रायचूरु विश्वविद्यालय RAICHUR UNIVERSITY

DETAILED SYLLABUS

for

M.A ECONOMICS

I & II Semesters

(Under CBCS & CGPA with Effect from 2023-24 and onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

RAICHUR UNIVERSITY, Yeragera -584133, RAICHUR

Karnataka, India

Website: raichuruniversity.ac.in

M.A. ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

[Two Years Regular Fulltime Programme]

[CBCS Syllabus]

COURSE CONTENTS

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

**Course Outline and Syllabus Preparation for Master of Arts
(MA) in Economics 2023-2024**

Semester	Code	Title of the Course	Semester Exam	IA	Total	L	T	P	Credit Values
		Hard Core							
I Semester	HCT 1.1	Micro Economic Analysis -1	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	HCT 1.2	Macro-Economic Analysis -1	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	HCT 1.3	Economics of Growth and Development	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	HCT 1.4	Mathematics for Economics	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
		Soft Core (Any One)							
	SCT 1.1(A)	Demography	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	SCT 1.2(B)	Karnataka Economy							
		Total Credits for First Semester	400	100	500	20	5		25
II Semester		**Hard Core**							
	HCT 2.1	Micro Economic Analysis -II	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	HCT 2.2	Macro Economic Analysis -II	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	HCT 2.3	Financial Institutions and Markets	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	HCT 2.4	Statistics for Economics	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
		Soft Core (Any One)							
	SCT 2.1 (A)	Agriculture Economics	80	20	100	4	2	0	5
	SCT 2.2 (B)	Regional Economics							
		Open Elective (Any One)							
	OET 2.1 (A)	Indian Economy	40	10	50	2	2	0	2
	OET 2.2 (B)	Rural Development							
		Total Credits for Second Semester	440	110	550	20	5	0	27

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

Course Outline and Syllabus Preparation for Master of Arts (MA) in Economics (2023-2024)

M.A. ECONOMICS PROGRAMME

[Two Years Regular Full-Time Programme]

COURSECONTENTS

[CBCS Syllabus]

[w. e. f. Academic Year: 2023-2024 onwards]

Department of Studies in Economics

Raichur University

I SEMESTER

ACADEMIC REGULATIONS GOVERNING

POST-GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

Offered under Semester Scheme with Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) 2023-24

INSTRUCTIONS:

Duration: M.A. Economics Programme is of Four Semesters/Two Year duration.

Eligibility for Admission: The candidates possessing a three years Bachelor's degree with Economics as an optional subject of the Raichur University or of any other University equivalent thereto complying with eligibility criteria lay down by the University are eligible for the admission to Post-Graduate Degree Programme in M.A. Economics. The candidate shall have passed the prescribed qualifying examination with not less than 45 % of the marks in aggregate of all the semesters/years of the degree examination and also in Economics as well. However, in case of the candidates belonging to SC/ST and any other groups classified by the Government of Karnataka for such a purpose from time to time, the University Regulations governing PG Program shall be applicable.

Attendance: 75% Attendance is mandatory for the student in each Course/Paper to appear Examination.

Course Matrix of CBCS for PG Programmes is as follows

Type of Course and Abbreviation		Credit Per Course	PG Economics	Total
Hard Core Theory	HCT	5	15	75
Soft Core Theory	SCT	5	4	20
Open Elective Theory	OET	2	2	4
Project Work	PW	5	1	5
Total Papers of PG Programme		17	22	104

· Internal Assessment component will be for 20 % marks (for Theory) for a course. There will be no IA tests for Dissertation / Project Report. However, there will be 20% marks for viva voce examination.

Project Work:

· **Project Work** is mandatory to students who intend to pursue a Course in the Fourth Semester.

- **Topic** for the Project Work can either be selected by the Student or suggested by the Faculty on the issues related to: Specialization Elective Course or Core Courses or latest developments, or current issues in Economics at the beginning of the Third Semester.
- **Submission of Project Work** by the Students to the Department shall either be before the end of the Fourth Semester [i.e., on or before the last working day of the Semester].
- **Marks for the Project Work: 80 +20= 100 Marks**.
- **Viva-Voce Examination:** Viva-Voce shall be conducted on the Project Work submitted by the students during the Fourth Semester.

