

No. 894

Price : Rs. 2/-

University of Poona

Syllabi for the M.A. Degree Course

'85 Pattern' (Non Semester)

M.A. Economics Part II

(From 1988-89)

Scheme of Papers for 85 Pattern (M.A. Economics)
First Year M.A. (Part I) Compulsory Papers

EC 1 Theory of Price

EC 2 Public Finance

Second Year M.A. (Part II) Compulsory Papers

EC 3 Theory of Money

EC 4 Economics of Development

PART I

Optional Papers Group A

EC 5 Research Methodology and Project Report

EC 6 Economics of Labour Statistical Techniques

Group B

EC 7 Agricultural Economics

EC 8 Agricultural Finance

Group C

EC 9 Models of Economic Growth

EC 10 Economic System

Group D

EC 11 Population and Demography

EC 12 National Income

PART II

Group E

- EC 13 Economics of Industries and Corporate Finance
 EC 14 Managerial Economics

Group F

- EC 15 International Economics
 EC 16 Banking and Financial Institutions

Group G

- EC 17 Econometrics
 EC 18 Mathematical Economics

Group H

- EC 19 Economics of Public Sector Industries
 EC 20 Economics of Transport.

A student who offers Group 'A' will have to offer it during the first year of M.A. as Part I papers.

In all a student will have to appear for 4 Compulsory and 4 Optional papers for M.A. Economics.

Every year a student will have to offer two optional papers from any one of the above groups, prescribed for Part I and Part II respectively.

EC 3 : Theory of Money

(Part II Compulsory Papers)

Section One

Sr. No.	Topic	Periods
1.	Money market and Financial intermediaries Effect of financial intermediaries on the supply of credit and interest rates. Financial intermediaries in India.	10
2.	Demand for Money-The Classical view, Keynesian view and Monetarist view.	10

3. Supply of Money—Role of the central bank Weapons of Credit control, their modus operandi. Base money and money multipliers. 10
4. The theory of interest—classical loanable funds and liquidity preference theories, stock and flow concepts on problems in the theory of interest. 10

Section Second

5. General Equilibrium and the theory of money. Determination of real income, employment and price level. Keynesian model—the consumption function, saving and investment controversy. Private investment function—induced and autonomous investment. Multiplier and accelerators. 10
6. Theory of Investment—Marginal efficiency of investment. The investment demand schedule—pigou Effect. 10
7. Inflation—meaning and nature of inflation, Demand Pull inflation—concept of inflationary gap—Philips curve., Cost push inflation—monetary, fiscal and income policy for control of inflation if Deflation. 10
8. Fluctuations in the level of economic activity. Business Cycle. Theories of business cycle—Keynes, Schumpeter, Hautrey, New Man. Contra-Cyclical monetary policies. 10

Prescribed Books

- (1) Chandler, L. W.—The Economics of Money & Banking.
- (2) R. B. I.—Functions & Working of the Reserve Bank of India.
- (3) D. Wrightsman—An Introduction to Monetary Theory and Policy.
- (4) L. R. Klein—Keynesian Revolution.
- (5) K. Kurihara—Monetary Theory and Public Policy.
- (6) Vaishya—Monetary Economics.
- (7) Kaiser—Monetary Economics.
- (8) Shapirrow—Macro-Economics.

EC 4—Economics of Development and Planning

(Part II—Compulsory Paper)

Section One

Sr. No.	Topic	Page
1.	The characteristics of Modern economic development present position of the less developed countries (LDCs). Basic requirements of economic development.	8
2.	The relevance of the historical experience for the development of LDCs. (a) Rostow's stages of economic growth (b) Gerschenkron's ECONOMIC GROWTH in historical perspective (c) Kuznet's discussion of the limit of experience.	8
3.	Models of economic development. (a) Utilization of surplus labour—Lewis, Rains and Feejorgensen. (b) Theories of balanced and unbalanced growth—Nurkse, Hirschman, etc. (c) Theory of bigpush, critical minimum efforts—Rosenstein Rodon, Leibenstein. (d) New Classical approach—Capital—labour ratio & its limits.	8
4.	Mobilising resources for development. (i) Importance of capital for economic development. (ii) Raising internal capital for development—increasing private savings. Choice of Techniques & investment criteria.	7
	(iii) Foreign aid—import substitution—Export promotion.	8
5.	Trade and development (i) Spread effects of trade. (ii) Unfavourable terms of trade of LDCs.	8

