FECO RESEARC MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Background is first passage of the thesis and the scholarly research studies. It sets the stage for entire study (Wilkson, 1991).

The Purpose is establish Framework so that reader can understand how the research is related to other researches. Background is required to create interest and indicate the problem that led the research.

Background section should contain the following points

1. Start with Broad themes as opening paragraph
    - Background of the Study provides a broader, or global perspective to the subject matter of the investigation
    - It goes on to explain the particular circumstances surrounding the problem, using evidences from the literature to backup various contentions.
    - It is connecting details to the concepts. Your topic should be easy to read and compelling both for its relevance and for its fresh approach.
2. Describe the unit of the analysis

The unit of analysis is the major entity that you are analyzing in your study. For instance, any of the following could be a unit of analysis in a study:

a. Individuals

b. Groups

c. Geographical location (town, census tract, state)

Researcher introduces the subject of his investigation using all available facts and figures to establish its foundation and refer relevant literature. It is important to include figure and tables that give an economic outlook of the Unit of the analysis.

3. Provide the history of the investigation (Optional)

- This section traces the history of the subject of investigation; the emergence of the study; what makes it interesting. It does not give historical details, it briefly describes historical background of this particular topic.

4. State Previous studies addressed this problem and clearly indicate their deficiencies
    - Researcher gives brief information about studies examine this study's problem.
    - Refer literature by summarizing group of studies, not individual studies. The intent is to establish broad areas of research.
    - Deemphasize single study and use in text citation at end of each paragraph or summary
    - State anything that previous studies could not do and explain how the planed study will remedy this deficiencies
    -

❖ **Background of the Study Should be Two pages (No more than, No less than)**

1.2. Statement of the Problem

A research problem is a statement about an area of concern. Research Problem can be:

- A condition to be improved upon.
- A difficulty to be eliminated.
- A troubling question that exists in scholarly literature.
- Theory, or in practice that points to the need for meaningful understanding and investigation.

Research Problem Should be included to the Following points according to the Creswell (2009):

a. Star with an opening statement that enhance readers' interest and carry an issue which broad audience can relate.
b. Focus numeric information for the aspect and cite the source (e.g. 44.6 % Africans are under the poverty line (Razek *et al*., 2010).
c. Cleary indicate the research problem (dilemma, issue or deficiencies) leading the study. Ask yourself what is motivation of undertaking this study.
d. Indicate why problem is important by citing number of references to justify the need of undertaking this study. If no importance is shown, then there is no need of the conducting the research.

After the problem is framed well, state the purpose of your study, beware of this serves as the statement of the purpose.

As general rule: avoid using long quotation in the lead of the sentence, refrain from the idiomatic expression as well. (*E.g. don not use labor-augmenting or Harrod neutral, when simply can say effective labor or technological progress*).

Sample of the Problem Statement

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic development comprises to shifting resources from low to high productivity sectors, it indicates that economic development is a process of structural transformation. Structural transformation is also related with other forms of changes such as social and political transformations in form of changes in institutions, demography and labor migration from rural to urban areas, etc. (Zulkibri *et al.*,2015).

Although relationship between structural change and economic growth has been empirically established in developed economies, it does not hold in most developing countries with different technological, demographic and political set-ups that constitute a different environment for structural transformation (Hatwig, 2012).

Many developing countries are having high population and labor supply growth that exceeds the absorptive capacity of their manufacturing sector. Consequently, surplus labor released from the agriculture sector may not be directly absorbed in the manufacturing, which may distract the process of the structural transformation (Buera and Kobaski, 2009). Many factors disturb the structural transformation processes and make the desired effected unattained able. So it is important to know that any disruption of the process of structural transformation can have far-reaching consequences on sustained economic growth and development, and poverty reduction (Duarte and Restuccia, 2010).

The purpose of the Study is to re-examining the relationship between structural change and economic growth and providing comparative analysis from four developing countries.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the Study are closely related to the Research Problem. They are concerned with the detailed list of intentions about what the research stands to achieve at the end of the exercise. Objectives:

- Are stated in the form of declarative statements.
- State exactly how you intend to address your problem: “I want to find the answer to problem A, by completing action B.
- Objectives must related to the model variables developed in the CHAPTER 3.
- Objectives can be stated in form of points or in stringed sentences.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study simply refers to the extent of coverage of the subject matter being investigated. The scope of the study is partly a function of the title of the research project, the expression of the title alone does not define the scope of the study.

- Scope Should contain
    - Area or subject to be examines in the Study it can also be title to be studied.
    - Unit of the analysis; geographical area or group of people or countries (identify the names of the countries you want to study).
    - time frame of the study; month/ year to be studied

1.5 Significance of the Study

This segment is expected to explain the likely benefits of the research and to whom such expected benefits would be meant. It is expected that every research project must have something new to contribute to knowledge in that subject area, however small.

Significance of the Study Should Contain:

- State 2-3 reasons about how study helps improve practice
- Give 2-3 reasons about how study will improve economic policy
- Indicate how study will add to the scholarly research and literature in the field of the Economics

1.6 Organization of the Study

Every study should contain at least five chapters structured as follows

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Chapter 3: Methodology and theoretical Framework

Chapter 4: Results and Discussion

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Policy implication

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this section is to introduce review by telling the reader sections included in the literature. By writing the passage of the introduction include these points

- First state that this chapter is second which review related literature.
- Offer an overview/map of the structure of the chapter

After the introduction researcher presents summary of the literature related the title of the study. Literature is then groups in to categories. Literature review is organized according to themes, methodologies, or chronological.

2.2 Review of the topic 1

Focus on the scholarly literature related to the one for your variables (dependent variable). Economic researches usually involves the multiple variables so consider subsections for each variable. Give farther consideration for the most important variable.

2.3 Review of the topic 2

Address the scholarly articles about the second variable (independent variables), titles that deals with more independent variables, write subsection for the each independent variable.

2.4 Review of the topic 3

This review included the scholarly literature that related dependent variable to the independent variable. This section included the topics that are very close of the proposed study.

2.5 Summary of the literature

Give a summary that highlights the most important studies. Capture major themes and their findings. Suggest why more researches are needed on this topic. Propose how this study can fill the existing need.

Sample of the Literature Summary

Endogenous Money Creation in European Monetary Union.

Moore (1989) studied the endogeneity of money from the accommodationist viewpoint in the US by using four tests including: the direct Granger-method, two direct Sims-methods and one modified Sims-test. The main purpose was to test four different monetary a ggregates against both the high-powered base and total commercial bank loans. The results from the direct Granger method indicated that all the monetary aggregates caused monetary base, which support the endogeneity theory.

Howells (1995) looked into the endogenous money theory from the liquidity preference view. Liquidity preference view suggests that the economic units have different liquidity preferences to hold money. This view is achieved by looking at other developed theories, mainly accommodationist and structuralist, but also monetarist and combining different aspects of them.

Shanmugan, Nair and Li (2003) studied the endogenous money theory in Malaysia during 1985-2000. The different views of accommodationist, structuralist and liquidity preference were also studied empirically. They studied the hypothesis of each view by using Granger causality tests. The findings showed evidence of the accommodationist and liquidity preference view, but not so much for the structuralist view, although it does not reject it also.

Vera (2001) studied the endogenous money hypothesis with evidence from Spain from the period of 1987-1998. The time period includes a period of liberalization of commercial banks' deposits and lending rates in 1987 to the passing of policy management from the Bank of Spain to the ECB in December 1998. This result suggested that the pro-cyclical pattern of the markup of the prime rate over the interbank rate is not because of the changes in the liquidity position of the banks as the structuralist view suggests.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAME AND WORK METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The first part of the chapter 3 is introduction regarding to the content of the chapter.

- State the structure and the topics contained by this chapter.
- State hypothesis that will be tested and any other tools included

3.2 Theoretical Framework

Normally theoretical framework starts with the definition of the terms that the research uses as study variables.

- Definition given depends on the nature of the title
- If the title can be carried to one key word such as productivity, define what productivity means in your study.
- Tittle that contains two important key words such exchange rate and trade, define both exchange and the trade.
- Several definitions with their citation should be given with in the chapter.
- One definition is adopted as operational definition as justification is given.

3.2.1 Theory (name of the Theory)

- State the name of the theory used in the study. Name of the authors and the date of the theory initiation are included.
- Explain how theory is applicable to the title under study. Previous studies are cited for the evidence.
- Explain postulates of the theory and how theory establishes the relationship between the variables. Mathematical Prove is needed.
- Core concept of the theoretical framework is model derivation.

3.2.1. b. Conceptual Framework

- Conceptual models or conceptual frameworks represent a less formal attempt at organizing phenomena than theories. Conceptual models, like theories, deal with abstractions (concepts) that are assembled by virtue of their relevance to a common theme.
- Conceptual models provide a perspective regarding interrelated phenomena, but are more loosely structured than theories.
- A conceptual model broadly presents an understanding of the phenomenon of interest and reflects the assumptions and philosophic views of the model's designer.
- Conceptual framework is normally represented in diagram format. Explanation regarding to the proposed relation is given.
- Conceptual framework is allowed only those topic that luck theories related to them. Conceptual framework and theoretical framework cannot be used to the in one time.

3.3 Data Source

- State components of the data and the institution that provides by this data.
- Identify Type of the data, time series or panel, period of study as well.
- If the data has some missing years, refer it as unbalanced data.
- State dependent and independent variables and their measurements.
- If the there are any of proxies refer them as proxy.

3.4 Model specification

Write the model which will be applied in this study. State the equation of the theory that model is derived from. Explain the meaning of the terms used in the model.

3.5 Testing the model Strength

Students are required to use Ordinary Least Square (OLS) to estimate the model parameters. OLs is strong when Gauss Markov assumptions are holding. Several diagnostics are required to ascertain model strength. diagnostics needed include but not limited to:

1. Fitness of the model R square is used interpreted
2. Asymptotic Normality test
3. Residual diagnostics/ Stability of the residuals
4. Multi collinearity test
5. Hetrokesdasticity test
6. Autocorrelation

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This section introduce the reader that this chapter is for the results and discussion. This sections gives the contents of the chapter.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics

In the descriptive statistics; show the central limits of the data by calculating mean median and standard deviation. Data of the all variables are presented to the descriptive statistics section to show the reader to the balance of the data.

Line chart is also plotted to present patterns and the trends of the data.

Table 4.1: Summary Statistics of the Variables

Years (1980-20xx)	DV (measurement)	IV1 (Measurement)	IV2 (Measurement)

4.3 Estimation of the Model Parameters

Table 4.2: Estimation of the Model Coefficients

Variable	Coefficients	Standard deviation	t-Statistics	Pro. Value

4.3 Test of the Model Strength

Model strength result are also presented in the this chapter, indicate decision of the hypothesis developed in the chapter3

1. Fitness of the model R square and F statistics are discussed in here.
2. Asymptotic Normality test : Null hypothesis result

   Histogram the table is presented in here

3. Residual diagnostics : Null hypothesis result

   Stability graph is presented in here

4. Multi collinearity test : correlation matrix table is presented
5. Hetrokesdasticity test : Null hypothesis result

   Hetrokesdasticity tables is given in here

6. Autocorrelation : Null hypothesis result

   Autocorrelation table is given in here

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

5.1 Introduction

Brief introduction explains the purpose of the chapter. The content of the chapter is also given in the introduction sections

Summary and Conclusion

The summary and conclusion are the snapshot of the whole study. This section should concentrate on the following points:

- Sate what was the purpose of the study, it is the representation of the statement of the Purpose
- Describe the methodology applied including theory and other methods used.
- Identify the data you have used and its sources.
- Summarize the main findings of the study, is there anything special found by your study, if yes, state it.

5.2 Policy Implication

- ✓ Give your recommendation towards:
- ✓ Practice improvement needed
- ✓ Policy consideration required
- ✓ State also necessary steps to be taken to improve the current situation

FECO THESIS FORMAT

Top: 2 Inch

Hard Cover

Title

Title and FULL NAME

Font Times New Roman Size 16

FULL NAME

Right: 1 Inch

Left: 1 Inch

Degree

Font Times New Roman Size 14

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

For the Degree of Bachelor Science of the Economics

Faculty of the Economic

SIMAD UNIVERSITY

20xx

Bottom: 1inch

Soft Cover

Top: 2 Inch

Title

Title and FULL NAME

Font Times New Roman Size 16

FULL NAME

Right: 1 Inch

Left: 1 Inch

Degree

Font Times New Roman Size 14

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

For the Degree of Bachelor Science of the Economics

Faculty of the Economic

SIMAD UNIVERSITY

20xx

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

Font Times New RomanSize14 (Bold)

THESIS APPROVAL

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

1 Blank

Font Times New RomanSize12 (Bold)

Bachelor of Economics

Degree

Title ……………………………………………………………………

Name……………………………………………………………………20xxx

(Full name) (Graduation year)

Accepted by the Faculty of Economics Simad University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of the Bachelor's Degree in Economics.

……………………………………………… Dean, faculty of Economics

( )

……………………………………………… Chair Person

( )

Right: 1 Inch

Left: 1.5 Inch

……………………………………………… Thesis Advisor

( )

……………………………………………… Committee

( )

……………………………………………… Committee

( )

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

Thesis title	Name of the Title
Name	Full Name
Degree	Bachelor of Economics
Thesis Advisor	Name of the Advisor
Graduate year	20xx

Abstract

Font Times New Roman Size12

Abstract Must be within 300-500 Words

Left: 1.5 Inch

Right: 1 Inch

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1 Blank

The principally thanking the people who helped you throughout your thesis. This could be anyone who aided you with your research, provided advice or helpful suggestions or just gave you much needed support through the process.

Left: 1.5 Inch

Right: 1 Inch

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Left: 1.5 Inch

Right: 1 Inch

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Left: 1.5 Inch

Right: 1 Inch

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

LIST OF TABLES

Left: 1.5 Inch

Right: 1 Inch

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

LIST OF FIGURE

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1.3 Objectives of the Study / Research Questions

1.4 Scope of the Study

1.5 Significance of the Study

1.6 Organization of the Study

Left: 1.5 Inch

Right: 1 Inch

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

REFERENCES

Bae, Y., Kakkar, V. and Ogaki, M. (2006). Money demand in Japan and non-linear co-integration, *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking.*

Blau, Francine D., and Lawrence M. Kahn (2002) *At Home and Abroad: U.S. Labor-Market Performance in International Perspective*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Fischer, C. (2010). Does trade help or hinder the conservation of natural resources? *Review of Environmental Economics and Policy*, 4(1), 103–121.

Library and Archives Canada. (2002). Celebrating Women's Achievements: Women Artists in Canada. Retrieved December 16, 2004, from http://www.collectionscanada.ca/women/h12-500-e.html

Left: 1.5 Inch

Right: 1 Inch

Bottom: 1 inch

Top: 5 inches

APPENDENCES

Bottom: 1inch

Top: 1 inch

Appendences 1

Right: 1.5 Inch

Left: 1.5 Inch

Bottom: 1inch