- **PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER FOR SEMESTER END EXAMINATION**
  Pattern of Question Paper shall consist of Very Short/Short and Long Answer Questions.

- **Pattern of Question Paper for Final Exam:**

Part I: (Very Short Answer) 6 Questions x 5 Marks for each Question = 30 Marks
Part II: (Short Answer) 2 Questions x 10 Marks for each Question = 20 Marks
Part III: (Long Answer) 2 Questions x 15 Marks for each Question = 30 Marks
Written Examination = 80 Marks

[10 Marks for Test & 5 for Assignment/seminar & 5 Marks for attendance] = 20 Marks

TOTAL = 100 Marks

HCT 1.1 : MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I

Preamble: This paper analyses the economic behaviour of individuals, firms and markets. It is mainly concerned with the objective of equipping the students in a rigorous and comprehensive manner with the various aspects of consumer behaviour and demand analysis, production theory and behaviour of costs, the theory of traditional markets and equilibrium of firm in modern non-profit maximizing framework. The purpose of this paper is to familiarize the students with fundamental principles of Micro Economics theory in the context of present world dynamics. The Relevance of Economic theory is only to the extent it could be used in practice.

Module-I: Introduction

Economic Problem of Scarcity and Choice, Market and Price Mechanism, Circular Flow of income, Basic Principles of Economic Principle, Economic Models, Economic theory and Policy.

Module-II: An Overview of Concept of Demand and Supply

Meaning and Types of Demand, Derivation and Determinants of Individual and Market Demand, Elasticity of Demand: Meaning and Types, Price Elasticity of Demand: Measurement, Types, economic implications and determinants, Income elasticity of Demand: Measurement, Types, economic implications and determinants, Cross Elasticity of Demand, Supply; Meaning and factor influencing the supply, Elasticity of Supply.

Module-III: Theory of Demand

An Overview of Cardinal and Ordinal Utility theory and Derivation of Demand Curve Income and Substitution Effect; Equivalent variation and Compensating Variation, Hicks and Slutsky Approach, Derivation of Demand Curve for Normal, Inferior and Giffin Goods, Revealed Preference Theory, Consumer behavior under condition of risk and Uncertainty- Lancaster's Theory-Recent development in theory of demand- Linear expenditure system.

Module-IV: Theory of Production and Cost

Production Functions, Cobb– Douglas Production Function, Law of Returns and Returns to Scale, Least Cost Combination and Producers Equilibrium, Cost Output Relation in Short Run and Long Run**,** Modern Theory of Cost.

Module-V: Price and Output Determination under Different Market Structure

Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry, Price and Output Determination under Perfect Competitive Market, Monopoly and Price Discrimination, Measure and Control of Monopoly, Monopolistic competition – Chamberlains approach, Collusive and Non – Collusive Oligopoly

Course Outcomes:

 After undergoing the said course, the student shall be in a position to

 1. Describe Micro Economic Concepts and Principles.

 2. Be in a position to recognise causal factors affecting Demand and supply.

 3. Analyse how economic ideas evolved and variety of methods for economic analysis.

4. Relate differences in different Market Structures prevailing in the Economy along with how price and output is determined in different market structures.

References (Please refer to the latest edition)**:**

1. Dominick Salvatore (2002) Theory and Problems of Microeconomic Theory, Schaum's Outline Series, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Singapore
2. Hubbard R. Glenn and Anthony Patrick O' Brien, (2006) Microeconomics, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey
3. Koutsoyiannis (2008) Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan, London
4. Pindyck Robert S., and Daniel L. Rubinfeld (2006) Microeconomics Pearson Prentice Hall
5. Bradely R Schiller (2003) the Economy the Economy Today, McGraw Hill Irwin, Boston
6. Ferguson C.E. and Maurice S. Charles (1978) Economic Analysis-Theory Applications, Richard D. Irwin Inc. USA
7. Ahuja H.L. (2002) Advanced Economic Theory, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi

HCT 1.2: MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I

Preamble: The objective of this paper is to study the macro indicators measuring economic development and provide an in depth understanding of national income accounts. It also aims to study the macro theories of employment, consumption and investment functions and equilibrium of real and money market.