Section Second

1. Human resource development
 - (i) Population.
 - (ii) Education & skill.
 - (iii) Employment. 10
2. Scope and extent of National planning-limitations on planning-planning in underdeveloped countries with special reference to India. Rational allocation of resources freedom and control. Resource mobilization and outlay. 10
3. International aspects of planning. Planning and the price mechanism. 10
4. Priorities in Indian planning strategy of Indian Planning. Appraisal of India's Five Year Plans. 10

Prescribed Books

- (1) Simon Kuznets—Modern Economic Growth—Rate, structure & speed.
- (2) Benjamin Higgins—Economics of Development.
- (3) Walter Elkan—Development Economics.
- (4) Gerald Meir—Leading issues in Economic Development.
- (5) Agrawal & Singh—Economics of Under development.
- (6) R. Datta & K. P. M. Sudaram—Indian Economy.
- (7) M. L. Jingan—Economics of Development & Planning.
- (8) B. Arrow—Economics of Under developed Countries.
9. Richards—Economics of Underdeveloped Countries.
10. J. K. Galbraith—Economic Development in perspective.
11. Gunnar Myrdal—Challenge of World Poverty.
12. विद्याधर पुंडलीक—आर्थिक विकासाची सामाजिक वाजू.
13. आशिया खंडातील महाभारत, साधना प्रकाशन.
14. Five Year Plans.

M.A. Part II Economics

Group-E

EC 13—Economics of Industries and Corporate Finance

Section—I

Economics of Industries.

1. Plant firm and industries-concepts.
2. Theory of the Firm—Traditional & Modern approach—size economics—scale and growth—characteristics of actual firms in modern capitalist economics. 8
3. Location of industries—Theories of Location—of industries in India—state intervention in Location of industries. 6
4. Diversification of firms—reasons motives, industrial combinations, causes and effects of industrial monopoly, survival of smallfirms centralisation of industries and state regulation with respect to India. 6
5. Rationalization—Meaning and scope—Economic and social consequence of rationalisation—Experience in U.S.A., Germany and India. 10
6. Productivity and efficiency—Measurement of productivity factor in fluencing industrial productivity in India. Analysis of inter firm, inter industry and inter regional variation. Industrial making efficiency, concept determinants, efficiency and decision. 10

Section—II

Corporate Finance

7. Meaning, scope and importance—Private, public and corporate finance classification and comparison. Goals, organisation and concept of financial decision making role of financial advisor in state enterprises, duties of financial executives. 8

8. Estimating business finance requirements characteristics of financial plan, capitalisation. Forms of capital cost of capital and corporate capital structure-working capital, Factors governing working capital, estimating working capital requirements. 8
9. Problems of Finance, Financing of public enterprises, Joint stock of companies and small industries 8
 Internal and external Finance-internal profits and reserves depreciation, ploughing back of capital.
 Redemption of debt, control of capital issue, marketing of securities, sources, stock exchange, underwriting, public deposit. Foreign capital. 8
11. Institutional Financing in India-role, functions in industrial development-IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, L.I.C. VTI, SFC other bodies investment banks, development banks, commercial banks.

Books

- (1) Industrial Economics by R. R. Bharthwal.
 (2) Industrial Economics of India by S. C. Kuchhal.
 (3) Corporate Finance by S. C. Kuchhal.
 (4) Financial management by S. C. Kuchhal.
 (5) Fundamentals of corporate finance by R.N. Shrivastava
 (6) Elements of corporate finance by T. R. Sharma and D. S. Chavan.
 (7) An outline of corporation finance, by Harold G.

