and their Performance and Problems; Industrial Labour; Industrial Finance; Development Banks; Capital Market; Industrial Monopoly; MRTP; New Industrial Policy; Mergers and Takeover.

Unit 4: Foreign Trade Sector

Exchange Rate policy of India; Trends in India's Foreign Trade; Balance of Payment; Problems of Policies; New Foreign Trade Policy; Export promotion V/S Import Substitution; Foreign Direct Investment in India; Globalisation and its impact on India's Trade and Investment.

Unit 5 : Financial Sector

RBI; Money and Money Markets; Monetary Policy; Money Supply; Commercial Banks; Banking and Non-Banking Financial Sector; Financial Sector Reforms; Demonetisation and its Impact.

Reading List:

1. Agarwal A.N. and Agarwal M.K. (2016): *Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning*, New Age International (P) Limited Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Agarwal, H. S. (2011): *Indian Economy*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra.
3. Agarwal, R. C. (2015): *Economics of Development and Planning (2014-15)*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra.
4. Ahluwalia, I. J. and M D Little (Eds.) (1999): *India's Economic Reforms and Development* (Essays in Honor of Manmohan Singh) OUP, New Delhi.
5. Brahmananda, P. R. and V. R. Panchamukhi (Eds.) (2001): *Development Experience in the Indian Economy: Inter-State Perspectives*, Bookwell, New Delhi.
6. Dhingra, I. C. (2017): *Indian Economy*, S. Chand and Company Limited, Ram Nagar, New Delhi.
7. Government of India (2017): *Economic Survey of India* (Annual), Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.
8. Hanumantha Rao C. H. and H. Linnemann (Eds.)(1996): *Economic Reforms and Poverty Alleviation in India*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
9. Jalan, B. (1996): *India's Economic Policy-Preparing for the Twenty First Century*, Viking New Delhi.

10. Misra, S. K. and V. K. Puri (2018): *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
11. Mujamdar, N. A. (2004): *Economics Reforms and Sans Development*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi,
12. Rangarajan, C. (1998): *Indian Economy: Essays on Money and Finance*, UBS, New Delhi.
13. Ruddar Dutt and K.P.M. Sundharam (2002): *Indian Economy*, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi.
14. Sen, R.K. and B.Chatterjee (2001): *Indian Economy: Agenda for 21st Century* (Essay in Honour of Prof. P. R. Brahmananda), Deep & Deep, New Delhi.
15. Sundaram, K.P.M. (2004): *An Introduction to Indian Economy*, S. Chand and Company Limited, Ram Nagar, New Delhi.