Module-I: National Income and Accounts

Measurement of Macro Variables and Economic Performance - Important Concepts: GNP, GDP, NNP, NDP, NI, PI, DPI - Real GDP versus Nominal GDP - GDP Deflator, National Income and Economic Welfare; National Income Accounts: Social Accounting; Input-Output Accounting; Flow of Funds Accounting and Balance of Payments Accounting; Importance of National Income Analysis.

Module-II: Theories of Employment

The Classical Theory of Employment: Say's Law of Markets and Quantity Theory of Money; Classical Full Employment Equilibrium; Savings, Investment and Rate of Interest; Wage-Price Flexibility as a Remedy for Unemployment; Policy Implications of the Classical Equilibrium Model; A Critique of the Classical Theory of Employment and Income; Keynesian Macro Economics- Before Keynes, Keynesian Revolution, and after Keynes; Keynesian Theory of Employment: Concept of Underemployment Equilibrium; Role of Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Functions; Principle of Effective Demand.

Module-III: Consumption Function and Investment Function

Consumption Function and its Determinants: Implications of Consumption Function; Alternative Theories of Consumption Behaviour - Irving Fischer and Inter-temporal Choice - Franco Modigliani and the Life-Cycle Hypothesis - Robert Hall and the Random-Walk Hypothesis. - David Laibson and the Pull of Instant Gratification; Investment Function and its Determinants: Business Fixed Investment, Residential Investment, Inventory Investment - Equilibrium Income and Output in Simple Two Sector Model, Three Sector and Four Sector Models; Multiplier and Accelerator Analysis; Relevance and Critique of Keynesian Macroeconomics.

Module-IV: Equilibrium Analysis for Real and Money Markets

Simple Keynesian Model; IS-LM Model: Interaction of Real and Monetary Sectors of the Economy – Keynesian Version of the IS-LM Model – Neo-Classical version of the IS-LM Model; Fiscal and Monetary Policy Analysis in an IS-LM Model; IS-LM Model with Government Sector – Policy Analysis in a Keynesian Model – Policy Analysis in a Neo-Classical Model – Fiscal Policy and Crowding out – The Role and Relative Effectiveness of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; The Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand Model: The Neo-Classical Three Sector Model – Pigou Effect - The Keynesian Three Sector Model - Keynes Effect.

Module-V: New Classical Economics

Emergence of New Classical Macroeconomics: Rational Expectations Analysis - Policy Conclusions and Implications - Supply-Side Economics - Theoretical Propositions and Implications.

Course outcomes:

1. Know the concepts of Macroeconomics and National income
2. Know the theory of classical full employment and Keynes theory of employment.
3. Understand the consumption function and investment function.
4. Students are able to analyse the real and money market. And
5. Understand the new Classical Economics

References (Please refer to the latest edition)**:**

1. Ackeley G. (1978): *Macro Economics: Theory and Policy*, McMillan, New York.

2. Blackhouse, R and A. Salansi (Eds) (2000): *Macro Economics and the Real World*, OUP, London.

3. Branson, W.A. (1989): *Macro Economic Theory and Policy*, Harper and Row, New York.

4. Dornbusch, R and F. Stanley (1997): *Macro Economics*, McGraw Hill, New York.

5. Edward Shapiro (1996): *Macro Economic Analysis*, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.

6. Frisch, H. (1983): *Theories of Inflation*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

7. Gupta, R.D.andRana A.S. (1998): *Post-Keynesian Economics*, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.

8. Gordon, R. and Harris S.G. (1998): *Macro Economics,* Addison Wesley

9. Hall, R.E. and J. B. Taylor (1986): *Macro Economics*, W. W. Norton, New York.

10. Jha, R. (1999): *Contemporary Macro Economic Theory and Policy*, New Age InternationaNew Delhi.

11. Reddy, Y. V. (2000): *A Review of Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms in India*, UBSPD, New Delhi.