Group-E.

EC 14—Managerial Economics :

Section—I

1. Definition-Relationship with applied Economics scope of managerial Economic—Micro and Macro analysis—Methods of managerial economics. 10

2. Demand analysis and forecasting—meaning types, determinants of demand. Demand function, elasticity of demand, Demand forecasting methods—Need for forecast—Market Research methods—Survey methods—sample surveys—Interviewing Techniques, statistical methods Criteria for accurate forecasting—Ratio analysis. 10
3. Production function—meaning—Iso-Quants marginal Rate of substitution—Managerial uses of production function economic of Buying and selling—overhead charges—Advertising—manufacturing and process scale, limits of expansion (marketing, managerial and monetary.) 10
4. Cost analysis :—Variable and fixed costs, traceable and non-traceable cost—incremental cost, Determinants of costs—Cost Input relation, slip—Approaches to cost functions. Cost and Profits Forecasting—Break even analysis—Environmental analysis. 10

Section—II

5. Pricing decision—Pricing objectives Determinants of Price—Prices under different markets, categories—Cost plus pricing pricing methods. Price discrimination—price fluctuations pricing Policy. 10
6. Capital budgeting :- Types—Expedient of Last Resort approach—master budget, sales, budgets, cash budgets. Income expenditure budgets profits and Loss budgets, Evaluation of Investment Decisions—Structure of investment Decision and Data needs. 10
7. Economic Fluctuations and Causes trade cycle, Inflation and Deflation In India. 10
8. Advertising selling cost and demand curve selling costs V/s profits. Advertising cost shape. Determining Advertisement budgets. 10

List of Books

- (1) **Managerial Economics : Concepts and Cases**
By V. L. Mote and Samuel Paul, G. S. Gupta.
- (2) **Managerial Economics** by D. G. Haque.
- (3) **Economics** - P. A. Samuelson.
- (4) **Introduction of managerial economics**
by Christopher I Savage Small J. R.
- (5) **A study in Managerial Economics**
by D. Gopalkrishna.

Group F

EC : 15- International Economics ;

*First Term**Section I**Periods*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Inter regional Vs-International trade. | 1 |
| 2. Ricardian principle of comparative advantage-
Haber opportunity cost. | 4 |
| 3. Hecksler-Ohlin theorem ? | |
| 4. Mill and other developments offer curve reciprocal.
demand. | 3 |
| 5. Leontief paradox. | 2 |

Section II

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| 6. Free trade Vs protection List Infants industry argument. | 3 |
| 7. Quotas, subsidies. | 2 |
| 8. Broad concepts of terms of trade and factors
affecting them ? | |
| 9. Customs union its effect on trade with reference to
European market. | 3 |
| 10. State trading. | 3 |
| 11. Multilateral, Bilateral commodity trade agreement. | 3 |
| 12. GATT, UNCTAD, first and last two. | 4 |

Second Term

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|--|-----|
| 1. Concept of balance of payment—Balance of trade—favourable and unfavourable Balance of trade/payment | |
| 2. Adjustment mechanism under gold standard, under managed standard and through income changes. | 4 |
| 3. Foreign trade multiplier. | 1 |
| 4. Inflation, Deflation, revaluation and devaluation. | () |
| 5. Fixed and flexible exchange rate and exchange control. | 2 |

Section II

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6. IMF—objectives history | 1 |
| 7. SDR and lending policy and gold and international liquidity. | 2 |
| 8. Capital movements—Autonomous, induced, Short term long term—its effect on adjustment. | 5 |
| 9. Trade and growth export led and import liased. | 5 |
| 10. Aid Vs trade controversy. | 2 |

Group F*Books***EC 15—International Economics**

1. BO Sodersten—International Economics.
2. Kindleberger—International Economics.
3. P. T. Elleworth—Economics of international trade.
4. Charles P. Kindleberger—International Capital Movements Cambridge Univ. Press, 1987.
5. Samuelson—Economics—12th Edition (Enter Students Edition) Chapters 38, 39 & 40
६. श्री ल. ग. बापट—आंतरराष्ट्रीय अर्थशास्त्र.

Group F

Periods

EC 16—Banking and Financial Institutions.

First Term

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| 4
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2

1
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5
5
2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous banking—merits and demerits, Role in money and capital markets in India. 4 2. Role of modern banking in Indian money and capital market since 1951. 4 3. Nationalisation of banking in India with reference to—
(a) Reserve Bank.
(b) Imperial Bank of India.
(c) Social control and nationalisation of commercial banks. 10 4. Role of Public Sector banks—deposit mobilisation, branch expansion and credit allocations. 4 5. Role of foreign banks in India since 1951. Banks and foreign exchange. 6 6. Industrial development banks in India with reference to various financial corporations (CIFC, ICICI, IDBI, SFC, UTI, LIC.) 6 7. Highlights of money market and banking developments in U.S.A. and U. K. since 1960. 6 |
|---|---|

Second Term

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| 8
8
8 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Role of co-operative banks—RRB NASARD State co-operative Banks and other lower level co-operative banks. 8 9. Growth of Indian money and capital market—defects of Indian Money market—measures adopted by RBI to correct them—Government's policy and measures to develop money and capital market. 8 10. RBI and monetary policy—Approach to
(1) Price level.
(2) Rate of exchange.
(3) Capital market and money market RBI and credit control. 8 11. Trends in central banking in U.S.A. and U.K. since 1960. 8 12. International financial institutions—IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA. 8 |
|-------------|---|

Group F

EC 16—Banking and Financial Institutions

Books

Chandler—Money, Banking and International trade.

R. S. Sayers — Central Banking.

Vadilal Dagali—Indian Capital Market.

S. K. Basu—A review of Current Banking Theory and practice

K. N. Raj—Monetary Management and Nationalisation of Banking in India.

from 'Economic Theory and planning' by Ashok Mitra (Ed.) Oxford University Press 1971.

RBI—Report of the Second working Group—Money supply
RB (Bulletin Jan. 1977.)

Prof. S. Chakravarty—The committee to review the working of the monetary system—(Report) Dutta and Sundaran—Indian Economy A. N. Agarwal, Indian Economy.

Group-G

EC 17—Econometrics.

Section I

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Periods</i>	
1.	Linear regression—Criteria for fitting a line—Method of Least Squares—The Nature of the error term and assumptions underlying it. Mean and Variance—of estimators		1.
	The Gauss Markov Theorems—Properties of the least square estimators—confidence intervals and testing hypothesis about regression coefficients. Multiple correlation coefficient. Maximum likelihood estimation.	10	2.
2.	Elements of Multiple regression—Three variables case—Normal equations—interpretation and testing of individual regression co-efficient. The problem of Multiple Colinearity. Use of dummy variables.	15	3.
3.	The crucial role of least squares assumptions—Homoscedasticity and non autocorrelation—Effect of these assumptions Errors in variables—Lags in Economic analysis. Bias in simultaneous equations—Identification problems—requirement for identification.	15	4.
			5.
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			9.
			10.
			11.
			12.

Section II

4. The notion of a Rank of a Matrix, Solution of non-homogeneous and homogeneous systems of equations. 10
5. Characteristic roots and characteristics vectors of square matrices—Perron Frobenius theorem for semi-positive matrices (without proof). 15
6. Linear Programming—Assumptions—formulation of problem—its dual—simplex method of solving Linear programming problems—Linear programming and the theory of firm. 15

Prescribed Books

- (1) J. Johnston; *Econometric Methods*, McGraw. Hill Book Company. Inc, New York, 1972.
- (2) J. Kane Edward; *Economic Statistics & Econometrics*—Harper & Row, New York, 1968.
- (3) F. Malinvaud, *Statistical Methods of Econometrics*, TR, by A. Silvery, North, Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1966.
- (4) Datas Wallace E. & Kelegian Harry H., *Introduction to Econometrics*, Harper & Row, New York, 1974.
- (5) Walis Kenneth F. *Introductory Econometrics*, Gray Mills Publishing Ltd., London, 1973.
- (6) A. C. Ching—*Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*, 2nd Edition, Mc Graw-Hill.
- (7) Dorfman, Samuelson & Solow : *Linear Programming and Economic Analysis*, (Mc Graw-Hill).