12. Romer, D.L. (1996): *Advanced Macro Economics*, McGraw Hill, New York.

13. Sheffrin, S. M. (1996): *Rational Expectations*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

14. Taylor. K. (1983): *Structuralist Macro Economics*, Basic Books, New Longman.

15. Turnovsky, S. J. (1977): *Macro Economic Analysis and Stabilization Policy,* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

HCT 1.3: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Preamble : Growth and Development is one of the most important areas of economic exploration in the last 60-70 years. Although relatively recent in origin this subject occupies a significant position in economic theory and practice. India being a developing country, this subject becomes extremely relevant for both teachers and students. The purpose of this paper is to familiarise the students with fundamental principles of Economics theory of Growth and Development in the context of present world dynamics.

Module-I: Economic Development: An overview
Economic Development - Sustainable Development - Ethics and Economic Development – WhyStudy Development Economics? - Measurement of Economic Development - Concept of HumanDevelopment - Human Development Index - Human Capability Approach to Development -Development as Freedom - Development versus Displacement, Development v/s Economic Crisis.

Module-II : Grand theories of development
Adam Smith: Production function, the labour force, development process, stationary state and role of institution. David Ricardo: Production function, Capital accumulation, pattern of Development and stationary state. Karl Marx: Theory of social evolution, surplus value and Exploitation, the reserve army concept, determination of the rate of capital accumulation. Joseph Schumpeter: process of production, dynamic evolution of an economy, role of innovations, influence of technology on development, nature of entrepreneur profits and development, business cycles and end of capitalism and rise of socialism.

Module-III : Partial Theories of development
Theories of dualism: Sociological dualism and technological dualism, Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour-Gunnar Myrdal's theory of circular causation -Dependency theory of development.

Module-IV: Approaches to Development
Rostow's stages of economic growth-Rosenstein Rodan's big push Theory-Harvey Leibanstin's critical minimum effort thesis - Balance and Unbalanced growth

Module-V: Some Growth Models
Meade's Neo-Classical model of economic growth-Solow model of Long run growth- Joan Robinson's model of capital accumulation-Harrod Domar model- steady state growth

Course Outcomes:
1. After undergoing the said course, the student shall be in a position to describe Macro Economic Concepts and Principles.
2. Be in a position to recognize causal factors affecting Demand and supply at Macro level.
3. Analyze how economic ideas evolved and variety of methods for economic analysis.
4. Relate differences in different macroeconomic conditions affect the prevailing conditions in the Economy.

Reference (Please refer to the Latest Edition)**:**

1. Adalman, (1961): theories of Economic Growth and Development, Stanford University Press, Sanford, USA.

2. Higgins Benjamin (1999): Economic Development: Theory, Principles and History, W.W. Norton, New York, USA

3. Meier Gerald M, (2000): Leading Issues in Economic Development, Oxford   University Press, New York, USA

4. Ray Debraj (1998): Development Economics, Princeton University Press. New Jersey.

5. Srivastava O.S. (1996): Economics of Growth, Development and Planning, Vikas Publications, New Delhi.

6. Thrilwal A.P. (2000): Growth and Development, Sixth Edition, West Press Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.

7. Todaro Michael. P. (2000): Economic Development in the Third World, Orient and Longman, London

HCT 1.4: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS

Preamble: Mathematical economics represents a synthesis of economic theory and mathematical precision. It provides a systematic framework for expressing economic theories and concepts with clarity and precision. By using mathematical equations and formal logic, economists can build models that capture the key features of economic systems, and derive rigorous conclusions from these models. Mathematical economics serves not as an end in itself, but as a means to deepen our insights, refine economic theories.

Module-I: Functions and Equations
Role of mathematics in Economics Analysis, Basic concepts of variables, constants, parameters, discrete, continuous, endogenous and exogenous variables, functions and equations. Types of functions linear and Non-linear functions, Demand function, supply function, cost function, Revenue function, production function, profit function, exponential function and logarithmic function.Solution for linear equation, quadratic equations and simultaneous equations

Module-II: Equilibrium Analysis in Economics
Market Equilibrium, Market equilibrium of one commodity, Market equilibrium of two commodities, Effect of tax and subsidy on market equilibrium, general equilibrium, National Income Equilibrium.