Group G**EC 18—Mathematical Economics***Section I*

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Periods</i>
1.	Simultaneous equations in two unknowns, intersection of straight lines ?	8
2.	Differential calculs : Rates of differentiation of function of one variable, maxima-minima, Functions of more than one variable. partial derivations, differentials, contrained optimization.	8

3. Theory of consumer behaviour : Basic concepts, demand curves, substitution and income effects. 8
4. Basic concepts of the theory of firm, cost functions, production functions, input demand functions. 8
5. Simple and compound interest : Methods of calculation, annuities, present worth of future payments or receipts, project evaluation. 9.

Section II

6. Growth Models : Harrod-Domar model, Samuelson's model of multiplier and accelerator interaction, Mahalanobis model. 10
7. Input-output analysis :
- (a) Static input-output system—assumptions Technology matrix—viability Technology; Hawkins—Simon Conditions—open and closed models—Determination of output Levels given final demand Elements of input-output systems 10
- (b) Input-output tables in India—a brief review; Problems in the construction of input-output tables—Sectorial classification—Producer Purchase Prices—Data base. 10
- (c) Input-Output Tables and Projection—Validity of the assumption of constancy of input-Output coefficients—Up grading the input-Output tables RAS Method. 10

Prescribed Books

- (1) R.G.D. Allen: *Mathematical Analysis for Economists* (Mc-millon).
- (2) J. M. Henderson & R. E. Quandt : *Micro-Economic Theory : A Mathematical Approach*, (2nd Edition)—McGraw Hill.
- (3) A. C. Chiang : *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*, 2nd Edition & McGraw Hill.
- (4) P. C. Mahalanobis : *Approach to Operational Research to Planning in India*. (Asia Publishing House, Bombay & Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta).
- (5) P. N. Mathur & R. Bhardwaj (Eds.); *Economic Analysis in Input-output Frame work*, Vol. I.

Group H

EC 19—Economics of Public Sector Industries

Section I

1. The concept of public sector industries—The basic objectives and distinguishing features of public sector industries—Role of public sector in planned development. Role of public sector in developing countries. Complimentarily of public and private sectors in a mixed economy. 10
2. Development and extent of public sector industries in India. The industrial policy resolutions—The objective of socialist pattern of society. The progress of public sector industries in successive plan periods—Their problems and performance evaluation—The dimension of public sector industries and their importance in India's economy. 10
3. Constitution and composition of Governing and functional Boards of public sector—The nature of managerial autonomy Public Accountability—Instruments of Govt. control—The measures for improvement of efficiency. 10
4. Pricing policies and practices—Distinctive features of pricing of public sector industries, principles of pricing—price of discrimination—Guiding principles for pricing of India Machinery for price fixation—Tax and subsidiary considerations. 10
5. Financial aspect of public sector industries—Govt. investments—sources of finance—requirement of working capital—Borrowing powers—Generation of surpluses for reinvestment and expansion. 10
6. Performance and problems of public sector industries in India—objectives and achievements—Extent of self reliance—profits and losses of public sector industries—Assessment of economic gains in relation to several indicators—cost conditions—Problems of capacity utilisation—Motivation Factors and incentives to employees. 10

7. The nature & extent of losses due to industrial dispute in India's public sector industries-workers' participation in Management-The Machinery for avoiding dispute. The case studies of public sector industries who never faced problems of industrial unrest and logs of working days.
8. Detailed case studies of following giant public sector industries :
- (1) Steel Authority of India.
 (2) Coal India.
 (3) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
 (4) Hindustan Machine Tools.
 (5) Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
 (6) Rashtriya Chemical Fertiliser.

10

Prescribed Readings

- Robson—Nationalise industries and public ownership.
 Hanson A. H.—Public Enterprises.
 Ramanathan—The structure of public enterprises in India.
 Ramanatham—Finances of Public, enterprises.
 Wadilal Dagli—The public sector in India—A Survey.
 K. R. Gupta—pricing in public enterprises.
 S. C. Kuchhel—Industrial economy of India.
 P. G. Gadgil—भौतिक अर्थशास्त्र.
 भालेराव-देसाई—भारताचे बौद्धिक अर्थशास्त्र.

Group H

EC 20—Economics of Transport

Section I

- I. Transport as a Public Utility—transport as the means of development of trade, output, employment and economic growth. The role of transport in developed and developing economies.

10

2. Various modes of transport—their functions and relative advantages—Decisions about selecting the appropriate kind of transport—new technologies and modernisation in the transport system the problems arising out of the need for modernised transport. 10
3. The capital requirements of the traditional and modern kinds of transport with special reference to India. 10
4. Pricing of public transport—principles of public utility rates fixation—marginal cost Vs full cost pricing—concept of a fair rate of return, cost and value of service as standards of reasonableness rate level and rate structure standards—Policy of rates discrimination. 10

Section II

5. The problems of various modes of transport in India and their co-ordination—A review of the growth of various means of transport in India. General inadequency and deficiency of the Indian transport system. 8
6. Development of Indian Railways—the present organisation of Indian Railways—the regional imbalances—problems regarding efficient working of railways and suitable remedies. 8
7. The functions and policies of the Railway Board—Rates fixation—financing of railways—the problems of broadening of tracks and modernisation of the Indian Railways Budgets and their provisions. 8
8. Inland water transport in India—development of Indian shipping—the coastal line transport and long distance shipping transport—problems and policies. 6

9. Road Transport development—its competition with the Railway transport the comparative advantages of the Road Transport—The problems of Road Transport in India and the regulatory and promotional policies of the government.
10. A review of development of Air Transport in India the problems and policies—the evaluation of the working of Air India, Indian Airlines and Wayudo services—the growing needs of extensive air transport facilities in interior regions of India the earnings and expenses of Nationalised Air Transport in India.

Books recommended

- (1) D. P. Locklin—Economics of Transportation—Richard D. Irwin Ind. Homewood Illionis.
- (2) James Bonbright—Principles of Public Utility Rates New York, Columbia University Press.
- (3) B. P. Beckwith—Marginal Cost-Price output control, New York Columbia University Press.
- (4) A. R. Prest—Transport Economics in Developing Countries' London, Weidenfeld and Nicols.
- (5) Govt. of India—Planning Commission-Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination Final report.
- (6) J. Johnson—Economics of Indian Rail Transport Bombay- Allied Publishers 1963, Ch. IV.
- (7) प्रा. एस. के. मोडक—परिवहनाचे अर्थशास्त्र, पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती मंडळ.

पुणे विद्यापीठ

संवर्ष : परीक्षा। एम.कॉम. टी। १९८१

विषय : एम.ए. आणि एम.कॉम. विभागीय परीक्षाबाबत....

दि. ६ जून, १९८८

एम.ए. आणि एम.कॉम. (सत्र ७, ८, ९, १०) ६० : ४० या अभ्यासक्रमाच्या पद्धतीची परीक्षा एप्रिल। मे १९८७ मध्ये शोबटची झाली. एम.ए. आणि एम.कॉम. (सत्र ७, ८, ९, १०) ८० : २० या पद्धतीच्या अभ्यासक्रमाची परीक्षा मे १९८८ मध्ये प्रथमच आणि शोबटची झाली. या पद्धतीमध्ये विभागीय अभ्यासक्रमाची परीक्षा संबंधित महाविद्यालयांमार्फत घेतली जात असून त्यानंतर विद्यापीठास ४० पेकी किंवा २० पेकी अंतर्गत गुण व ६० पेकी किंवा ८० पेकी विभागीय परीक्षेचे गुण कळविले जात असत.

एम.ए. आणि एम.कॉम. (८५ पद्धती) (सत्र विरहित) हा अभ्यासक्रम जुलै १९८७ पासून सुरु झाल्यामुळे संबंधित महाविद्यालयांमध्ये आता फक्त सत्रान्तच (इर्भ एण्ड) परीक्षा घेण्यात येतील. विभागीय परीक्षा घेण्यात येणार नाहीत. सत्र पद्धतीमध्ये संबंधित महाविद्यालय विद्यापीठाच्या वतीने विभागीय अभ्यासक्रमाच्या परीक्षा घेत होते, आणि त्या परीक्षेचे गुण विद्यापीठाकडे पाठवीत होते.

सत्र पद्धतीप्रमाणे जे विद्यार्थी विद्यापीठ अभ्यासक्रमाच्या परीक्षेस वसून अनुत्तीर्ण झाले असतील अशा विद्यार्थ्यांची ती परीक्षा ऑक्टोबर १९८९ पर्यंत विद्यापीठामार्फत घेतली जाईल. परंतु महाविद्यालयांमार्फत घेण्यात येणाऱ्या अंतर्गत व विभागीय अभ्यासक्रमाच्या परीक्षेस जे विद्यार्थी यापूर्वी गैरहजर होते, किंवा जे विद्यार्थी अनुत्तीर्ण झाले आहेत अशा विद्यार्थ्यांची अंतर्गत किंवा विभागीय कोर्सची परीक्षा खास बाब म्हणून महाविद्यालयाने घ्यावी. या अंतर्गत व विभागीय परीक्षेसाठी महाविद्यालयाने विद्यापीठाच्या प्रचलित नियमानुसार विद्यार्थ्यांकडून परीक्षा शुल्क आकारावे आणि अंतर्गत व विभागीय कोर्सची परीक्षा घ्यावी. परीक्षा झाल्यानंतर हे गुण विद्यापीठाकडे पाठवून देण्यात यावेत.

एम.ए. आणि एम.कॉम. सत्र परीक्षेपैकी जे पुनःपरीक्षार्थी आहेत. अशा विद्यार्थ्यांसाठीच ही अंतर्गत व विभागीय परीक्षा घ्यावयाची आहे, परंतु सत्राची परीक्षा दिल्यानंतर कांही कारणास्तव एम.ए. आणि एम.कॉम. च्या द्वितीय वर्गात प्रवेश न घेता जे सोडून गेले आहेत अशा विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी ही परीक्षा घेता येणार नाही. अशा सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना पुन्हा सत्र विरहित एम.ए. | एम.कॉम परीक्षेकरिता नव्याने प्रवेश घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

विद्यापीठ अभ्यासक्रमास सर्व कोर्समध्ये जे विद्यार्थी परीक्षेत बसले असतील अथवा उत्तीर्ण असूनही फक्त विभागीय कोर्स परीक्षेत किंवा अंतर्गत परीक्षेत गैरहजर किंवा अनुत्तीर्ण असतील त्यांनी महाविद्यालयामार्फत परीक्षेत बसून महाविद्यालयामार्फत परीक्षा बर्जे योग्य त्या परीक्षा शुल्कासहित परीक्षा विभागाकडे पाठविणे आवश्यक आहे, याची विशेष नोंद घ्यावी.

सदर अंतर्गत विभागीय परीक्षेची सवलत ऑक्टोबर १९८९ पर्यंतच राहिल्यानंतर सत्र पद्धतीप्रमाणे एम.ए. | एम.कॉम. ची परीक्षा घेतली जाणार नाही याची संबंधित विद्यार्थ्यांना नोंद घेण्यास सांगावे, ही विनंती.

श्री. प. जोगळेकर

उपकुलसचिव
(परीक्षा).