Module-III: Differentiation and its Application
Differentiation - Meaning, definition and rules of differentiation. Marginal functions and average functions. Determination of AC, MC, AR, MR, marginal demand, marginal profit, elasticity of demand and its estimation Partial differentiation, marginal utilities, marginal productivity, marginal cost functions with several variables, price elasticity, cross elasticity and income elasticity of demand. Maxima and Minima of functions with single variable and two variables - cost function, Revenue function, profit function.Production function, Homogenous Function - Cobb-Douglas Production Function.

Module-IV: Integration and its Application
Integration – Meaning and types – Definite and indefinite integrals, Rules of integration, Estimation of cost functions, Revenue functions from marginal functions. Determination of consumer surplus and producer surplus.

Module-V: Matrices and determinants
Matrices - definition, types of matrices, Elementary operations–addition, subtraction and Multiplication, Transpose of a matrix, Determinants - Meaning, properties, Minor of a matrix, Co-factor matrix, Adjoint of a matrix, Rank of matrix, Inverse of a matrix, solution of system of linear equation - Cramer's rule and inverse method

Course Outcomes:
1. Develop a solid understanding of basic mathematical concepts relevant to economics, such as algebra, calculus, and linear algebra.
2. Apply mathematical techniques to economic problems like equilibrium analysis and Optimization.
3. Apply calculus to analyze economic functions, marginal concepts, and rates of change in economic variables

References (Please refer to the Latest Edition)**:**

1. Alpha.c.chiang (1984) fundamental methods of mathematical Economics, Mcgraw Hill Inc,   New York

2. Bose D (2003) An introduction of mathematical economics, Himalaya publishing House, Mumbai.

3. Veerachami.R (2002) Quantitative Methods for economists New age International publications, New Delhi

4. Yamane Taro (2002) Mathematics for Economists An elementary survey, prentice Hall of India Private Ltd, New Delhi.

SCT 1.1. (A) DEMOGRAPHY

Preamble: Demography, Science of Population, is more than just the study of numbers, it goes beyond mere headcounts; it is the science that convert life into statistics. It enables the students to comprehend the complex interplay of birth, death, migration, and societal changes. As the students investigate into the dynamics of populations, he or she gain insights into the factors influencing global and regional demographics, shaping the fabric of societies, and guiding policymakers in their decisions.

Module-I: Introduction
Meaning and Scope of Demography – Relation with other Disciplines-Components of Population Growth and their Inter-Dependence –Population Structure in India- Sex ratio in India, Demographic Data Based in India; Civil Registration System, Sampling Surveys and National Family Health Survey

Module-II: Theories of Population
An overview of Pre-Malthusian Theories-Malthusian Theory-Post Malthusian theories; Biological, Social and Economic theory of population - Optimum Theory of Population - Theory of Demographic Transition

Module-III: Fertility and Mortality
Fertility; Meaning and Importance, Measures of Fertility, Differential Fertility, Factors Influencing Fertility, Fertility Levels in MDCs and LDCs, Fertility in India. Mortality; Meaning Importance and Measures of Mortality, Mortality Levels and Trends in MDCs and LDCs - Factors Responsible for declining Mortality in Developed and Developing Countries, Infant Mortality Rate-Life Table

Module-IV: Migration, Urbanisation and Population Projection
Meaning and Scope of Migration, Internal Migration, International Migration, Theories of Migration, causes of Migration, Consequences of Migration. and Types, Factors Affection Migration. Urbanisation; Meaning and Historical context of Migration, Urbanisation in India-Population Projection

Modeule-V: Indian Population, Development and Policy
Population, Development and Environment Linkages- Population Policy; Meaning and Importance of Population Policy, Fertility, Mortality and Migration Influencing Policies, Population Policy in India

Course Outcomes:

1. Enable the students to understanding of key demographic concepts, including fertility, mortality, migration and theories of Population
2. Calculate and interpret fertility and Mortality measures
3. Apply demographic techniques to project future population trends, considering different assumptions and scenarios.
4. Analyse the population policy and their impact on population trends

Reference (Please refer to the Latest Edition)**:**

1. Bose A (1996) India's Basics Demography Statistics, B.R. Publishing Corporation New Delhi.
2. BogueD.J. (1971) Principles of Demography John Wiley New York
3. Chobey H. and T N Srinivasan (Eds.) (1989) Hand Book of Development Economics Vol 1&2 Elsevier Amsterdam
4. Cocle A J and E M Hoover (1958) Population Growth and Economic Development in Low income countries: A study in India's Prospects Princeton University Press Princetion
5. Gulati SC (1988) Fertility in IndiaEconomic Study of a Metropolis Sage New Delhi.
6. Srinivasan K (1998) Basic Demographic Techniques and Application Sages, New Dehli.
7. Srinivasan K and Sariff (1998) India towards Population and Demographic Goals Oxford University Press New Delhi.
8. AgarwalaS.N India's Population problem Tata McGraw HIII Co Bombay
9. Choubey PK (2000) Population Policy in India Kanishka Publication New Delhi.
10. Srinivasan K. (1998) Basic Demographic Techniques. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

SCT1.1 (B) KARNATAKA ECONOMY

Preamble: The students will learn the different aspects of State economy and They will learn about agriculture development, industrial development, state finances and regional imbalances and focus on understanding the key issues relating to public finance of Karnataka. this paper is to understand the structural changes, 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: Overview of Karnataka Economy

Karnataka Economy: Features - Growth of SDP-PCI- HDI. Natural Resources: Minerals - Water - Forest - Land - Power Resources etc. Population Dynamics: Growth - Composition - Density – Problems; Unemployment - Remedies. Anti-Poverty and Employment Generation Programmes.

Module-II: Agriculture

Agriculture: Land Use Pattern in Karnataka-Trend in Area, Production, Regional Pattern and Yield of Major Crops- Horticultural/ Plantation Crop, Vegetables and Fruits- Floriculture- Sericulture. Agricultural Marketing-Problems - Agriculture Prices and Price Policy- Procurement Price - PDS - Live Stock Economy- Agriculture development in Karnataka.

Module-III: Industry-Development

Industrial Structure (Major, Medium and MSMEMS) -Recent industrial policies and Programmes in Karnataka; Financial Institutions - Co-operatives–RRBs, KSFC and KSIIDC, IT and ICT in Karnataka, Rural Industrialization;

Module-IV: Infrastructure Development and Regional Imbalances

Economic infrastructure: Irrigation and Power Sector Reforms; Transport and Communications; Regional Imbalance: Extent of Disparities, causes and consequences; Identification of backward areas- Measures to reduce imbalances-High Power Committee Recommendations.

Module-V: State Finances

Sources of Revenue- Growth of Revenue – GST, Tax Reforms in Karnataka; Sharing of Central Taxes and Grants – in - Aid; Growth of Expenditure- Causes for Growth of Public Expenditure -Karnataka Debt - Burden -Redemption -Karnataka Budget; Karnataka E-governance.

Course outcome:

1. Develop knowledge of economic position in Karnataka Economy
2. It is very essential to know our state that is Karnataka economy's feature, geography, population, migration aspects.
3. We have to know the industrial policy of government , growth , problems, sources of industrial finance technology and , information, energy sector transportation and communication
4. To focus on understanding the key issues relating to public finance of Karnataka.

References (Please refer to the Latest Edition)**:**

1. Government of Karnataka, *Economic Survey*, Latest and Old Issues
2. Government of Karnataka, Human Development in Karnataka 1999, 2005
3. Government of Karnataka, *Karnataka at a Glance*, Latest and Old Issues
4. Madaiah M and Ramapriya (1988) *Karnataka Economy,* Himalaya Publishing House, Girgaon, Mumbai
5. Planning Commission, GOI ((2007), Karnataka Development Report, Academic Foundation, 477 2- 73/23, Bhart Ram Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi
6. Puttaswamaiah K. (1980), *Economic Development of Karnataka*: *a treatise in continuity and change*, Volume, 1&2, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi