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**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**

(Abstract)

B A Economics/ Development Economics Programme Under CCSS- Revised Scheme, Syllabus and Model Question Paper- Core/complementary/Open Courses - Implemented w.e.f 2012 admission -orders issued

**ACADEMIC BRANCH**

U.O.NO.Acad/C1/26/2012

K.U Campus, Dated- 04.07.2012

Read:.

1. The minutes of the meeting of the Board of studies in Economics (UG) held on 23/05/2009
2. The minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Humanities held on 29.06.2009.
3. U. O. No. Acad/C2/3838/2008 dated 07/07/2009
4. U O No.Acad/C1/3097/2001 dated 10/07/2009
5. Letter No.7027 dated 19/05/2012 from the chairman, Board of Studies in Economics (UG)

**ORDER**

1. As per the paper read (1) above, Board of Studies in Economics(UG)framed, finalized and recommended the scheme, syllabus and model question Papers of B A Economics/Development Economics Programmes based on Choice Based Credit Semester System for implementation w.e.f 2009 admission
2. Faculty of Humanities vide reference cited (2)has considered the recommendations of the meeting of the Board of Studies held on 23/05/2009 and passed for consideration and approval of the Academic council
3. The Regulation for Choice Based Credit Semester system is implemented in this University with effect from 2009 Admission vide paper read (3)
4. As per the U O read (4) above the Scheme, Syllabus and Model Question Paper-Core/Complementary/Open Courses under Choice Based Credit Semester System were implemented with effect from 2009.
5. As paper read (5) above , the chairman, Board of Studies in Economics (UG) has forwarded the final version of the B A Economics/Development Economics Syllabus with modifications in Project work and Model Question Papers for Open courses and Informatics in Economics for implementation with effect from 2012 onwards.
6. After considering the matter in detail, the Vice-Chancellor in exercise of the powers of the Academic Council conferred under Section 11(1) of the Kannur University Act 1996 and all other enabling provisions read together with has accorded sanction to implement the Revised Syllabus ,Model Question Papers of BA Economics/Development Economics programmes under Choice Based Credit Semester System with effect from2012 admission, subject to ratification by the Academic Council

7. The U.O .already issued in this regard stands modified to this extent.
8. The revised scheme & syllabus will be available in the website of the Kannur University
9. Orders are issued accordingly

Sd/  
DEPUTY REGISTRAR (Academic)  
For REGISTRAR

Forwarded/By Order

  
SECTION OFFICER

To:

Principals of the colleges offering B A .Economics/  
B .A. Development Economics

Copy to:

1. The Examination Branch(Through P A to C E)
2. Chairman BoS in Economics (UG)
3. PS to VC/PA to PVC/PA to R /PA to CE/
4. DR/AR Academic
5. SF/DF/FC.



AP  
23/7/12



KANNUR UNIVERSITY

BA ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

*Syllabus and course contents under credit and  
semester system-2009*

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**BOARD OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS (UG)**  
**RESTRUCTURED CURRICULUM IN ECONOMICS**  
**2009 ONWARDS**

Economics is considered as a young science among the disciplines that come under Social Sciences and its traditional boundaries are getting redefined with advances of economic activities and operations at the local and global levels. Inter disciplinary approaches to teaching, learning and research activities have added another dimension to the growth of Economics, both as an academic subject and as an applied branch of scientific knowledge for socio-economic enquiry. It is well accepted that the concepts, methods and approaches of Economics have become quite familiar tools in management studies and have formed an integral part of interdisciplinary approaches in teaching, training, research and formulation of socio-political and economic policies. The higher education sector all over the world is undergoing tremendous changes in order to meet the transformations in socio-economic environment. The present syllabi need modifications and improvements in the light of latest development in thought, technique and analysis and the rapidly changing socio-economic environment of the country. The human resources available in the catchment area of our university have to be equipped to meet the challenge of the times. This task with regard to the study of Economics has been undertaken by the Board of Studies in Economics (U G) of Kannur University with the guidance and assistance of State Higher Education Council and Kannur University. The Board has conducted a Five Day workshop to develop a new curriculum. The workshop managed to develop a curriculum that can impart professionalism and give insight into the newly emerged field of activities. A curriculum design committee was formed under the leadership of the Members of the Board of Studies. A good number of teachers and academicians within and outside the state contributed their knowledge, experience and service to this academic exercise. The deliberation of the experts from various fields and existing syllabi of different universities have been immensely useful for framing a new curriculum for BA Economics. Before finalizing the syllabi, experts from other universities were also consulted and their suggestions incorporated. The present system is the result of a restructuring endeavor and its prominent features are **Semesterization, Choice based credit programs, interdisciplinarity, Continuous Evaluation, Grading, and such student oriented academic innovations.**

**R.SATHIANATHAN**  
**CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF STUDIES**  
**ECONOMICS (U G), KANNUR UNIVERSITY**



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## **B A ECONOMICS**

<b>Total number of Common courses</b>	<b>: 10</b>
<b>Total Credit</b>	<b>: 38</b>
<b>Total number of</b>	
a) <b>Core courses</b>	<b>: 15</b>
b) <b>Complementary Courses</b>	<b>: 4</b>
<b>Total Credits</b>	
a) <b>Core courses</b>	<b>: 62</b>
b) <b>Complementary Courses</b>	<b>: 16</b>
<b>Total number of Open Courses</b>	<b>: 2</b>
<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>: 4</b>
<b>Total Credit for B A Programme</b>	<b>: 120</b>

## **B A DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

<b>Total number of Common courses</b>	<b>: 10</b>
<b>Total Credit</b>	<b>: 38</b>
<b>Total number of</b>	
a) <b>Core courses</b>	<b>: 15</b>
b) <b>Complementary Courses</b>	<b>: 4</b>
<b>Total Credits</b>	
a) <b>Core courses</b>	<b>: 62</b>
b) <b>Complementary Courses</b>	<b>: 16</b>
<b>Total number of Open Courses</b>	<b>: 2</b>
<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>: 4</b>
<b>Total Credits for B A Programme</b>	<b>: 120</b>

## **CORE COURSES**

- **MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I**
- **MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II**
- **MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I**
- **MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II**
- **METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES WITH –  
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ECONOMICS**
- **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**
- **BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- I**
- **BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- II**
- **ECONOMICS OF FINANCIAL MARKET**
- **PUBLIC FINANCE**
- **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY- I**
- **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY- II**
- **ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING- I**
- **ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING-II**
- **INFORMATICS IN ECONOMICS**
- **MODERN BANKING**
- **ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**
- **PROJECT WORK**

## **සංපූර්ණකරණ පාඨමාලා**

### **ECONOMICS / NON ECONOMICS FACULTY**

**Each Complementary Course is independent and the Colleges have the freedom to select any one of the Complementary Courses**

- **MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS-I**
- **MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS-II**
- **MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- I**
- **MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- II**
- **INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS- I (ඉදිරි තර්ක ජීවනමාලා සඳහා වන)**
- **INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS- II (ඉදිරි තර්ක ජීවනමාලා සඳහා වන)**
- **HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-I**
- **HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-II**
- **BASIC ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS**
- **POPULATION STUDIES**
- **DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**
- **REGIONAL ECONOMICS**

## **OPEN COURSES**

Five open Courses are listed during the V Semester. The Colleges have the freedom to select any one of the Open Courses.

### **Semester-V**

- **ECONOMICS OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM**
- **ENERGY ECONOMICS**
- **ECONOMETRICS**
- **INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS**
- **KERALA ECONOMY**

### **Semester-VI**

Five open Courses are listed during the VI Semester. The Colleges have the freedom to select any one of the Open Courses.

- **HEALTH ECONOMICS**
- **INSURANCE ECONOMICS**
- **ENTREPRENEURIAL ECONOMICS**
- **LABOUR ECONOMICS**
- **ECONOMICS OF MARKETING**

## B A ECONOMICS

### CORE COURSES

SI No	Course code	Name of the paper	Semester in which the paper is offered	Credits for each paper	Contact hours per week	Examination Time
1	1B01-ECO	Micro Economic Analysis-I	I	4	6	3hrs
2	2B02-ECO	Micro Economic Analysis-II	II	4	6	3
3	3B03-ECO	Methodology of Social Sciences with special reference to Economics	III	4	4	3
4	3B04-ECO	Macro Economic Analysis-I	III	4	5	3
5	4B05-ECO	Macro Economic Analysis-II	IV	4	5	3
6	4B06-ECO	International Economics	IV	4	4	3
7	5B07-ECO	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis I	V	4	6	3
8	5B08-ECO	Economics of Financial Market	V	4	4	3
9	5B09ECO	Modern Banking	V	4	4	3
10	5B10--ECO	Development Issues of Indian Economy-I	V	4	5	3
11	5B11-ECO	Environmental Economics	V	4	4	3
12	6B12-ECO	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis II	VI	4	6	3
13	6B13--ECO	Development Issues of Indian Economy-II	VI	4	5	3
14	6B14-ECO	Informatics in Economics	VI	4	5	3
15	6B15-ECO	Public Finance	VI	4	5	3
	6 P-ECO	Project work	VI	2	2	

**SUBJECT: B A DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS****CORE COURSES**

SI No	Course code	Name of the paper	Semester in which the paper is offered	Credits for each paper	Contact hours per week	Examination Time
1	1B01-ECO	Micro Economic Analysis-I	I	4	6	3hrs
2	2B02-ECO	Micro Economic Analysis-II	II	4	6	3
3	3B03-ECO	Methodology of Social Sciences with special reference to Economics	III	4	4	3
4	3B04-ECO	Macro Economic Analysis-I	III	4	5	3
5	4B05-ECO	Macro Economic Analysis-II	IV	4	5	3
6	4B06-ECO	International Economics	IV	4	4	3
7	5B07-ECO	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis I	V	4	6	3
8	5B08-ECO	Economics of Financial Markets	V	4	4	3
9	5B09-ECO	Modern Banking	V	4	4	3
10	5B10-- DEVECO	Economics of Development and Planning - I	V	4	5	3
11	5B11-ECO	Environmental Economics	V	4	4	3
12	6B12-ECO	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis II	VI	4	6	3
13	6B13— DEVECO	Economics of Development and Planning-II	VI	4	5	3
14	6B14-ECO	Informatics in Economics	VI	4	5	3
15	6B15-ECO	Public Finance	VI	4	5	3
	6 P-ECO	Project work	VI	2	2	

**SUBJECT: B A ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS****COMPLEMENTARY COURSES**

Each Complementary Course is independent and the Colleges have the freedom to select anyone of the Complementary Courses

SI No	Course code	Name of the paper	Semester in which the paper is offered	Credits for each paper	Contact hours per week	Examination Time
1	C01-ECO-	MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS-I		4	6	3hrs
2	C02-ECO	MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS-II		4	6	3
3	C03-ECO	MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- I		4	6	3
4	C04-ECO	MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- II		4	6	3
5	C05-ECO	INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS- I		4	6	3
6	C06-ECO	INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS- II		4	6	3
7	C07ECO	HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-I		4	6	3
8	C08ECO	HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-II		4	6	3
9	C09-ECO	BASIC ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS		4	6	3
10	C-10ECO	POULATION STUDIES		4	6	3
11	C-11ECO	DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS		4	6	3
12	C-12-ECO	REGIONAL ECONOMICS		4	6	3



**SUBJECT: B A ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

**OPEN COURSES**

Five open Courses are listed during the V Semester. The Colleges have the freedom to select any one of the Open Courses.

**SEMESTER-V**

SI No	Course code	Name of the paper	Semester in which the paper is offered	Credits for each paper	Contact hours per week	Examination Time
1	5D01-ECO	ECONOMICS OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM	V	2	2	2hrs
2	5D02-ECO	ENERGY ECONOMICS	V	2	2	2
3	5D03-ECO	ECONOMETRICS	V	2	2	2
4	5D04-ECO	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	V	2	2	2
5	5D05-ECO	KERALA ECONOMY	V	2	2	2

**OPEN COURSES**

Five open Courses are listed during the VI Semester. The Colleges have the freedom to select any one of the Open Courses.

**SEMESTER-VI**

SI No	Course code	Name of the paper	Semester in which the paper is offered	Credits for each paper	Contact hours per week	Examination Time
1	6D01-ECO	HEALTH ECONOMICS	VI	2	2	2hrs
2	6D02-ECO	INSURANCE ECONOMICS	VI	2	2	2
3	6D03-ECO	ENTREPRENEURIAL ECONOMICS	VI	2	2	2
4	6D04-ECO	LABOUR ECONOMICS	VI	2	2	2
5	6D05-ECO	ECONOMICS OF MARKETING	VI	2	2	2

**B.A.ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
(Effective from 2009-2010)**

**Semester I**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
	Common Course I				
	Common Course II				
	Common Course III				
I B01-ECO	Core	Micro Economic Analysis I	6	4	3hrs
	Complementary I		6	4	3

**B.A.ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
(Effective from 2009-2010)**

**Semester II**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
	Common Course IV				
	Common Course V				
	Common Course VI				
2 B02-ECO	Core	Micro Economic Analysis II	6	4	3hrs
	Complementary II		6	4	3

**B.A.ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
(Effective from 2009-2010)**

**Semester III**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
	Common Course VII				
	Common Course VIII				
3 B03-ECO	Core	Methodology of Social sciences with Special reference to Economics	4	4	3hrs
3 B04-ECO	Core	Macro Economic Analysis I	5	4	3
	Complementary III		6	4	3

**B.A.ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
(Effective from 2009-2010)**

**Semester IV**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
	Common Course IX				
	Common Course X				
4 B05-ECO	Core	Macro Economic Analysis II	5	4	3hrs
4 B06-ECO	Core	International Economics	4	4	3
	Complementary IV		6	4	3

**B.A.ECONOMICS  
COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

(Effective from 2009-2010)

**Semester V**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
5B 07-ECO	Core	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis I	6	4	Theory- 2 hour
5 B08ECO	Core	Economics of Financial Markets	4	4	3
5 B09-ECO	Core	Modern Banking	4	4	3
5 B10-ECO	Core	Development Issues of Indian Economy I	5	4	3
5 B11-ECO	Core	Environmental Economics	4	4	3
	Open Course I (Outside Stream)		2	2	3

**B.A.DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

**COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

(Effective from 2009-2010)

**Semester V**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
5 B07-ECO	Core	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis I	6	4	3hrs
5 B08-ECO	Core	Economics of Financial Markets	4	4	3hrs
5 B09-ECO	Core	Modern Banking	4	4	3
5 B10-DEVECO	Core	Economics of Development and Planning-I	5	4	3
5 B11-ECO	Core	Environmental Economics	4	4	3
	Open Course I (Outside Stream)		2	2	3

**B.A.ECONOMICS**

BA ECONOMICS

**COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
(Effective from 2009-2010)**

**Semester VI**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
6 B12-ECO	Core	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis Paper II	6	4	
6 B13-ECO	Core	Development Issues of Indian Economy II	5	4	3hrs
6 B14-ECO	Core	Informatics in Economics	5	4	2 hour Theory 1hourPractical
6 B15-ECO	Core	Public Finance	5	4	3
	Open Course I (Main Stream)		2	2	2
	Project Work/Course Work		2	2	

**B.A.DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

**COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
(Effective from 2009-2010)**

**Semester VI**

Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	Hour	Credit	Examination Time
6 B12-ECO	Core	Basic Tools for Economic Analysis Paper II	6	4	3hrs
6 B13-DEVECO	Core	Economics of Development and Planning-II	5	4	3hrs
6 B14-ECO	Core	Informatics in Economics	5	4	2 hour Theory 1hourPractical
6 B15-ECO-	Core	Public Finance	5	4	3
	Open Course I (Main Stream)		2	2	2
6P-ECO	Project Work/Course Work		2	2	

*BA ECONOMICS/BA DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS*  
*SYLLABUS-2009*

*CORE COURSES*

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code:</b>	<b>I B01-ECO</b>
<b>Semester :</b>	<b>I</b>

### **Introduction**

The decision making mechanism at the bottom of an economic system is studied by students of economics by analysing the behaviour of economic agents in the market place. An understanding of the strength and weakness of the existing microeconomic theories is essential for the better understanding of the structure and working of an economic system. This course provides the fundamental microeconomic theory to be learned by an under graduate student of economics.

### **Objectives**

This course is designed to enable student to extend the microeconomic analysis learnt at the higher secondary level and to appreciate the coherence and rigour of microeconomic theory. As a foundation course, the student is expected to have the basic understanding of the different microeconomic concepts, the behaviour of economic agent and the price variation in different market structures.

### **Learning Outcome**

On successful completion of the course the student is expected to get a thorough understanding of the various theories behind pricing of products and factors in different market environment; to identify and evaluate the main models of market structures and to appreciate the theories behind policy prescriptions.

### **Module I Basic Concepts**

**10 hours**

Scarcity and Choice – Price system and alternatives – Uses of price theory – Economic Models – Classification of markets – Market equilibrium – Static, comparative static and dynamic equilibrium

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapter 1, Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapter 1 Varian H R (2006) Chapter I

### **Module II Theory of Demand**

**30 hours**

Traditional Theory of demand: Theory of consumer behaviour –Cardinal and Ordinal utility approach, Revealed preference hypothesis – Consumer’s surplus – some application of indifference curve analysis – Derivation of individual demand curve – market demand function – Elasticity of demand. Modern development in Demand theory: Linear Expenditure System

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapters 2 to 6, Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapter 2, Varian H R (2006)Chapter3 to8,14&15



**Module III Theory of Production**

**30 hours**

Firm and its decision – Production function of single product – short-run and long-run laws of production – Cobb-Douglas production function – Equilibrium of firm – isocost line - expansion path – Derivation of cost function from production function – production decision and linear programming

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapters 8 to 10 and 12; Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapter 3 and 20;

**Module IV Theory of Costs**

**38 hours**

Concept of cost – Traditional theory of cost: short-run and envelope cost curves – Modern theory of cost: short-run and L shaped cost curve- economies of scale and cost curves.

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapters 11; Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapter 4; Varian H R (2006) Chapter 20 & 21

**Books for Study**

1. Watson D.S and Getz M (1986): “Price Theory and its Uses” 5 ed. Khosla Publishing House New Delhi.
2. Koutsoyiannis A (1982): “Modern Microeconomics” 2 ed. Macmillan.
3. Varian H.R (2006): “Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach”, East West Press, New Delhi.

**Prerequisites**

Microeconomic Theory at Higher Secondary level

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4(108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>2B02-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>II</b>

**Introduction**

The decision making mechanism at the bottom of an economic system is studied by students of economics by analysing the behaviour of economic agents in the market place. An understanding of the strength and weakness of the existing microeconomic theories is essential for the better understanding of the structure and working of an economic system. This course provides the fundamental microeconomic theory to be learned by an under graduate student of economics.

**Objectives**

This course is designed to enable student to extend the microeconomic analysis learnt at the higher secondary level and to appreciate the coherence and rigour of microeconomic theory. As a foundation course, the student is expected to have the basic understanding of the different microeconomic concepts, the behaviour of economic agent and the price variation in different market structures.

**Learning Outcome**

On successful completion of the course the student is expected to get a thorough understanding of the various theories behind pricing of products and factors in different market environment; to identify and evaluate the main models of market structures and to appreciate the theories behind many policy prescriptions.

**Module I Perfect competition and Monopoly**

**40 hours**

Assumptions of perfect competition – short run and long run equilibrium of firm under competition – supply curve of firm and industry – optimal resource allocation – changes in industry equilibrium

Monopoly – demand, revenue and cost functions under monopoly – Equilibrium of monopoly under short-run and long run – Changes in equilibrium – comparing monopoly and competition – bilateral monopoly – price discrimination

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapter 13 and 14; Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapters 5, 6 and 7; Varian H R (2006)

**Module II Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly**

**38 hours**

The model – assumptions – product differentiation – concept of industry and group – equilibrium – selling cost – economic welfare- comparison with pure competition

Classical non-collusive Oligopoly models: Cournot’s model – Bertrand’s model – Chamberline’s model – Sweezy’s model – Stackleberg model

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapters 19 and 20, Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapter 8 and 9; Varian H R (2006)

**Module III Factor pricing**

**20 hours**

Factor pricing under perfect competition: Demand for and supply of factors – factor pricing under imperfect competition: Monopolistic power in the product market and in the factor market – Pricing of fixed factors – rent and quasi rent – non-homogeneous factors and wage differentials – Product exhaustion theorem

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapter 21; Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapter 21; Varian H R (2006)

**Module IV Welfare Economics**

**10 hours**

Criteria of Social Welfare – Social welfare function – Maximisation of social welfare - determination of welfare maximising output – welfare maximisation and perfect competition

Watson and Getz (1986) Chapters 23; Koutsoyiannis (1982) Chapter 23 [section E of the book may be omitted]; Varian H R (2006)

Notes: No essay question may be asked from module IV.

**Books for Study**

1. Watson D.S and Getz M (1986): "Price Theory and its Uses" 5 ed. Khosla Publishing House New Delhi.
2. Koutsoyiannis A (1982): "Modern Microeconomics" 2 ed. Macmillan.
3. Varian H.R (2006): "Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach", East West Press, New Delhi.

**Prerequisites**

Microeconomic Theory at Higher Secondary level

**Books for Study**

4. Watson D.S and Getz M (1986): "Price Theory and its Uses" 5 ed. Khosla Publishing House New Delhi.
5. Koutsoyiannis A (1982): "Modern Microeconomics" 2 ed. Macmillan.
6. Varian H.R (2006): "Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach", East West Press, New Delhi.

**Prerequisites**

Microeconomic Theory at Higher Secondary level

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (72 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>3 B03-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>III</b>

### **Aim of the Course**

The course intends to familiarize the students with the broad contours of Social Sciences and their methodology. It also aims to examine the ways in which economists justify their theories and the reasons for preferring one theory over the other.

Objectives of the course

- Identify the main concerns of social science disciplines.
- Articulate the basic terminology and theories prevalent across disciplines
- Understand qualitative and quantitative models within the social sciences
- To learn to apply the methods and theories of social science to contemporary issues
- Critically read popular and periodical literature from a social science perspective.
- To introduce selected themes in Economics.

### **MODULE- 1**

Introduction to Social Science- Its emergence- Social Sciences: how they are related- Relation of other fields of knowledge- Historical foundation of social sciences-Inter- disciplinary approach in social sciences- Relevance of social sciences in solving contemporary problems at the regional, national and global levels.

### **MODULE- 2**

Objectivity in social sciences- Limits to objectivity in social sciences- Ethical issues in social sciences.

### **MODULE- 3**

Nature and significance of economic science- Understanding the methodology of economics- objectivity and understanding in economics–Nature of economic generalisation - deductive and inductive methods- Positive science and Normative Science.

### **MODULE- 4**

Principles and significance of economic theory-Assumptions controversy in economics- Analysis of theory and practice in Economics- Scientific nature of economic laws- Economic models- Micro and Macro models- Variables in models.

## **References**

### **Module 1 and 2**

1. Hunt, Elgin F, "Science and its Methods", in Social Science an Introduction to the Study of Society: Allyn and Bacon, 2008
2. Perry John, Through the lense of science in contemporary society: an introduction to social science, Allyn and Bacon, 2008
3. Porta, Donatella Della and Machael Keating, Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences: A Pluralistic Perspective, CUP, New delhi,2008
4. Natraj, V. K, et.al, "Science: Dialogue for Revival", Economic and Political Weekly, August 18, 2001, pp. 3128-3133

### **Module 3 and 4**

1. Daniel M.Hausman (1984) Ed. The Philosophy of Economics: An Anthology, CUP, Cambridge etc: 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,14
2. Jack Harvey & Erine Jowsey- Modern Economics 8<sup>th</sup> edn. Palgrave- MacMillan
3. Milton Friedman (1953)-Essay in Positive Economics- University of Chicago.
4. Mark Blaug (1999) Economic History and the History of Economics, Wheatsheat books (ch: 14 PP: 265-279)
5. Mark Blaug (1994) The Methodology of Economics CUP.
6. Koutsoyiannis(2001) Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan
7. Meir T (1993) Truth Vs. Precision in Economics
8. Pheby (1982) Methodology and Economics: A Critical introduction.
9. Stewart Ian (1979) Reasoning and methods in Economics: an Introduction to Economic methodology, Mc Graw Hill
10. Latsis, Spira Ed. (1976) Method and Appraisal in Economic, CUP
11. Samuelson, Paul A(1963) Problems of methodology-Discussions, American Economic Review

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS- I</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (90 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>3B04-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>III</b>

### **Introduction**

Macroeconomics is that branch of economic theory which analyses and establishes the functional relationship between the aggregates. The aggregate analysis has assumed such a great significance in recent times that a prior understanding of macro economic theoretical structure is considered essential for the proper comprehension of different issues and policies. It enables the students to understand systematic facts and latest theoretical development for empirical analysis

### **Objectives:**

To train students in basic macroeconomic concepts and theories in order to enable them to understand the working of the economy at the aggregate level. It will also assist them to develop suitable solutions for practical policy purpose which are very much expected by the society.

### **Learning outcome**

This course in Macro economics is expected to develop skill in economic reasoning. By the time, students complete this course, they will learn most of the issues and their suggested solutions related to unemployment, inflation, poverty, inequality, stock market bubbles, interest and foreign exchange fluctuations etc

### **MODULE I: Introduction [15 hours]**

Definition-distinction between microeconomics and macroeconomics- Development of Macroeconomics- variables-national income circulation-partial and general equilibrium analysis-importance & limitations of macroeconomics.

### **MODULE II: Theories of Output & Employment [35 hours]**

Classical theory-product market, labour, market, money market equilibrium-Say's law-quantity theory of money and restatement-full employment equilibrium. Keynesian theory-aggregate supply and aggregate demand-under employment equilibrium- post Keynesian income determination-IS-LM analysis-integration of real sector with monetary sector.

### **MODULE III: Theories Consumption [20 hours]**

Theories of consumption-(absolute income, relative income, permanent income and life cycle hypotheses)-implications and propositions of consumption function-subjective and objective factors determining consumption-investment multiplier (balanced budget and foreign trade multipliers)

#### **MODULE IV: Theories of Investment [20 hours]**

Definition of investment -Types of investment-Keynesian theory of investment-MEC, rate of interest -NPV-Post Keynesian theory of investment (acceleration principle, Profit theory)

#### **References**

#### **MODULE 1**

1. Hess and Ross, Macro Economics, West Publishing Company, Ch: 1
2. Michael Edgmand, Macro Economics Theory and Practice, Prentice Hall inc. Ch: 2
3. M.C. Vaish, Macro Economic Theory. Wiley Eastern Ltd., Ch: 4,5

#### **MODULE 2**

1. Michael Edgmand, Macro Economics Theory and Practice, Prentice Hall Inc.,Ch: 3
2. Michael Parkins, Modern Macro Economics, Philip Allan publishers Ltd., Ch: 8
3. Shapiro E Macroeconomic Analysis Golgotha Publications Private Ltd., Ch:
4. Lavacic & Reblman Macro Economics
5. Disouza Erric- Macro Economics

#### **MODULE 3**

1. Michael Parkins, Modern Macro Economics, Philip Allan Publishers L.td Ch: 11,12,13
2. Dernberg and Mac Dougal, Macro Economics, Mc Graw Hill-Part 4

#### **MODULE 4**

1. Green Away and Shaw, Macro Economics Theory
2. Michael Edgmand, Macro Economics, Prentice Hall. Inc., Ch: 5
3. Froyen: Macroeconomics: Pearson Educations
4. Shapiro Edward: Macro Economic Analysis Golgotha Publications Private Ltd., Ch
5. Disouza Erric-Macro Economics

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4(90 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code</b>	<b>4 B05-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>IV</b>

### **MODULE I: Theory of Inflation and Growth[30hours]**

Definition of inflation- Types of inflation-Demand Pull Inflation, Cost-Push inflation-mark-up inflation -effect of inflation-Trade off between inflation and unemployment-Philips Curve-Short run and Long-run Philips curve

Growth Concepts-difference between growth and development-factors determining growth. Harrod-Domar growth model-Neo- Classical Theory of Growth by Solow-Kaldor's theory of distribution-Joan Robinson's golden rule of capital accumulation.

### **MODULE II: Theory of Business Cycle [35]**

Concept of Business cycle-four phases of business cycle- Theories- Marxian theory of economic instability- Hawtrey's monetary approach-Von Hayek's approach-Schumpeter's Innovation theory- Kaldor's Savings- Investment approach- Hick's Accelerator- Multiplier Interaction- Samuelson's Acceleration approach to the theory of Business Cycle- Measures to control Business cycle.

### **MODULE III: Stabilization Policy {10}**

Monetary Policy-objectives and instruments -Fiscal policy-objectives & instruments

### **MODULE IV: The New Classical Macroeconomics {15}**

New Classical Macroeconomics-Market Clearing Equilibrium- Rational Expectation Hypothesis- Aggregate supply curves.- Policy Implications of New Classical macroeconomics-Main Features of Supply side Economics.



## **References**

### **MODULE 1**

1. Michael Edgmand, Macro Economic Theory and Practice, Prentice Hall Inc, Ch: 12, 13
2. Edward Shapiro, Macro Economic Analysis, Golgotha Publications Private Ltd., Ch: 21
3. G.Ackley-Macroeconomic Theory & Policy

### **MODULE 2**

1. Hywel Jones, Growth Economics, Mc Graw Hill Publishers Ch: 2,3,5,6
2. Amartya Sen, Growth Economics, Penguin Education Part 1,2,3
3. Rana and Verma- Macroeconomics
4. Amit Bhaduri, Macroeconomics: the Dynamics of Commodity Production, Macmillan.

### **MODULE 3**

1. M.C.Vaish, Macro Economic Theory, Wiley Eastern Limited, Ch: 47
2. Edwin.C.Dollar- Macroeconomics
3. Mankiw-Macroeconomics

### **MODULE 4**

1. Michael Parkins, Modern Macro Economics, Philip Allan Publishers, Ch 31,32,33
2. Michael Edgmand, Macro economics- Theory and Practice, Prentice Hall Inc. Ch: 17,18,19
3. Denberg & Mac. Dougal, Macro economics, Mac Graw Hill Publishers ch: Part III

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (72 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>4 B 06- ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>IV</b>

### **Introduction**

International Economics analyses the economic and financial interdependence among nations. It deals with the policy directed at regulating the flow of goods, services, payments and money between a nation and rest of the world.

### **Objectives:**

International Economics deals with the economic and financial interdependence among nations. The economic actions of many of the business firms and Govt. organizations are affected directly or indirectly by international economic events. Hence, this Course in International Economics will present students with most of the questions and their answers related to international economic problem. The Course will cover most of the theories of international trade, international economic integration, trade and growth, balance of payments and international monetary system etc:

### **Learning outcome**

The students are expected to learn by the completion of the course most of the issues and their solution with regard to international trade. It will also help those students who plan to go for higher studies and research in the field of International Economics.

### **MODULE I: Introduction to International Economics[10hours]**

Meaning, nature and contents of international economics. Importance of the study of international economics, International and inter regional trade, Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage, Heckscher Ohlin theory, Leontief paradox.

### **MODULE II: Terms of Trade [17hours]**

Terms of trade & its importance, Doctrine of reciprocal demand- importance and limitations in the theory of trade- Free trade Vs protection- methods of trade restrictions- tariff barriers and new protectionism, import substitution and export promotions, tariffs and export subsidies- trade liberalization and its implications.

### **MODULE III: Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments [10hours]**

Meaning and definition of balance of trade and balance of payments--balance of payments equilibrium and disequilibrium. Methods of correcting adverse balance of payments- India's balance of payments- recent trends.

**MODULE IV: Foreign Exchange [20hours]**

The foreign exchange rate-fixed & flexible Theories of exchange rate determination, the Mint parity theory, the purchasing power parity theory, demand and supply analysis. Functions of foreign exchange market, the forward market, the spot exchange rate, The EURO Dollar market.

**MODULE V: International Financial System [15hours]**

The Brettonwoods system, IMF & World Bank, European Monetary system, International capital movements, foreign direct investment, foreign portfolio investment, welfare implications-gains from international policy coordination.

**References:**

1. Dominic Salvatore – International Economics
2. Sodersten B.O & Geoffrey Reed – International Finance
3. Francis Cherunilam- International Economics
4. Paul Krugman & Maurice Obstfeld – International Economics
5. Dominic Salvatore – Theory and Problems of International Economics.

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>5 B07- ECO</b>
<b>Semester :</b>	<b>V</b>

### **Introduction**

Students of economics should be familiar with a variety of statistical and mathematical tools with which they will be able to understand and analyse economic problems. Many economic concepts have behind them well woven mathematical concepts, the knowledge of which will enhance the understanding of economics and will enable the student to reach a level in which they could quantify the magnitude of many economic variables. Understanding of statistical tools is inevitable as economics is becoming increasingly empirical in nature. For empirical analysis students should acquire skills of data analysis. Mastery over these tools will help them become professionals and practicing economists in future.

### **Objectives**

This course is expected to provide students with an elementary introduction to statistical tools and mathematical concepts that are used in the study of economics at UG level. This course will cover essential elementary topics in statistics and in mathematics. The basic aim of the course is to develop skills in applying statistical techniques and mathematical concepts that are indispensable for the in depth study of theoretical as well as empirical economics.

### **Learning Outcome**

By the time student completes the course Basic Tools – I. It is expected that he/she will be able to develop skills in using elementary mathematical concepts in analysing economic issues. Student is expected to conceptualise the probability elements involved in economic problems and compute various descriptive statistical measures of data relating to economic variables.

### **MODULE I Elementary mathematics**

**28 hours**

Number system, Laws of indices, logarithm, arithmetic and geometric series, compound growth rate.

Equations: Single and System of linear equations, quadratic equations and their solution, Examples from economics- market equilibrium.

Monga G.S (2000) Chapters1, 4 and5.

### **MODULE II Elementary Set theory**

**20 hours**

Set theory: concept, types, operations, binary relation, properties, relations and functions, graphs, application in economics. Cost, revenue, total product, marginal and average product, demand and supply curves.

Monga G.S (2000) Chapter 3. Allen. R.G.D (1956) Chapter 3. Baruah (2001) Chapter 1.

### **MODULE III Description of Data**

**30 hours**

Data types, Nature of data – Population, Sample, Bar and Pie diagrams and Graphs, Tables, Frequency distributions, histograms, polygon, frequency curves

Measures of Central Value, Dispersion, Partition values, Skewness, Kurtosis – Lorenz curve, Gini Coefficient. Examples from Economics

Gupta. S. P (2008): “Statistical Methods”, Sultan Chand, New Delhi. Chapter 5 to 9 Vol I

### **MODULE IV Probability and Probability Distributions (PDs)**

**30 hours**

Meaning and approaches, rules of probability, Marginal and Conditional Probability – Discrete PDs – Binomial and Poisson distributions – summary measures of PDs, Continuous PDs – uniform, normal and standard normal PDs

Bowers (1991) Chapter 6, 7 and 8 Gupta SP (2008) I&2 Vol. II

Notes:

1. Concepts in statistics are to be related to economic issues where ever possible. All exercises should invariably contain cases from economic events. Statistical tools are to be used in such a way that students get full understanding of their implications in economics. Where ever possible real data set relating to income, expenditure and so on may be used for illustrations. Visit sites of RBI and CSO for real data relating to Indian economy and site of Department of Economics and Statistics Kerala for data relating to Kerala economy.
2. For all exercises in mathematics examples and problems should be taken from economic theory so that students will get a feel of the working of mathematics in economics.
3. No essay questions should be asked from module IV.

### **References:**

- 1.Allen. R.G.D (1956): “Mathematical Analysis for Economists” Macmillan
- 2.David Bowers (1991): “Statistics for Economics and Business” ELBS with Macmillan.
- 3.Gupta. S. P (2008): “Statistical Methods”, Sultan Chand, New Delhi.
- 4.Monga. G.S (2000): “Mathematics and Statistics for Economics” Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
- 5.Srinath Baruah (2001): “Basic Mathematics and its application in Economics” Macmillan.

### **Prerequisites**

Secondary School Mathematics and Statistics

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF FINANCIAL MARKET</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (72 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>5 B08-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>V</b>

### **Introduction**

Financial market is concerned with financial system and investment management. The significance of the study of financial market is increasing in the light of globalisation and global financial crises

### **Objectives**

This course is aimed at training the students in the fundamentals of financial market. The course will cover most of the relevant topics in financial market. It will supply skills to take up positions in financial institutions including banks, brokerage, firms, stock exchanges, insurance companies etc

### **Learning outcome**

By the time the students complete the course, they will learn the fundamental models of financial economics .They will also learn how financial markets work, how the values of financial assets determined, how the derivative markets works..

### **MODULE I: Financial System**

Introduction to financial system- Financial system and economy-Meaning, components functions-structure of financial system-Nature and role of financial system-Importance of financial system in India-Measures taken to liberalize financial system.

### **MODULE II: Financial Markets**

Structure of financial markets- money market- primary market- secondary market-call money market- treasury bill market- commercial bill market- market for commercial paper and certificates of deposits- discount market- Market for financial guarantees- Govt Securities market.

### **MODULE III: Capital Market**

Capital market structure-Industrial securities- market for futures, options and other financial derivatives-SEBI and working of capital market in India, recent measures taken by RBI and SEBI to regulate financial market in India, Dematerialization-concept and causes

### **MODULE IV: International Dimension of Financial Market**

Introduction, nature, organization and participants, International financial institutions-IMF, IBRD, Euro market, International money market, International capital market, Bond market, Equity investments, GDR, ADR, Eurobonds

**References:**

**MODULE I**

L.M. Bhole-Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata M.C Graw Hill  
Pathak.V.V - The Indian Financial System-Pearsons education  
Smith.P.J - Economics of Financial institutions and Markets-Irwin Homewood

**MODULE II**

M.K. Guptha, Monika Chopra - Financial market Institutions and Services -Anes  
India  
H.R. Machiraja - Indian financial system -Vikas publications  
Jordan, Natarajan - Financial markets and services - Himalaya

**MODULE III**

D.K. Murthi, Venugopal - Indian financial system - J.K. International  
Dr. S. Guruswami- capital market-Vijay- Nichole

**MODULE IV**

Alan. C. Shapalo-multinational financial markets - Prentice hall  
Mouis.D -International finance - the markets & financial management of  
multinational business -M.C. Graw Hill

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MODERN BANKING</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (72 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>5B09-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>V</b>

**Objectives:**

To enable the students to grasp the basics of the theory and practice of modern banking along with the recent developments in banking.

**MODULE I [10 hours]**

Introduction-Debt, Credit, financial instruments-financial intermediation-definition of bank-functions of Commercial banks-credit creation-Investment policy of Commercial banks-functions of Central Bank- Credit Control- Role and functions of RBI

**MODULE II [20hours]**

Bank accounts and advances- Types- Banker-Customer relations- Types of customers and modes of operations-procedure and precautions for opening an account – passbook and its features-Duties and obligations of banker. Types of loans and advances-principles of sound lending-(portfolio management)- Credit appraisals of loans- modes of creating charges against securities-lien, pledge, mortgage and hypothecation-Merchant banking- Micro finance- priority sector lending.

**MODULE III[15hours]**

Negotiable instruments-promissory notes-Bills of exchange-Treasury bills-Cheques-types-crossing of cheques- paying banker- dishonouring-collecting banker-responsibilities and statutory protection to collecting banker.

**MODULE IV[15 hours]**

Banking reforms and regulation-Bank nationalization in India-its relevance in the present global context-Global financial crisis and Indian Banking System-Deposit insurance and Credit guarantee Schemes- Banking sector reforms with special reference to prudential norms, Capital adequacy norms, income recognition norms-classification of assets and NPA's-Innovations in banking-ATM, E-banking-Credit cards, debit cards and Smart cards-Internet banking, Mobile banking and Core banking.

**MODULE V[12hours]**

Rural Banks and Development banks- Functions and objectives of Regional Rural Banks-NABARD-IFCI -IDBI-ICICI-SIDBI-SFC.



**References:**

1. Lester.V.Chandler – Money & Banking
2. R.S.Sayers - Modern Banking
3. S.K.Basu – Banking theory & practice
4. Maheswari & Varshni – Banking theory & practice
5. Suraj.B.Guptha – Monetary Economics
6. Decock – Central banking

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY-I</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4(90 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>5 B10-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>V</b>

### **Introduction**

Indian economy already had undergone a serious transformation especially after the new economic policy of the union government. This transformation has been there in all sectors of the economy. The economy still faces the challenging issues like poverty, inequality, unemployment, demographic problem, etc. A student must have a clear understanding of the issues, challenges and performance of the economy.

### **OBJECTIVES**

This course aims at providing students a reasonable introduction to Indian Economy. It will throw light on the state of the Indian Economy in the past, on the course of its present condition and on the future direction. The course may enable the student community to get in touch with the burning issues of the Economy. It assists the students to analyze the issues and to develop solutions for policy purposes, which are very much expected by the society. This course will be useful to students who plan to carry out advanced studies and appear for competitive examinations.

### **Learning outcome**

The student will, by the completion of the course, obtain a good understanding of the achievements, problems and prospects of the Indian economy.

### **MODULE- I Over view of Indian Economy** [10 hours]

An overview of the Indian Economy at the time of independence-Impact of the British rule-colonialism and exploitation of India-Economic stagnation and underdevelopment- Dada Bhai Naoroji's concept of economic drain. Trends in National Income and Growth

### **MODULE-II Human resources and Economic Development** [25hours]

Human resources and Economic development-Essential Components of human development -Human development index-gender related development index-Human poverty index-Physical Quality of Life Index [PQLI]. Demographic profile of India- population size and growth- Effects- Demographic transition in India- Remedies for population explosion-National population policy-- Occupational structure-work participation rates.

### **MODULE-III Economic Planning and Development Issues** [30 hours]

Meaning and rationale of economic planning-objectives of economic planning in India Current Five Year plan-Achievements of planning in India-A critical evaluation of the planning process-Major development issues-Poverty- concepts, measurement- Inequality, unemployment-concepts, measurement-Black money.

### **MODULE-IV Agriculture and Economic Development** [25 hours]

Agriculture and Economic development-Role of agriculture in Indian economy-New Agricultural Strategy and Green Revolution-post green revolution scenario-Land Reforms- Issues related to Food Security-Public Distribution System-Rural Credit-Agricultural marketing-Agricultural prices and policies- Recent Agricultural policies- Agriculture during post Liberalization period-WTO and Indian Agriculture.

## References:

1. I.C.Dhingra -Indian Economic Problems- (S.Chand and Company)-Module II, III, & IV
  2. Misra and Puri -Indian Economy- [Himalaya]-Module II, III, & IV
  3. Ruddar Dutt -Evolution of the Indian Economy- [S.chaud &Co.]-Module I
  4. Pramit chaudhuri -The Indian Economy- [Vikas]-Module II
  5. A.N. Agrawal -Indian Economy- [Vikas]- Module II, III, &IV
  6. C.B. Mamoria & B.B. Tripathi -Agricultural problems in India- [Kitab Mahal]-Module IV
  7. R. Dutt and K.P.M. Sundaram- Development Issues of the Indian Economy- [S.chand & Co.]- Module II, III, & IV
  8. Uma Kapila -Indian economy since Independence- [Academic Foundation]-Module II, III, & IV
  9. J.S.Uppal -India's Economic problems- [Tata M.C Graw-Hill]- Module III &IV
  10. S.K.Mishra & V.K.Puri- Economics Development and Planning Theory and Practice- [Himalaya] Module II&III
  11. G.K.Chadha -WTO and the Indian Economy [Deep &Deep]-Module IV
  12. N.P. Hariharan-Lights and shades of Indian Economy- [vishal publishing Co.]-Module III
  13. B.H.P.Sing- Indian Economy Today-changing contours [Deep &Deep]-Module III &IV.
  14. K.R. Gupta- Liberalization & globalization of Indian Economy- [Atlantic publications]
  15. Bhagirath lal Das- An Introduction to the WTO agreements- [Earthworm Books]
  16. B.S. Minhas -Planning and the poor- [S. Chaud &Co]
  18. Dandekar and Nilakantha Rath -Poverty and India- V.M. [Indian school of political Economy]
  19. Bimal Jalan- The Indian Economy-
  20. C.T.Kurian -Global Capitalism and the Indian Economy-
  21. Amartyasen-Poverty and famine-An essay on Entitlement and deprivation –
- JOURNALS.
- Issues of Southern Economist, EPW, Economic Survey, Kerala calling, Yojana & Economic Affairs.

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>: ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING I</b>
<b>Course Category</b>	<b>: CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>: 4 credits (90 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code</b>	<b>: 5 B10-DEV. ECO</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>: V</b>

**Aim :**

The main purpose of this paper is to offer a survey of mainstream theories of growth and development to enable students to acquire an understanding of multi-dimensional aspects of development issues .

**MODULE I ; INTRODUCTION (15 hours)**

Defining development; Development and Growth; Structure and characteristics of developing nations- Explaining Under development-obstacles to growth and development – economic and non-economic factors- Vicious circle of poverty– Basic requirements of development –Measuring Development and Development Gap; Human Development Index and other indices of development and quality of life.

**MODULE II ; THEORIES OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (30 hours)**

Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, Marx’s Theory of Economic Development –Schumpeter’s theory, Rostow’s Stages theory, Big push theory, Critical minimum effort thesis ,Balanced and Unbalanced theories- Lewis Growth model - contributions of Nurkse, Vakil and Brahmaanda in using Disguised unemployment as saving potential.  
Growth models: Harrod Domar and Solow-Swan.

**MODULE III : DETERMINANTS OF DEVELOPMENT (25 hours)**

Capital and Economic Development; Capital formation; sources of capital- capital –output ratio- Population and Economic development ; Theory of Demographic Transition- Human capital formation and development– Technological change and Economic Development; Intermediate technology- Role of Industry and Agriculture in Development – Role of Foreign capital and foreign aid in Economic development-Foreign trade and Economic Development.

**MODULE IV : POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT (20 hours)**

Monetary policy and fiscal polices: Objectives and Limitations-Quantitative and qualitative credit control measures- Taxation –borrowings and public expenditure – Deficit financing –Policy for Human resource development – Trade policy –inward looking and outward looking policies .

### **References:**

1. Meir, Gerald ,M , **Leading issues in Economic Development** –Oxford University Press, Delhi (1990).
2. Thirwal,A.P., **Growth and Development**-ELBS/Macmillan, London (1994)
3. Todaro, Michael ,P; **Economic Development in the Third World** ,Orient Longman,Hyderabad,(1993).
4. Adelman Irma : **Theories of Economic Growth and Development** , Stanford University Press,Clifornia (1962).
5. Nurkse ,Ragner ; **Problems of Capital formation in Under Developed Countries** ,Monthly Review Press,Newyork (1957)
6. A.N.Agarwal and Kundan Lal ; **Economics of Development and Planning**. Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi
7. Misra and Puri ; **Economics of Development and Planning –Theory and Practice** ,Himalaya Publishing House ,New Delhi( 2007)
8. R.C Agarwal ; **Economics of Development and Planning –Theory and Practice**, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers ,Agra (2004)

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4(72 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>5 B11-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>V</b>

### **Introduction**

The study of environmental economics calls for a detailed understanding of various environmental factors, their influence in the economy and environment. Environmental issues like externality, pollution, damages, resource depletion, etc. are relevant in the modern world.

### **Objectives**

The main objective of teaching this course is to make the students realize the causes and consequences of environmental problems in the contemporary world. The aim of this course is to equip the students to apply economic tools and methods to minimize environmental damages.

### **Learning outcome**

By the completion of the course student will acquire a good understanding of the interrelationship between the economy and environment.

### **MODULE –I (15 hours)**

Meaning and scope of environmental economics- Economy and environment inter linkages- eco system, ecology, environment and economics- resource economics- renewable and non-renewable resources-environment and ethics- biotic and non-biotic components of Environment.

### **MODULE –II (23 hours)**

The subject matter of economics-scarcity of natural resources-classical, neoclassical and contemporary views on natural resources and environment. Pricing of environment-marginal cost-marginal benefit- market failure-why prices are not assigned to natural resources- public policy-environmental externalities- environmental quality- Tragedy of commons- property rights-Coase theorem-the market approach to environmental problems-internalization of external cost- pollution charges-environmental subsidies.

### **MODULE –III (22 hours)**

Sustainable development as a tool of environmental management –safe minimum standard approach to sustainability- indicators of sustainable development-environment impact assessment-origin and causes of environmental issues- .environmental damages-pollution-water, air, marine, Noise, solid waste, plastic, nuclear waste, e-waste- Environmental policy- economic methods to abate pollution issues.

Environmental issues of Kerala- causes, problems and case studies-solid waste-land reclamation- forest denudation-sand mining-water pollution-River damages

### **MODULE –IV (12 hours)**

Global warming, green house effect, ozone depletion, climatic changes- International Environmental Agreements-Kyoto protocol-agenda 21-earth summit- Doha conference.

### References:

1. Charles D Kolstad, 2000, Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press (Module I and III)
2. N. Rajalakshmi & Dhukasi Brinda, 1994, Environmental Economics-Economics of Environment Allied Publication Ahmedabad (Module I & II)
3. Eugene T, 2006 Environment Economics, Vrinda Publication (Module I, II, & IV)
4. Thomas J Callan, Environmental Economics, Thomas Learning South Western Inc, Akash Press, New Delhi
5. Barry C Field & Martha K Field, Environmental Economics-An Introduction McGraw Hill (Module II & IV)
6. Nick Hanley, Jason F Shogren & Ben White, Environment Economics- in theory and Practice, Macmillan India Ltd (Module I, II, III)
7. Guy Garrod & Kenneth G Willis, 1999 Economic Valuation of the Environment Edward Elgar publishing Ltd, USA (Module III)
8. Eban S Goodstein, 2005 Economics and the Environment ISBN (Module I)
9. K V. Pavithran; "A text book of environmental economics"-New age international publishers-New Delhi.

### Journals

1. Down to Earth
2. Nagar lok.

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>6 B12-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>VI</b>

### **Introduction**

Students of economics should master a variety of mathematical and statistical tools with which they will be able to understand and analyse economic problems at their hand using real data set. Understanding of mathematical concepts behind economic theory and skills in applying these tools for economic analysis is inevitable as economics is becoming increasingly analytical in nature. Skill in applying mathematical tools is helpful in business and in framing policies.

### **Objectives**

This course is expected to provide students with an elementary introduction to mathematical concepts and statistical tools that are used in the study of economics at UG level. This course will cover all essential topics in mathematics and statistics. The basic aim of the course is to develop skills in applying mathematical techniques and statistical tools that are essential for the in depth study of theoretical as well as applied economics.

### **Learning Outcome**

By the time students complete the course in basic tools – II it is expected that they will be able to develop skills in using mathematical and statistical data analysis techniques in analysing economic issues. Student is expected to grasp the mathematical trait behind economic theory and carry out data analysis.

### **MODULE I Matrices**

**20 hours**

Concept, Types, Operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication, inverse. Cramer's rule, Matrix inversion method, solving market equilibrium

Monga. G.S (2000) Chapter 7. Baruah (2001) Chapter 3.

### **MODULE II Differential Calculus**

**40 hours**

Concept of limit and continuity, Differentiation of single variable function: rules, higher order derivatives, sign and magnitude of derivatives and its interpretation, maxima and minima of unbounded functions.

Differentiation of Two variable function: Partial derivatives of first and second order, homogeneous functions and their properties, Euler's theorem, Derivatives and the concepts of slope and margin, Application in utility function, production and cost function, Cobb-Douglas production function.

Allen. R.G.D (1956) Chapters 4 to 10. Monga. G.S (2000) Chapter 9 and 10.



### **MODULE III Correlation and Regression**

**30 hours**

Simple Correlation – meaning, types and measurement – properties – interpretation Simple Linear Regression – meaning, OLS method of estimation. Relationship between correlation and regression coefficients

Examples from economics: Estimation of consumption function, saving function, simple production function and interpretation of result

Monga. G.S (2000) Chapter 23, Gupta. S. P (2008) Chapter 10&11

### **MODULE IV Time series Analysis and Index Numbers**

**18 hours**

Components of time series, Detrending: semi average, moving average, method of least squares, seasonal and cyclical variations

Types of index numbers – weighted and un-weighted, Laspyers, Paasches, Fischer’s index numbers, Price and Quantity Indices, Construction of Consumer Price Indices and Whole sale price Indices, base shifting and splicing, Uses of Index numbers

Monga. G.S (2000) Chapters 28 and 29., Gupta. S. P (2008) Chapters 13&14

Notes:

1. Concepts in statistics are to be related to economic issues where ever possible. All exercises should invariably contain cases from economic events. Statistical tools are to be used in such a way that students get full understanding of their implications in economics. Where ever possible real data set relating to income, expenditure and so on may be used for illustrations. Visit sites of RBI and CSO for real data relating to Indian economy and site of Department of Economics and Statistics Kerala for data relating to Kerala economy.
2. For all exercises in mathematics examples and problems should be taken from economic theory so that students will get a feel of the working of mathematics in economics.

#### **References:**

1. Allen. R.G.D (1956): “Mathematical Analysis for economists” Macmillan
2. David Bowers (1991): “Statistics for Economics and Business” ELBS with Macmillan.
3. Gupta. S. P (2008): “Statistical Methods”, Sultan Chand, New Delhi.
4. Monga. G.S (2000): “Mathematics and Statistics for Economics” Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
5. Srinath Baruah (2001): “Basic Mathematics and its application in Economics” Macmillan.

#### **Prerequisites**

Secondary School Mathematics and Statistics

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY-II</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (90 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>6 B13-ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>VI</b>

**MODULE- I Industry and Infrastructure** [17 hours]

An overview of Industrial development in India-Recent Industrial policies-Industrial Policy of 1991 and its appraisal-impact of NEP and LPG on Industrial development-Role of Small Scale Industries in Indian Economy-Its problems and remedies-WTO and Indian Industrial Sector-Infrastructure and Economic development.

**MODULE- II India's Foreign Trade** [23hours]

Foreign Trade of India-Volume, Composition and direction of India's Foreign Trade-Recent Export Import Policies-Trends in India's BOP- foreign capital in India- Role of MNCs- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)- Globalization, WTO and foreign trade-Global Financial Crisis.

**MODULE- III Kerala Economy –Agriculture and Industry** [20 hours]

Agricultural and Industrial Sectors-Features of Agriculture in Kerala-cropping pattern-Land Reforms-Agricultural Stagnation-its causes and consequences. The structure and growth of Kerala's Industry-Industrial backwardness of Kerala-Traditional Industries-Problems and Policies.

**MODULE- IV Kerala Economy-Service sector and General Issues** [30 hours]

Kerala economy- Unique Features-Demographic transition- Economic empowerment of women-Gender problems- Education and health sectors- current issues in health- morbidity-ageing- Energy Sector and Energy crisis- micro finance- self employment and rural development-Kerala's fiscal crises- Development of commercial banking in Kerala- Unemployment and poverty- migration and its impact- Decentralised planning and people's plan in Kerala. Global Economic crisis and Kerala.

## References:

1. Misra and Puri- Indian Economy- [Himalaya]-Module I&II
2. A.N.Agrawal -Indian Economy- [Vikas]-Module I&II
3. K.K.Dewatt and J.D. Varma- Indian Economy- [S.Chand & Co] Module I
4. K.P.H.Sundaram -Indian Economy- [S.Chand & Co] Module I
5. G.K.Chadha -WTO and Indian Economy- [Deep and Deep publications] Module II
6. K.R.Gupta -Liberalization & Globalization of Indian Economy-[Atlantic publications]-Module II
7. Bhagirath Lal Das -An Introduction to WTO Agreements- [Earthworm Books]-Module II
8. O.S.Shrivastava -Economics of growth,Development and Planning- [Vikas]- Module I
9. H.S. Agarwal -Simple Indian Economics- [Educational publications] -Module I & II
10. Misra & Puri-Economics of development and planning (Theory and practice)-Himalaya-Module I&II
11. B.A. Prakash-Kerala's Economic development [Ed] Module III & IV
12. B.A.Prakash -Kerala's Economy [Ed] [sage] -Module III & IV
13. P.P.Pillai -Kerala Economy- -Module III & IV [John Mathew Foundations]
14. George.K.K -Limits to Kerala model of development- [CDS] -Module III & IV
15. Meera Bhai.M -Kerala Economy-slumber to performance -Module III & IV
16. M.A. Oommen. -Essays on Kerala Economy – [Oxford & IBH] Module III & IV
17. M.A.Oommen -Kerala Economy since independence- [Oxford & IBH]- Module III & IV
18. K.C. Sankara Narayanan & Dr.V.Karunakaran -Kerala Economy –.
19. Dr. K.V. Pavithran -Economics of power generation,Distribution and Transmission in Kerala Serial Publication New Delhi, module IV
20. A.Ashokan, Perspectives of Health Economics, Serial, Publications, New Delhi, 2009
21. Uma Kapila -Indian Economy since Independence- -vol. I, II &III [Academic Foundation. New Delhi]
22. C.Rangarajan -Indian Economy- [UBS]
23. A.C.K. Nambiar Socio-Economic conditions of gulf migrants- [Common Wealth publishers, New Delhi]
24. Bimal Jalan -Indian Economic Crisis- [Oxford University press, Delhi]
25. J.C. Dhingra -Indian Economic problems- [S.Chand &Co.]-Module
26. K.Rajan Kerala Economy: Trends during the Post Reform Period, Serial Publications, New Delhi,2009

## Journals

Various issues of EPW, Economic Review, Economic Survey, Southern Economist, Kerala Calling, Yojana

<b>Course title</b>	<b>: ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING –II</b>
<b>Course category</b>	<b>: CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>: 4 credits (90 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code</b>	<b>: 6 B13-DEV. ECO</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>: VI</b>

**MODULE: 1 INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (15hours)**

Development planning : meaning and rationale of economic planning –Under developed countries and Planning, Types of planning-Long term, medium term and short term plans –regional, national and international planning ; indicative and imperative planning ,centralized and decentralized planning .Totalitarian and Democratic planning , Physical and Financial planning, Rolling and fixed planning.

**MODULE :II TECHNIQUES IN PLANNING( 30 hours)**

Economic Controls in a planned economy-meaning, need, and types, Conditions of success: Planning strategy,- Investment criteria – capital –Output ratio, Social Marginal Productivity, Marginal Per capita Reinvestment Quotient,, Dobb-Sen criterion, Marginal Growth contribution criterion : Choice of techniques- Project evaluation and Cost –Benefit analysis –Input –Output analysis- Linear Programming-Role of shadow prices in planning .

**MODULE: III . ECONOMIC PLANNING IN INDIA AND KERALA (30 hours)**

Planning in a mixed economy- Objectives and strategy of planning- Plan Models- Mahalanobis model- resource mobilization, achievements and limitations of economic planning in India– Policies for eradication of poverty, unemployment and economic inequalities – Objectives and strategies of 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2007-2012). The experience of People’s Planning in Kerala – Limits to Kerala model of development.

**MODULE IV ; ENVIORNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (15 hours)**

Meaning ,forms ,effects, and causes of environmental degradation. Problems and Policies for Sustainable development , Report of the Club of Rome, Brudtland Commission Report : The Earth Summit at Rio De Genero and after . Sustainability –weak form and strong form, Practical policy implications. Methods for measuring sustainable development.

**References:**

1. A.N.Agarwal and Kundan Lal ; **Economics of Development and Planning**. Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi
- 2.. Misra and Puri ; **Economics of Development and Planning –Theory and Practice** ,Himalaya Publishing House ,New Delhi( 2007)
3. R.C Agarwal ; **Economics of Development and Planning –Theory and Practice**, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers ,Agra (2004)

4. M.A Oommen ; **Essays on Kerala Economy** ,Oxford 7IBH Publishing co.Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi,(1993).
5. M.A. Oommen ; **Rethinking Development –Kerala’s Development Experience ,Vol I&II** ,Institute of Social Sciences, Concept Publishing Company ,New Delhi(1999)
6. K.K.George ; **Limits to Kerala Model of Development** , Centre for Development Studies, ,Thiruvananthapuram (1988)
7. Donella H Meadows,et al ,**The Limits to Growth ,A Report for the Club of Rome’s Project on the Predicament of Mankind** ; Universe Books ,Newyork ,(1972)
  1. SteveHackett,Enviornment and Natural Resource Economics ,Theory Policy and Sustainable Society; M.E Sharpe,New york(1998)
9. Ketar Singh and Viswa Bellah ,Co-operative Management of Natural Resources ,Sage Publishers,New Delhi(1996)
10. Meir,Gerald ,M , **Leading issues in Economic Development** –Oxford University Press, Delhi (1990).
11. Thirwal,A.P., **Growth and Development**-ELBS/Macmillan, London (1994)
12. Todaro, Michael ,P; **Economic Development in the Third World** ,Orient Longman,Hyderabad,(1993).
13. Ashok Rudra, India Plan Models, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

**Course Title:       INFORMATICS IN ECONOMICS**

**Course Category: CORE COURSE**

**Credit:               4 (90 contact hours)**

**Course Code:       6 B14-ECO**

**Semester:           VI**

### **Introduction**

To update and expand basic informatics skills and attitudes relevant to the emerging knowledge society and also to equip the students to effectively utilize the digital knowledge resources for the study of economics.

### **Objectives:**

- To review the basic concepts and functional knowledge in the field of informatics
- To create awareness about nature of the emerging digital knowledge society
- To provide awareness about social issues and concerns in the use of digital technology
- To impart skills to enable students to use digital knowledge resources in learning
- To familiarize the Internet operations.

### **MODULE 1**

#### **Overview of Information Technology (20 hours)**

Definition, characteristics and limitation of computers-Classification of computers-Hardware and Software-CPU and its functions-Primary and Secondary Memory-Input and Output devices-Operating systems and major application software-Introduction to Mobile phone technology-An Overview of IT applications in business, commerce, industry, defence, communication and media

### **MODULE II**

#### **Social Informatics (14 hours)**

IT and society-Issues and concerns- IT & development, the free software debate-IT industry: new opportunities and threats- cyber ethics, cyber crime, security privacy issues-cyber laws-Health issues-guide lines for proper usage of computers- internet and mobile phones-E wastes and green computing.

### **MODULE-III (20 hours)**

#### **Internet, E-commerce and Internet Banking**

Internet Basics-Services available on internet using search engines-e mail-important websites on economics.

E-commerce- meaning, advantage and limitation-application of e-commerce-trading stocks -online ordering products-online travel and tourism services, employment placement and job market-Internet banking.

#### **MODULE IV (16 hours)**

##### **Word processing and Presentation Software (Practical with MS Word or Open office and MS-PowerPoint)**

Meaning and features of Word processing-toolbars-creating, saving, closing and opening a document-formatting-mail merging-working with tables.

Features, advantages and application of presentation software-MS Power point –parts-menus and toolbars-inserting, editing and deleting slides-insertion of objects and charts in slides-custom animation and transition.

#### **MODULE V (20 hours)**

##### **Spread sheet and statistical package (Practical with MS-Excel and SPSS Statistics)**

Spread sheet-features-Features of MS Excel-saving, opening and closing workbook-entering and editing data in worksheet-formatting-formulas and its advantages-data sorting-charts and graphs-functions-different types of functions in Excel- Application in economics and statistics.

Data entry/Database creation-operations- Descriptive Statistics, Graphs, correlation and regression by using Excel (Analysis Tool Pack)/SPSS.

##### **Lab work:**

MS Windows

MS Word/Open office

MS Excel/SPSS

MS Power Point

Internet, e-commerce, and internet banking practical

**Practical hours:** minimum 2 Hours per week

##### **Description of Practical:**

1. Important hardware components of a computer-BIOS (Basic Input Output System)
- 2) Features of Windows/Linux
- 3) Using various features of MS Word (Create, save, open a file with your name - Use the page set up properties- execute find, replace and go to button-creating a mail merge-create tables).
- 4) Features of MS-Excel
- 5) Power point-creating presentation (choose topics from Economics) present a seminar with power point presentation
- 6) Internet browsing and e mail- online trading stocks - Internet Banking
- 7) Generating Descriptive statistics, correlation, regression, graphs using SPSS

The informatics for economics paper shall have theory and practical examination with 20 and 10 weightage respectively. The practical examination will conducted by external examiner from economics faculty appointed by the University . Practical Examination Informatics for Economics (6B14-Eco ) should be conducted before the End Semester Examination .



### **References:**

1. V.Rajaraman, Introduction to Information Technology, Prentice Hall
2. Alexis Leon & Mathews Leon, Computers Today, Leon Vikas
3. Peter Norton, Introduction to Computers, 6e (Indian Adapted Edition)
4. Greg Perry, SAMS Teach Yourself Open Office.org, SAMS
5. Alexis & Mathews Leon, Fundamentals of Information Technology, Leon Vikas
6. George Beekman, Eugene Rathswohl, Computer Confluence, Pearson Education,
7. Barbara Wilson, Information Technology: The Basics, Thomson Learning
8. John Ray, 10 Minute Guide to Linux, PHI, ISBN 81-203-1549-9
9. Ramesh Bangia, Learning Computer Fundamentals, Khanna Book Publishers
- 10 John Walken, PACH Favourite Excel Tips and Tricks, John Wiley, 2005.
- 11 Gene Weisskopf-Excel 2000 BPB Publications
12. Sander D H (1988) Computers today McGraw Hills 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition

### **Web Resources:**

1. [www.fgcu.edu/support/office2000](http://www.fgcu.edu/support/office2000)
2. [www.openoffice.org](http://www.openoffice.org) Open Office Official web site
3. [www.microsoft.com/office](http://www.microsoft.com/office) MS Office web site
4. [www.lgta.org](http://www.lgta.org) Office on-line lessons
5. [www.learnthenet.com](http://www.learnthenet.com) Web Primer
6. [www.computer.org/history/timeline](http://www.computer.org/history/timeline)
7. [www.computerhistory.org](http://www.computerhistory.org)
8. <http://comuter.howstuddworks.com>



<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>CORE COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 Credit (90 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>6 B15- ECO</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>VI</b>

**Introduction:**

The students of economics should get an opportunity to acquaint with the principles and policies of federal, state and local finance.

**Objectives:**

The objective of the course is to provide an understanding of the basic issues relating to public revenue, expenditure, debt management, budget preparation and centre state financial relations in India.

**Learning outcomes:**

By the completion of the course students are expected to learn how the principles of public finance can be applied to sound decision making. This learning will make them capable of understanding the financial activities and policies of the government.

**MODULE -I Introduction** [15 hours]

Meaning; nature and scope of Public Finance- Role of Government.-Changing dimensions- Private and Public Finance-Principle of Maximum Social Advantage-Public Goods-Private Goods- Externalities-concept of public choice

**MODULE -II Public Revenue**[25 hours]

Public Revenue-Meaning-Classification-Sources: Tax and Non-tax. Direct and Indirect taxes- Progressive, Proportional, Regressive, Digressive, Specific, Advalorem and VAT- Sources of Revenue -Canons of Taxation-Taxable Capacity-Incidence of Taxes-The impact, Incidence and Effects of a Tax-forward and backward shifting-Theories of Taxation, Theories of tax shifting-Supply and Demand theory, Musgrave's theory of Incidence-Effects of Taxation on Production, Growth and Distribution.

**MODULE -III Public Expenditure , Debt Management and Budget** [25 hours]

Canons of Public Expenditure- Wagner's law-Wiseman-Peacock hypotheses-Reasons for the growth of Public Expenditure in India-Effects of Public Expenditure on Production, Distribution, Stabilization and Growth.

Public Debt- Classification- Repayment of Public Debt.-Emerging issues in public debt management.

Budget-Classification-Performance, Programme and Zero Base Budgeting-Preparation and Presentation of Budget in India- Highlights of the current year's Budget: India and Kerala-Deficit financing in India and Kerala

**MODULE -IV Federal Finance** [25 hours]

Federal Finance: Principles- Centre-State Financial Relations-Functions of Finance Commissions-- A brief examination of the latest Finance Commission - Fiscal policy in India. . Local Finance- Problems- Resource Mobilization; Performance.

### **References:**

1. Agarwal, R.C: Public Finance, theory and practice
2. Bhatia, H.L: Public finance
3. Bhushan, Kul: Working with VAT
4. Dalton, Hugh: Principles of Public Finance
5. Gulati, I.S & George, K.K: Essays in federal financial relations
6. Hajela, T.N: Public Finance
7. Lekhi, R.K: Public Finance
8. Misra B: Economics of Public Finance
9. Mithani, D.M: Modern Public Finance: Theory and Practice
10. Rana, K.C & Varma, K.N: a study in Public and Practice Finance.
11. State planning board, Govt of kerala, Tvm: kerala Economic Review,
12. Raja j chelliah: Fiscal Policy for underdeveloped countries
13. Musgrave & Musgrave: Theory of Public Finance
14. Prest, A.R: Public Finance

Title of the course : PROJECT WORK

Nature of course : CORE

Credit : 2 (2 hrs per week -36 contact hours)

Course Code : 6 P-ECO

### Introduction

Generating new knowledge and updating existing knowledge from the day to day experience is one of the aims of higher education . For this purpose a student is to be encouraged to search and research for finding new knowledge . Student should be able to apply the theoretical knowledge that they acquired in class room environment in the real world situation by taking up any issue as a project that requires review , explanation or solution .

The theme of the project need not be restricted to any particular course. Instead , the topic may be selected from any of the courses that this student is exposed to in various semester .

### Objectives

This course is designed to enable the student to approach socio-economic issue in a theoretical perspective. Student is encouraged to collect and organize the existing information on the topic and arrive at his/her own logical conclusion by following a methodology and applying the analytical tools at his/her hand.

### Learning Outcome

On successful completion of the course the student is expected to produce a written report on the project in standard format .

### Instruction

1. The project report should be in English .
2. When students prepare the report in a uniform style all project reports will have common structure . A general format to be followed is given below .
3. The two hours allotted for the project work for class room instruction shall be utilized for.
4. Project work can be done individually or a group consisting of not more than five students , However , if it is a group work only one report is to be submitted to University for End semester Evaluation .
5. Students / Group may submit two copies of dissertation – one copy is to be kept in the department and the other copy forwarded to the University for evaluation .
6. The criteria of evaluation and the respective weight age are given below.

### Criteria

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Overall Performance  | (weightage : 10 ) |
| (a) Objective (s)   | 2                 |
| (b) Methodology   | 2                 |
| (c) Conclusion  | 2                 |
| (d) Concord of a,b,c  | 2                 |
| (e) Language , Style and Spelling accuracy                                    | 2                 |
| II Analytical aptitude  | (weightage : 6 )  |
| (a) Tools ( Statistical Mathematical graph , diagram, table                   | 3                 |
| (b) Logical reasoning   | 3                 |
| III. Findings   | (weightage : 3 )  |
| (a) Relevance in relation to objectives                                       | 1                 |
| (b) Relevance in relation to Methodology                                      | 2                 |
| IV Contemporary relevance of the topic  | (weightage : 1 )  |
| V Relevance in socio – economic issue of the local or immediate surroundings. |                   |

Total weightage is : 20

7. Project report shall be evaluated by teachers who handled the Course work / Teachers holding PhD / Mphil .
8. Internal examination is confined to Viva – Voce alone .  
Viva – Voce related to the project work submitted by students .
9. For group work , same grade is awarded to the members of the group in external evaluation . No group Viva – Voce is permitted in internal evaluation . Individual Students are awarded grade according to the individual performance in the viva-voce .

### Work sheet for external Evaluation – Format

Criteria of Evaluation	Grade /Grade point	Weight age	Weighted Grade point
I Overall performance (10)		2	
(a) Objectives		2	
(b) Methodology		2	
(c) Conclusion		2	
(d) Concord among a,b,c,		2	
(e) Language , Style Spelling accuracy		2	
II Analytical aptitude (6)			
(a) Tools (Statistical Mathematical graph , diagrams, table used )		3	
(b) Logical reasoning		3	
III Findings (3)		1	
(a) Relevance in relation to objectives		2	
(b) Relevance in relation to methodology			
IV Contemporary relevance to the Topic (1)		1	
Total Weightage		20	
GPA		TWGP / 20	
Grade point :			

10. A candidate should attain minimum 'D' Grade for a pass in the Project work .
11. 'D' Grade defined in the CCSS is applicable in the case of project work also.
12. Those candidates who have not secured the minimum 'D' Grade have to re-do the Project work and submit the Report .
13. Those candidates who have not submitted the project Report have to do the project work submitted the report for completion of the course . The terms and conditions of re-doing and submitting the Project work are same as that of other Courses / Papers of BA Economics/ Development Economics programme.
14. There shall be no improvement chance for the Grade obtained in the Project Report .
15. Internal Evaluation of the Project work confined to viva-voce and graded are awarded by the supervising teachers assessing the project work . As a part of the viva-voce the following criteria may be considered.
  - (i) Knowledge of the candidate in the methodology of the Project
  - (ii) Quality of the Project work .
  - (iii) Promptness in the submission of the Report .

## **FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF PROJECT REPORT**

### **1. Arrangement of contents:**

The sequence in which the project report material should be arranged and bound should be as follows:

1. Cover Page & Title Page
2. Bonafide Certificate
3. Abstract
4. Table of Contents
5. List of Tables
6. List of Figures
7. List of Symbols, Abbreviations and Nomenclature
8. Chapters
9. Appendices
10. References

The table and figures shall be introduced in the appropriate places.

### **2. Page dimension and typing instruction**

The dimension of the project report should be in A4 size. The project report should be printed in bond paper and bound using flexible cover of the thick white art paper or spiral binding. The cover should be printed in black letters and the text for printing should be identical.

The impression on the typed copies should be black in colour. The general text of the report should be typed with 1.5 line spacing. The general text shall be typed in the Font style 'Times New Roman' and Font size 12. Paragraphs should be arranged in justified alignment with margins 1.25" each on top, bottom, left and right of the page with portrait orientation.

The content of the report should vary between 25 and 30 pages.

### 3. Preparation format

**3.1 Cover Page & Title Page** – A specimen copy of the Cover page & Title page of the project report are given in **Appendix 1**.

**3.2 Bonafide Certificate** – The Bonafide Certificate shall be in double line spacing using Font Style Times New Roman and Font Size 14, as per the format in **Appendix 2**.

The certificate shall carry the supervisor's signature and shall be followed by the supervisor's name, academic designation (not any other responsibilities of administrative nature), department and full address of the institution where the supervisor has guided the student. The term '**SUPERVISOR**' must be typed in capital letters above the supervisor's name and academic designation.

**3.3 Abstract** – Abstract should be one page synopsis of the project report typed double line spacing, Font Style Times New Roman and Font Size 12.

**3.4 Table of Contents** – The title page and Bonafide Certificate will not find a place among the items listed in the Table of Contents but the page numbers of which are in lower case Roman letters. A specimen copy of the Table of Contents of the project report is given in **Appendix 3**.

**3.5 List of Tables** – The list should use exactly the same captions as they appear above the tables in the text.

**3.6 List of Figures** – The list should use exactly the same captions as they appear below the figures in the text.

**3.7 List of Symbols, Abbreviations and Nomenclature** – Standard symbols, abbreviations etc. should be used.

**3.8 Chapters** – The chapters may be broadly divided into 3 parts (i) Introductory chapter, (ii) Chapters developing the main theme of the project work (iii) and Conclusion.

Depending on the nature of the project selected by the student the introductory chapter should invariably contain the background of study, the problem, objectives, limitations, methodology and review of earlier studies.

The main text will be divided into several chapters and each chapter may be further divided into several sub-divisions.

- Each chapter should be given an appropriate title.
- Tables and figures in a chapter should be placed in the immediate neighbourhood of the reference where they are cited.

- Endnotes may be given at the end of each chapter They should be typed single space, which refers to the material they annotate with font size of 11 points.

**3.9 Appendices** – Appendices are provided to give supplementary information, which is included in the main text may serve as a distraction and cloud the central theme.

- Appendices should be numbered using Arabic numerals, e.g. Appendix 1, Appendix 2, etc.
- Appendices, Tables and References appearing in appendices should be numbered and referred to at appropriate places just as in the case of chapters.
- Appendices shall carry the title of the work reported and the same title shall be made in the contents page also.

**3.10 List of References** –The listing of references should be typed 4 spaces below the heading “REFERENCES” in alphabetical order in single spacing with left aligned. The reference material should be listed in the alphabetical order of the first author. The name of the author/authors should be immediately followed by the year and other details.

A typical illustrative list given below relates to the citation example quoted above.

### **REFERENCES**

A material in the text may be cited as in reference 1 and an article in a journal may be cited as in reference 2.

1. Watson D. S. and Getz. M (1986): “Price Theory and its Uses”, Khosla Publishing House. Chapters 1, 2 and 3

2. Brown and Deaton (1972): “Models of Consumer Behaviour: A Survey”, Economic Journal, pp 1145-1236.

1. **Table and figures** - By the word Table, is meant tabulated numerical data in the body of the project report as well as in the appendices. All other non-verbal materials used in the body of the project work and appendices such as charts, graphs, maps, photographs and diagrams may be designated as figures.

4. No boarder line should be given to the pages.



**APPENDIX I**

(A typical Specimen of Cover Page & Title Page)

<Font Style Times New Roman – Bold>

***TITLE OF PROJECT REPORT***

<Font Size 18><1.5 line spacing>

***A PROJECT REPORT***

<Font Size 14>

***Submitted by***

<Font Size 14><Italic>

***NAME OF THE CANDIDATE***

<Font Size 16>

***in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Arts degree in***

<Font Size 14><1.5 line spacing><Italic>

***ECONOMICS***

<Font Size 16>

**NAME OF THE COLLEGE**

<Font Size 14>

**OF KANNUR UNIVERSITY**

<Font Size 16><1.5 line spacing>

**MONTH & YEAR**

<Font Size 14>

**APPENDIX II**

(A typical specimen of Bonafide Certificate)

<Font Style Times New Roman>

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**

<Font Style Times New Roman – size -18>

**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

<Font Style Times New Roman – size -16>

<Font Style Times New Roman – size -14>

Certified that this project report “.....**TITLE OF THE PROJECT**.....”  
is the bonafide work of “.....**NAME OF THE CANDIDATE**.....” —  
who carried out the project work under my supervision.

<<Signature of the Head of the Department>>

<<Signature of the Supervisor>>

**SIGNATURE**

**SIGNATURE**

<<Name>>

<<Name>>

**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT**

**SUPERVISOR**

<<Academic Designation>>

<<Department>>

<<Department>>

<<Full address of the Dept & College >>

<<Full address of the Dept &

College >>

**APPENDIX III**

*(A typical specimen of table of contents)*

<Font Style Times New Roman>

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5

*COMPLEMENTARY COURSES*

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS I</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C01 –ECO</b>

### **Introduction**

Today many economic concepts and theories are cast in mathematics. Students of economics get an in-depth understanding of economic theory when it is expressed using mathematics. Many economic concepts have behind them well woven mathematical concepts, the knowledge of which will enhance the understanding of economics.

### **Objectives**

This course is expected to provide students with an introduction to economic theory through the use of elementary mathematics. This course will cover essential elementary topics in micro economic theory. The basic aim of the course is to develop skills in applying mathematical concepts in microeconomic theory so that he/she will appreciate the theory more clearly which will help him/her apply them in real contexts.

### **Learning Outcome**

By the time student completes the course it is expected that he/she will be able to develop skills in using elementary mathematical concepts in analysing economic problems. Student is expected to conceptualise many economic problems and apply the mathematical tools in economic theory so that students will get an insight into economic theory.

### **MODULE I The theory of Consumer Behaviour**

**37hours**

The role of theory and mathematics in economics – the nature of utility function – indifference curve – existence of utility function – maximisation of utility – Derivation of demand curves – properties of demand function – ordinary and compensated demand curves – elasticities, types and measurements – Slutsky equation – direct and cross effects – substitutes and complements

Linear expenditure system – homogeneous and homothetic utility function – indirect utility function and duality in consumption – revealed preference theorem

Henderson and Quandt (1980) Chapter 1 and 2

### **MODULE II The theory of the firm**

**34hours**

Production functions and product curves – isoquants – elasticity of substitution – Cobb-Douglas, CES and Translog production function – Optimising behaviour of firms – input demand functions – Cost function – long run and short run – Duality in production.

Henderson and Quandt (1980) Chapter 4 and 5. Heathfield and Wibe (1987) Chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6.

**MODULE III Market Structures**

**37 hours**

Demand and Supply functions under perfect competition – Goods market and Factor market equilibrium– Monopoly – price discrimination – monopsony – monopolistic competition.

Henderson and Quandt (1980) Chapter 6 and 7

**References:**

1. Henderson, James M and Quandt, R E (1980): “Microeconomic Theory a mathematical approach”, McGraw Hill Book Company.
2. Heathfield D.F and Wibe, Soren (1987): “An Introduction to Cost and Production functions” Macmillan.

**Prerequisites**

Basic tools for Economic Analysis I and II

Under Graduate level Microeconomic Theory

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS II</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C02-ECO</b>

**Introduction**

Today many economic concepts and theories are cast in mathematics. Students of economics get an in-depth understanding of economic theory when it is expressed using mathematics. Many economic concepts have behind them well woven mathematical concepts, the knowledge of which will enhance the understanding of economics.

**Objectives**

This course is expected to provide students with an introduction to economic theory through the use of elementary mathematics. This course will cover essential elementary topics in micro economic theory. The basic aim of the course is to develop skills in applying mathematical concepts in microeconomic theory so that he/she will appreciate the theory more clearly which will help him/her apply them in real contexts.

**Learning Outcome**

By the time student completes the course it is expected that he/she will be able to develop skills in using elementary mathematical concepts in analysing economic problems. Student is expected to conceptualise many economic problems and apply the mathematical tools in economic theory so that students will get an insight into economic theory.

**MODULE I Linear Programming**

**37 hours**

Concept – Formulation of LPP – Solution of LPP, Graphical method, Simplex method – Duality – economic interpretation of dual – application and limitation of linear programming.

Chiang. A.C (1988) Chapters 19 and 20. Loomba (1971)

**MODULE II Input- Output Analysis**

**37 hours**

The Model – transaction matrix – Components of final demand and value added – Solution to three sector model – open and closed model – static and dynamic model – technical viability - Hawkins-Simons conditions – application and limitation of the model.

Chiang. A.C (1988) Chapters 5. Kundu et.al (1976) Chapters 2, 3 and 4 Boumol (1987) Chapter 22.

**MODULE III Game Theory**

**34 hours**

Concept – Two-person zero sum game – Maximin and Minimax strategy – Saddle point – Mixed strategies

Allen R.G.D (1976) Chapter 15; Boumol W. J (1987) Chapter 18

**References:**

1. Allen R.G.D (1976): "Mathematical Economics" 2 ed., Macmillan
2. Boumol. W. J (1987): "Economic Theory and Operations Analysis", 4 ed., Prentice Hall of India.
3. Chiang. A.C (1988): "Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics", 3 ed. McGraw Hill
4. Amithabh Kundu, P.N Mathur, G. S. Bhalla and Chalapathi Rao (1976): "Input Output Framework and Economic Analysis", Centre for the Study of Regional Development Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi.
5. Loomba N.P (1971): "Linear Programming", Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company.

**Prerequisites**

Basic tools for Economic Analysis I and II

Under Graduate level Microeconomic Theory



<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C03-ECO</b>

### **Introduction**

Students of economics should master a variety of mathematical tools for the deeper understanding of economic theory. Many economic concepts have behind them well woven mathematical concepts, the knowledge of which will enhance the understanding of economics.

### **Objectives**

This course is expected to provide students with an elementary introduction to mathematical concepts that are used in the study of economics at UG level. This course will cover essential elementary topics in mathematics. The basic aim of the course is to develop skills in applying mathematical concepts that are indispensable for the in depth study of theoretical as well as empirical economics.

### **Learning Outcome**

By the time student completes the course it is expected that he/she will be able to develop skills in using elementary mathematical concepts in analysing economic problems. Student is expected to conceptualise many economic problems and apply the mathematical tools in economic theory so that students will get an insight into economic theory.

### **MODULE I Functions and Graphs in Economics** **30 hours**

Concept of Function – Classes and types of Functions, Single valued, multi-valued, single variable, multi-variable, increasing, decreasing, convex and concave functions. Graph of functions, linear, quadratic and cubic, logarithmic, exponential functions and their graphs.

Allen (1956) Chapter 3, Chiang. A.C (1988) Chapter 2

### **MODULE II Differentiation of Single Variable functions** **38 hours**

Limit and Continuity of Functions – Some important limits – Point continuity and interval continuity – Properties of continuous functions – Rules of differentiation – Higher Order derivatives – L'Hospitals' rule – Application of Derivatives – Unconstrained Maxima and Minima of functions

Allen (1956) Chapters 4 to 10. Yamane (2004) Chapter 2 and 3. Chiang. A.C (1988) Chapter 6,7,9 and 10.

### **MODULE III Differentiation of Several Variable functions** **40 hours**

Derivatives and Differentials – Partial and total derivatives, Total differential – Higher order derivatives and differentials – Homogeneous function – properties – Constrained optimisation –Lagrange multiplier method.

Allen (1956) Chapters 11 to 14. Yamane (2004) Chapters 4 and 5. Chiang. A.C (1988) Chapters 11 and 12.

**Notes:**

1. No essay questions should be asked from module I.
2. Weightage to the modules should be given according to the hours allotted for each.

**References:**

1. Allen. R.G.D (1956): "Mathematical Analysis for economists" Macmillan
2. Yamane, Taro (2004): "Mathematics for economists: an elementary survey", Prentice Hall of India.
3. Chiang. A.C (1988): "Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics", 3 ed. McGraw Hill

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C04-ECO</b>

### **Introduction**

Students of economics should master a variety of mathematical tools for the deeper understanding of economic theory. Many economic concepts have behind them well woven mathematical concepts, the knowledge of which will enhance the understanding of economics.

### **Objectives**

This course is expected to provide an elementary introduction to mathematical concepts that are used in the study of economics at UG level. This course will cover essential elementary topics in mathematics. The basic aim of the course is to develop skills in applying mathematical concepts that are indispensable for the in depth study of theoretical as well as empirical economics.

### **Learning Outcome**

By the time student completes the course it is expected that he/she will be able to develop skills in using elementary mathematical concepts in analysing economic problems. Student is expected to conceptualise many economic problems and apply the mathematical tools in economic theory so that he/she will get an insight into economic theory.

### **MODULE I Integral Calculus**

**38 hours**

Concept of integration – Integral of single variable function – Definite integral as area under curve – properties – Indefinite integral as ‘anti-derivative’ – properties – rules of integration – integration by substitution – integration by parts – application of integration in economics – relationship between total and marginal values – consumer’s surplus and producer’s surplus – present and discounted values.

Allen (1956) chapter 15, Yamane (2004) Chapter 6. Chiang. A.C (1988) chapter 13.

### **MODULE II Matrix Algebra – I**

**40 hours**

Definition of matrix – types of matrices – operation on matrices – determinants – properties – inverse of a matrix – Cramer’s rule – Gauss elimination method – solving a system of linear equations

Yamane (2004) Chapter 10 Chiang. A.C (1988) Chapters 4 and 5.

### **MODULE III Matrix Algebra – II**

**30 hours**

Linear independence and rank of matrix – characteristic root or eigen value – quadratic forms – Sign definiteness – Optimisation conditions of quadratic forms subject to linear constraints.

Yamane (2004) Chapter 11. Chiang A.C (1988) Chapters 11 and 12.

**References:**

1. Allen. R.G.D (1956): "Mathematical Analysis for economists" Macmillan
2. Yamane, Taro (2004): "Mathematics for economists: an elementary survey", Prentice Hall of India.
3. Chiang. A.C (1988): "Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics", 3 ed. McGraw Hill

<b>Course title:</b>	<b>INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS I</b>
<b>Course category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C05-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

This course is intended to provide students with the elementary ideas in Economic theory. It focuses on providing students with the basic knowledge of terms and concepts related to Economics. To people in every walk of life, this basic knowledge in Economics is a prerequisite for successful careers in both private and public sector enterprises. This course will arm the students with the knowledge of fundamental of the subject that is extremely useful in both job market and academic field.

**MODULE I(15 hrs)**

Exploring the subject matter of Economics- scope and method of Economics- The Economic problem – Scarcity and choice-Production possibility curve-Central problems of an Economy-Role of price mechanism-Functions and limitations of price mechanism.

**MODULE II(25 hrs)**

Demand analysis-Cardinal Utility approach-Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility-Consumer's equilibrium-Derivation of Demand curve-Law of Demand-Elasticity of demand-price, cross and Income elasticity of Demand-Measurement of elasticity of demand-consumers surplus-Indifference curve Analysis-Scale of preference-Indifference Schedule- Properties of Indifference Curve

**MODULE III(25 hrs)**

Theory of production and cost- production function-factors of production-Labour and Capital-Capital formation-Labour- Organisation of labour and specialization- functions of entrepreneurs- Laws of production-Law of variable proportions>Returns to scale-Economies of Scale-Cost and Revenue function-Types of costs-Long run and short run-Revenue and Revenue curves.

**MODULE IV(25 hrs)**

Market forms-perfect Competition- Equilibrium of the firm in short run and long run-Imperfect competition- price and output determination under Monopoly-Features of Monopolistic Competition-price and output determination under Monopolistic Competition.

**MODULE V(18 hrs)**

Theory of Distribution-Marginal productivity theory of distribution-Wages-Theories of Wages-Rent-Ricardian and Modern theories of rent-Quasi rent –Interest-Gross and Net interest-classical, Neo-classical and liquidity preference theory of interest- profits-Gross and Net profits-Theories of profits.

**References:**

1. K.K.Dewett : Modern Economic Theory (S.Chand)
- 2.I.G.Reynolds : Micro Economic Analysis and policy (UBS)
3. Ahuja H L :Advanced Economic Theory (S.Chand)
4. Watson : Price theory and its uses

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS II</b>
<b>Course category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C06-ECO</b>

### **Objectives**

With this course [Introductory Economics II] students are expected to learn the simple relationship and ideas in the measurement of National income, banking, finance and development issues of Indian economy. It is designed to introduce the fundamental concepts of Macro economies. The course aims at developing basic principles of economic reasoning and there by generating skills so that graduates can take up challenging careers in business firms and Govt.al agencies

### **MODULE I(15 hrs)**

National income Accounting- variants of National income [GNP,. NNP, NI, Personal Income, Disposable Income, per-capita income]- Computation of NI- Difficulties and limitations- National income as a development indicator.

### **MODULE II(28 hrs)**

Money and Banking-Meaning of money-type, role and functions of money-Inflation and deflation-functions of commercial banks-Mechanism of credit creation by commercial banks- Modern trends in commercial banking-Functions of Central Banks-Instruments of credit control- Quantitative methods [Bank rate, open market operations, Repo rate, Reverse repo rate, CRR, SLR ]- Qualitative or selective credit control methods- Role and functions of RBI.

### **MODULE III( 25 hrs)**

Public finance-Scope and subject matter-sources of public revenue-public expenditure- Recent trends in the growth of public expenditure-public debt-purposes of public debt and methods of debt redemption. Budget-Deficit budget and Deficit financing

### **MODULE IV(15 hrs)**

International trade-Importance of International trade-Gains of trade-Balance of trade and Balance of payments. Disequilibrium in Balance of payments-Measures to correct disequilibrium in Balance of payments

### **MODULE V(25 hrs)**

Development issues of Indian economy- Poverty, Inequality, Unemployment and Black money

### **References:**

1. K.K.Dewett- Essentials of Macro Economics (for Module I) S. Chand
2. K.K.Dewett- Modern Economic Theory (S.Chand)
3. Misra and puri- IndianEconomy
4. KPM Sundaram: Public Finance

<b>Course title:</b>	<b>HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-I</b>
<b>Course category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C07-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

This course is expected to develop a strong understanding among students in the developments of major ideas in economics. It will shed light in the state of the science of economics in the past, on the course of its present movement and on the future direction. The branch of history of economic thought continues to grow as the science of economics matures. New ideas, new concepts, terms, problems values make it necessary that the basic controversies and major contributions are reviewed. Since this course provides them with a solid background to the development of numerous theories and hypotheses in economics, it will provide them with a good understanding of the contemporary economics

**MODULE I: Ancient Economic Thought**

Ancient Economic thought\_ Hebrew, Greek and Roman- Medieval economic thought- Islamic economic thought-Scholasticism-St.Thomas Aquinas-Basics of Mercantilism- Physiocracy- Francois Quesnay.

**MODULE II: Classicism:**

Classicism:- Adam Smith: Naturalism and Optimism, productive and unproductive labour, theory of value, theory of distribution, theory of taxation, theory of economic growth- Impact of wealth of Nations. David Ricardo: Theory of value, theory of distribution, theory of rent, theory of economic development, theory of money, theory of foreign trade: T.R.Malthus: Theory of population, theory of glut-Say's Law of market-Jeremy Bentham-J.S.Mill-- A critique of classicism.

**MODULE III: Socialist Economic Thought**

Socialist economic thought-St. Simon and Sismondi-Utopian Socialists: Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, Proudhon. State Socialists:- Rodbertus, Lassalle and Louis Blanc-Karl Marx and scientific socialism-Historical materialism, Dialectical materialism –Stages of social development-Labour theory of value, theory of surplus value, theory of profit, theory of economic development-Lenin and his theory of Imperialism-Democratic socialism.



## References

1. L.H. Haney : History of Economic thought
2. Robert. B. Edlund : A History of Economic theory and method
3. Alexander Gray & Thomson : The Development of Economic Doctrines
4. Robert Lekachman : A History of Economic Ideas
5. Eric Roll : A History of Economic Thought
6. John Eatwell (ed) : The New Palgrave-Marxian Economics
7. B.N. Ghosh & Rama Ghosh : Concise History of Economic Thought
8. T.N. Hajela : A History of Economic Thought
9. Abdul Hassan M Sadiq : Readings in Economic Thought-Arab Muslim Economic Thought-Lingman, Malaysia, 1992
10. Abdul Azhim Islahi : History of Economic Thought in Islam, Department of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University 1996.

<b>Course title:</b>	<b>HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-II</b>
<b>Course category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C08-ECO</b>

**MODULE I: Reconstruction of Economic Science(40 hrs)**

Reconstruction of Economic Science:Subjective(Austrian) School:Carl Menger,Bohm Bawerk,Frederich Von Wiser- Marginalist School: Gossen, Jevons, J.B.Clark, Leon Walras, Vilfredo Pareto. Swedish School: Wicksell and wicksteed\_ Thorstein Veblen and Institutionalism

**MODULE II Neo-classical and Keynesian Economics (35 hrs)**

Neo-classical school: Marshall, Pigou and Irving Fisher- Keynesian Revolution-.Great Depression-Theory of Employment- Multiplier.

**MODULE III (33 hrs)**

Indian economic thought. Ancient Indian economic thought: Kautilya's Arthasastra-Thiruvalluvar.- Modern Indian economic thought: Dadabai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, M.K.Gandhi, J.K.Mehta - Amartyasen

**References**

- |                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1.L.H. Haney              | : | History of Economic thought             |
| 2.Robert. B. Edlund       | : | A History of Economic theory and method |
| 3.Alexander Gray&Thomson  | : | :The Development of Economic Doctrines  |
| 4.Robert Lekachman        | : | A History of Economic Ideas             |
| 5.Eric Roll               | : | A History of Economic Thought           |
| 6.John Eatwell (ed)       | : | The New palgrave-Marxian Economics      |
| 7.B.Datta                 | : | Indian Economic Thought                 |
| 8.B.N.Ganguly             | : | Indian Economic Thought                 |
| 9.B.N. Ghosh & Rama Ghosh | : | Concise History of Economic Thought     |
| 10.T.N. Hajela            | : | A History of Economic Thought           |

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>BASIC ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C09-ECO</b>

### **Introduction**

Quantification of economic relationship is essential for understanding the direction and magnitude of the variation of economic variables. Validation of economic theory through empirical evidence gives theory a special status. Now-a-days economists allow economic data to speak themselves. Econometrics, as an independent branch of knowledge has gained momentum in this context and has become increasingly relevant and significant. Therefore, an understanding of basic principles of econometric theory is inevitable for any serious study of economics. Mastery over econometric tools helps the practitioner understand the problem at hand in its different dimensions. Econometricians are widely demanded by those who are interested to know the facts through figures. Hence, training in econometrics at UG level will enhance the analytical skill of students thereby they will attract wider demand in professional fields.

### **Objectives**

The course in econometrics is intended to give fundamentals of econometric theory. It is aimed at developing critical thinking, creating problem solving, model building and analytical capabilities in students.

### **Learning Outcomes**

By the time students complete the course in basic econometrics it is expected that they will be able to develop simple economic models and estimate models using real data set. Student is expected to carry out research project in that regression techniques could be applied successfully.

### **MODULE I Introduction**

**8 hours**

Econometric approach – Econometric modelling, Data and Methodology – Deterministic and Stochastic model– Causality and the ceteris paribus in Econometric analysis (No essay question should be asked from this module)

Gujarati (2006) Chapter 1, Koutsoyiannis. A (1973), Chapter 1

### **MODULE II Statistical Inference**

**40 hours**

Estimation and Hypothesis testing – estimation of parameter – Point and interval estimation – properties – Hypothesis testing – Confidence interval approach – Test of Significance approach – Chi-square and F test of significance

Gujarati (2006) Chapter 4

### **MODULE III Simple Regression Model**

**30 hours**

Two variable linear regression model – Meaning of linearity – Model assumptions – Functional forms – OLS estimation – Variance and standard error of OLS estimators – Goodness of fit – Estimating functions in economics - Reporting and interpreting regression result.

Gujarati (2006) Chapter 5

**MODULE IV Multiple Regression Model**

**30 hours**

Multiple linear regression model – assumptions – OLS estimation – variance and standard errors – Hypothesis testing – goodness of fit – Estimating three variable production functions, cost functions and interpret the result. (No matrix algebra need be used).

Violation of Classical assumptions of regression model: Meaning, Causes and Consequence  
Detection of: Multicollinearity – Heteroscedasticity – Autocorrelation (No detailed study is expected. No essay question should be asked)

Gujarati (2006) Chapters 5, 6, 7 and 10

**References:**

Gujarati, D (2006): *Essentials of Econometrics*, 3. ed. McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Koutsoyiannis, A (1973): *Theory of Econometrics*, Harper and Row Publishers, Inc, New York.

**Supplementary reading:**

Maddala, G.S. (1977): *Econometrics*, McGraw Hill Book Company, New

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>POPULATION STUDIES</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C10-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

The modules incorporated in this course educate the students about the inter-relationship between economic development and population, along with an exposition of the established theories of population. The paper deals with an analysis of different demographic techniques and basic sources of demographic data. Different aspects of population policy and planning and study of social characteristics are important components.

**MODULE I – Introduction (20 hours)**

Population study-meaning, nature, scope and importance-theories of population-Malthusian Theory of Population- Optimum Theory of Population- Theory of Demographic Transition-Components of Population Growth and their Interdependence-Population and Economic Development.

**MODULE II – Measures and Quality of Population (30hours)**

The Concept of Quality of Population-Factors affecting Quality of Population-Measures of Crude Birth Rate-General Fertility Rate-Total Fertility Rate-Reproduction Rate-Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate- Crude Death Rate-Infant Mortality-Life expectancy.

**MODULE III – Population in India (40 hours)**

Population Trends in Recent Years in India- Population Policy-Ageing-Gender Issues-Women Empowerment-Migration –concepts and types-internal and international migration –Its effects on population growth and pattern- Theories of migration Urbanisation-Growth and distribution of rural urban population in developed and developing countries Family Planning strategies and their outcomes - Policies related to Health, Nutrition, Education, Training.

**MODULE IV - Trends in World Population (18 hours)**

Population Trends in Recent Years- Population Explosion- Growth of World Population- Developed and Developing Nations- Pattern of Age and Sex Structure in Developed and Developing Nations- Determinants of Age and Sex Structure-Age Pyramids and Projections.

## **References:**

1. Agarwal S.N (1972), India's Population Problem, Tata McGraw-Hill, Co, Bombay
2. Bose.A (1996) India's Basic Demographic Statistics, B.A .Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
3. Bouge.D.J (1971) Principles of Demography, John Wiley, New York
4. Chenery.H and T.N.Srinivasan (Eds) (1989), Hand Book of Development Economics, Vol. 1 & 2 Elsevier, Amsterdam, et
5. Choubey.P.K (2000), Population Policy in INDIA, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi
6. Coale.A.J and L.M.Hoover (1958), Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries: A Case Study of India's Prospects, Princeton University Press, Princeton
7. Gulati.S.C (1998), Fertility in India: An Econometric Study of a Metropolis Sage, New Delhi
8. Simon.J.L (1992), Population and Development in Poor Countries, Princeton University Press
9. Srinivasan K (1998), Basic Demographic Techniques and Application Sage, New Delhi
10. Srinivasan K and A.Shariff (1998), India: Towards Population and Demographic Goals, Oxford University Press
11. Stryock.H et.al (1973), The Methods and Materials of Demography, US Department of Commerce, Washington D.C

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>C11-ECO</b>

### **Objectives**

The main purpose of this course is to offer a survey of mainstream theories of growth and development to enable students to acquire an understanding of the multi-dimensional aspects of development issues.

### **MODULE I: Introduction** [25 hours]

Defining development; Development and Growth-Structure and Characteristics of developing nations- Explaining Under development- Obstacles to growth and development- Economic and non-economic factors-vicious circle of poverty-Basic requirements of development- Measuring Development and Development Gap; Human Development index and other indices of development and quality of life.

### **MODULE 2: Theories of Development** [28 hours]

Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, Marx's Theory of Economic Development. Rostow's Stages theory, Big push theory, Critical minimum effort thesis, balanced and unbalanced theories- Lewis Growth Model.

### **MODULE 3: Determinants of Development** [40hours]

Capital and Economic Development; Capital formation; sources of capital, capital-output ratio-Population and Economic development; Theory of Demographic Transition-Human capital formation and Manpower planning- Technological change and Economic Development; Intermediate technology-Role of Industry and Agriculture in Development- Role of Foreign capital, Foreign trade and Foreign Aid in Economic Development.

### **MODULE 4: Development Planning** [15 hours]

Meaning and rationale of Economic Planning; Types of Planning-Planning Strategy; Investment Criteria and Cost benefit analysis.

### **References:**

1. Meir, Gerald, M, **Leading issues in Economic Development**-Oxford University Press, Delhi (1990)
2. Thirwal, A.P, **Growth and Development**-ELBS/Macmillan, London (1994)
3. Todaro, Michael, P; **Economic Development in the Third World**, Orient longman, Hyderabad, (1993)
4. Adelman Irma: **Theories of Economic Growth and Development**. Stanford university press, California (1962)
5. Nurkse, Ranger: **Problem of Capital Formation in Under Developed Countries**, monthly review Press, New York (1957)
6. Misra and Puri; **Economics of Development and Planning-Theory and Practice**, Himalaya publishing House, New Delhi (2007)





<b>Course title:</b>	<b>REGIONAL ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course category:</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>4 credit (108 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code</b>	<b>:C I2-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

The purpose of the course is to impart understanding about the dynamics of regional development. It aims to provide a broad overview of the techniques of regional analysis

**Module I: Concepts**

Definition of Regional Economics and region- Different types of regions- regional income, Problems of estimation; indicators of regional development.

**Module 2: Location of Firms**

One market one input case; more generalized versions; locational interdependence; hotelling phenomena; General Equilibrium; Uncertainty; Maximizing vs. Satisfying.

**Module 3: Regional Growth and Techniques of Regional Analysis**

Spatial price theory-price equilibrium in geographically separated and interlinked markets; Spatial Macro Economics-inter regional income models. Regional Multiplier. Neo classical Growth models-Cumulative causation models; Center Periphery Model; Growth pole analysis; Convergence and Divergence of disparities in per capita regional income. Techniques of Regional Analysis: Regional and inter regional input-output analysis; Attraction model; Gravity model; shift-share Analysis; Impact studies

**Module 4: Regional Policy**

People Prosperity Vs. Place Prosperity; Formulation of inter regional objectives; Consistency between national and regional objectives; Alternative regional policy measures; Historical evidence; Inter-Regional differences in India's development-Regional Policy in India.

**Books for study:**

1. Chand, M and V.K Puri; **Regional Planning in India**, Allied Publishers, New Delhi (1983)
2. Hoover, E.M, **An Introduction to Regional Economics**, Alfred P Knopf New York (1974)
3. Isard W, **Methods of Regional Analysis**: MIT press, Cambridge, Mass (1960)
4. Nair, K.R.G. **Regional Experience in a Developing Economy**, Wiley-Eastern, New Delhi (1982)
5. Richardson H.W, **Regional Economics**, Weidenfield and Nicholson, London (1969)
6. Brahmananada, P.R, and V.R Panchmukhi (Eds), **Development Experience in the India Economy**, Inter state perspectives, Bookwell, Delhi (2001)

*OPEN COURSES*

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2( 36 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code:</b>	<b>5D 01-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

The Travel and Tourism Industry is widely recognized as the worlds number one industry and the most dynamic and largest business in the world. India, particularly Kerala is not an exception from this. Under this circumstance the important objective of this course is to make awareness about the economic importance of Travel and Tourism to the students.

**MODULE -I:**

Introduction, Nature and scope of Tourism Management-Forms and Types- Major Tourism centers in Kerala-Importance and motivation of Tourism-Impact of Tourism with special reference to Kerala.

**MODULE -II:**

Planning and Development of Tourism in India- Techniques of Tourism Planning - Designing and managing tourist resorts-Tourism marketing.

**MODULE -III:**

Travel and Tourism Guidance of Indian and Foreign Tourists- Basic skills essential for guides-Guidance for special recruitment of Tourists-Cultural tourism: Theyyam and Kathakali-Health tourism- Guidance through foreign Languages

**MODULE -IV:**

Recent Trends in Indian and International Tourism-Tourism Industry accounting -Receipt and Expenditure Account-Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

**References:**

1. Tourism and Travel: Concepts and Principles: Jag Mohan Negri
2. Tourism Development: Bhatia
3. Successful Tourism Management: Pran Nath Seth
4. Geography for Tourism: Philip.G.David off.
5. Marketing for hospitability and tourism: kother Philip, Bowen John
6. Hospitability and Travel Marketing: Pearson & Education-Edu 2006, Morrison Alistair Delmar (Thomson publications-2007)
7. International Tourism Management: A.K.Bhatia

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>ENERGY ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2( 36 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code :</b>	<b>5 D 02-ECO</b>

### **MODULE- I**

Meaning and concept of energy- classification and sources of energy-Forms of energy- Renewable and non-renewable energy-Solar to hydrogen-Methods of energy (power) generation- Economics of energy-Energy parameters and Energy constraints- Energy ratios-Energy intensity and Energy productivity-Energy Environment linkages-Energy and Economic development.

### **MODULE- II**

Energy availability at the global and national levels. Availability of coal, oil, nuclear sources-Recovery periods of non-renewable energy sources-Energy markets-Energy statistics and energy determinants. The concept of MW, units, and nega watt-Energy price-Energy tariffing - methods of energy pricing-pricing models- least cost analysis-Energy audit and energy savings.

### **MODULE -III**

Determinants of Energy Demand - demand side management-methods to bring down power consumption- Energy efficiency-demand side management in India-Power systems- Major constraints of power system in India and Kerala. Kerala power system: features and issues. Energy taxes and subsidies – Energy planning at the micro level-Privatization of energy sector-global energy demand and supply- Global energy crises- Alternative energy strategy.

## **References:**

1. International Energy Initiative (IEI) "World Energy Outlook" 2008, and preceding volumes.
2. Meir p; Munasinghe M. (1993) :Energy Policy Analysis and Modeling". CUP, New York.
3. Economic Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UN (1999) "Compendium of Energy Conservation legislation in Countries of Asia & Pacific Region" U.N. Bangkok
4. D.W Pearce & R.Kerry Turner."Economic of Natural Resources & Environment", John Hopkins Press, Balimore.
5. J.M. Griffin & H.B. Steele (1989) "Energy Economics and Policy"- Academic Press
6. Tom Tidenberg (1992) Environment & Natural Resource Economics" Academic Press
7. Robert Hill, Reeve O Phil & Snap Colin (1993) "Future of Energy Use" Earth scan Publication London.
8. J. Goldenberg et al (1988) Energy for a Sustain World" Formerly Wiley Eastern- New Delhi
9. D.W. Jorgenson, P.Wilcoxon (1983) Hand Book of Natural Resources and Energy Economics" Vol.III Elsevier Science Publishers.
10. Meir p; Munasinghe M. Pricing of electricity in India,
11. P.R.Sukla U.A. Pandya (1992) a long term Energy an environment forecast for India Modeling and policy analysis.
12. Pavithran K.V (2005) Economics of Power generation Transmission and distribution- a Study of Kerala- Serial Publication New Delhi.
13. Madhuraj (2001) Environmental Economics IVY Publishing New Delhi
14. Bosselman (2006) Energy economics in environment. Foundation Press 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition
15. Vijayamohanan Pillai (2005) Plight of the power sector in Kerala,-CDS Publication
16. RVG Menon- Energy KSSP Publication

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMETRICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2( 36 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code :</b>	<b>5 D 03-ECO</b>

### **MODULE 1 Introduction**

Definition and scope of econometrics: The methodology of econometrics - Specification and estimation of an econometric model: Basic concepts of estimation: Desirable properties of estimators.

### **MODULE 2: Simple Regression Analysis and Theoretical Distribution**

Statistical vs. deterministic relationships: Correlation and regression: Coefficient of determination: Estimation of an equation-Testing of hypothesis- Standard errors: Tests based on Z, t and  $\chi^2$  (Chi-square) statistics.

### **MODULE 3: Estimation Theory**

Ordinary least squares (OLS) method- assumptions: Gauss- Markov theorem- Testing of regression coefficient. Problem in OLS Estimation Problems of heteroscedasticity: Auto-correlation (first order) - Multicollinearity- test and remedies

### **MODULE 4: Application of Econometric Methods**

Estimation of demand and supply functions- Production and cost functions- Consumption function and investment function.

### **References:**

1. Gujarati D (1995) Basic Econometrics, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi
2. Koutsoyiannis A (1977) Theory of Econometrics, Macmillan, Hampshire
3. Intrilligator, M.D (1980) Econometric Models and Techniques, Prentice Hall, India

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2(36contacthours)</b>
<b>Course code :</b>	<b>5 D04-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

This course intends to provide knowledge to the students regarding productivity, efficiency, and capacity utilization and debates involved in the industrial development of India.

**MODULE I: Introduction**

Meaning, need, significance and scope of the study of industrial economics- Industrial profile-private sector, large, medium and small-scale industries- village industries, public sector industries- integration, industrial combinations, courses, merges and amalgamations.

**MODULE II: Theories of Industrial Location**

Factors influencing the location of industries- Theories of industrial location- diversification, dispersion and problem of regional imbalance.

**MODULE III: Industrial Productivity & Efficiency**

Productivity-Norms and measurement- factors affecting productivity and capacity utilization.

**MODULE IV: Indian Industry in the International Context**

Globalization and Indian Industry- International competitiveness of Indian industry, Issues in industrial proliferation and environmental preservation.

**References:**

1. Kuchhal.S.C – Industrial Economy of India - Chaithanya Publishing House, Allahabad-1980
2. Barthwal.R.R – Industrial Economics – An introductory Text – Wiley Eastern Limited. New Delhi-1992
3. Singh A and A.N.Sadhu – Industrial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai-1988
4. Desai.P-Industrial Economy of India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai-1999



<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>KERALA ECONOMY</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2(36 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code :</b>	<b>5D 05-ECO</b>

### **OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this course is to introduce some of the basic developmental issues of Kerala economy.

### **MODULE-I Introduction**

An overview of Kerala economy at the time of its formation-Unique features of Kerala economy-Kerala in the National economy

### **MODULE –II: Productive Sectors: Agriculture and Industry**

Features of Agriculture in Kerala-cropping pattern-Land Reforms-Agricultural Stagnation: causes and consequences. Industrial backwardness of Kerala- Traditional Industries: Problems and Prospects. New growth sectors-ICT.

### **MODULE- III Service sector of Kerala**

Role of service sector- Demographic transition- Education and health sectors- Energy Sector and Energy crisis- Development of banking in Kerala: Commercial and Co-operative Banks- Micro finance-Infrastructure development in Kerala- Unemployment and poverty- Gulf migration and its socio-economic impact- Decentralised planning in Kerala. Global Financial crisis and Kerala.

### **References:**

1. G.K.Chadha -WTO and Indian Economy- [Deep and Deep publications]
2. B.A. Prakash-Kerala's Economic development [Ed]
3. B.A.Prakash -Kerala's Economy [Ed] ,sage.
4. P.P.Pillai -Kerala Economy-,John Mathew Foundations
5. George.K.K -Limits to Kerala model of development,CDS
6. Meera Bhai.M -Kerala Economy-slumber to performance
7. M.A. Oommen. -Essays on Kerala Economy,Oxford & IBH.
8. M.A.Oommen -Kerala Economy since independence,Oxford & IBH.
9. A.Ashokan, Perspectives of Health Economics, Serial, Publications, New Delhi, 2009
10. K.C. Sankara Narayanan & V.Karunakaran -Kerala Economy.
11. K.V. Pavithran -Economics of power generation, Distribution and Transmission in Kerala, Serials Publication New Delhi,
12. A.C.K. Nambiar Socio-Economic conditions of gulf migrants, Common Wealth publishers, New Delhi.
13. K. Rajan Kerala Economy: Trends during the Post Reform Period, Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2009.

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>HEALTH ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2 (36 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code :</b>	<b>6 D01-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

The objective of the course is to introduce basic issues of health economics. This course will make the students familiar with the demand for and supply of health care and health transition in Kerala

**MODULE I Introduction**

Definition of health economics-the nature of economics and health economics-Economic issues in the health sector-demand for and supply of health-Factors affecting health-determinants of health status. Health and economic development-impact of development policies on health-current issues in health and development.

**MODULE II Health Indicators**

Health status indicators-birth rate, death rate, life expectancy- mortality-neonatal mortality, postnatal mortality, under-five mortality, infant mortality, maternal mortality-chronic illness and acute illness- incidence rate and prevalence rate of morbidity-fertility: meaning and measurement.

**MODULE III Health Care System**

Health care in India- Models of Health care-Urban and rural health care in India- utilization of health care services in India impact of urbanization on health- Challenges to public health in India- Malnutrition in India: causes and consequences- Population ageing and health.

**MODULE IV Health Status of Kerala**

Health status of Kerala- health, demographic and epidemiological transition in Kerala-factors underlying health transition in Kerala-paradoxes of Kerala's health sector

**References:**

1. Anne mills and Kenneth Lee (1993) Health Economics Research in Developing Countries, Oxford University Press.
2. Anne Mills and Kenneth Lee (1985) The Economics of Health in Developing countries Oxford University press.
3. Anand N.Kand shikha goel (2008): health economics, a.i.t.b.s publishers new Delhi
4. A.Ashokan (2009) Perspectives of Health Economics, Serial Publications, New Delhi.
5. David R Phillip and Yola Verhasset (ed.) (1994): Health and Development. Routledge, London.
6. Gangadharan.k (2005): utilization of health services in urban kerala: a socio-economic study, serials publications, New Delhi.
7. Himanshu sekhar rout and prasant Kumar panda (2007): health economics in India, new century publications, New Delhi.

8. Government of Kerala (2006): human development report-kerala, state planning board, Thiruvanthapuram.
9. Narayana.K.V. (1997) Health and development, Rawat Publications, New Delhi
10. James. W. Henderson (2007): health economics and policy, the Thomson Corporation, New Delhi.
11. Kannan KP. Thankappan KK. Ramankutty V and KPAravindan (1991) Health and development in rural kerala, Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, Trivandrum
12. Krishnaswami. P (2004): morbidity study: incidence, prevalence, consequences and associates, KRPLLD discussion paper no. 53, Center for development studies, Thiruvanthapuram.
13. Kunhikannan.t.p and K.P aravindan (2000): changes in the health status of Kerala 1987-1997, KRPLLD discussion paper no.20, center for development studies, Thiruvanathapuram.
14. Kumar R (2008) Challenges of Health care in India. Economics and Administration, Deep and Deep publications, New Delhi.
15. Osmani s.r (2000): nutrition and poverty, oxford university press, New Delhi
16. Panikar P.G.K and soman c.r (1984): health status of kerala: the paradox of economic backwardness and health development, center for development studies, thiruvanthapuram.
17. Panikar pg.k (1999): health transition in kerala, KRPLLD discussion paper no. 10, center for development studies, Thiruvanthapuram
18. Rexford E Santerre and Stephen P Neun (2000): Health economics, Theories, Insights and Industry Studies, The Dryden press, Dryden
19. Svedberg. P (2000): poverty and under nutrition, oxford university press, London

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>INSURANCE ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2( 36 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code :</b>	<b>6 D02-ECO</b>

**Objectives:**

This course is expected to provide students with an introduction to the fundamental principles of insurance and practices of insurance and financial sector

**MODULE I: Introduction**

Definition of insurance- fundamentals of Insurance – History of insurance-(Life and Genral)-features of insurance contract-Insurance procedure-importance- Kinds of InsuranceRisk and Risk and risk management

**MODULE II:Principles of Insurance:**

Principle of Insurance (a) Utmost good faith (b) Insurable Interest (c) Indemnity-subrogation- contribution (d) Proximate cause- Distinction between life and general insurance- Essentials of Insurance contract- Certificate of Insurance- renewal procedure- policies- premium-claim- arbitration procedure- methods of settlement.

**MODULE III: Essentials of different types of Insurance:**

Life Insurance- features- kinds of insurance policies- premium determination- surrender values- nomination assignment- loans- claims procedures- tax benefits- General insurance-functions- basic principles. Fire insurance- Introduction- fire policy- Loss of Profit- Accounting procedure. Marine Insurance- essentials- types of policies- marine policy conditions. Miscellaneous Insurance- motor Insurance- Aviation Insurance- Burglary Insurance cattle Insurance- crop Insurance

**MODULES IV: Insurance & Economic development**

Insurance institutions as financial intermediaries, insurance institution as investment institutions, Insurance institutions in India

**References:**

1. Vaughan, E.J. and T.W.Vaughax, Fundamentals of Risk Insurance, Wiky, 2007
2. Dogman MS-Inbodutin to Risk Management & Insurance, Prentice Hall of India 2007
3. Topathy, N.P.and P.Pal, Insurance: Theory and Practice prentice Hall of India 2005
4. Bikelhqpt.D.L-General Insurance, Irwin Inc, Bus Ridge III 1992
5. Black K Jr and H. D.Sheppa Jr – Life & health Insurance prentice Hall, Uppa sddle Rics New Jesay (200)
6. Tacchino K.B and D.A.Litta, Planning for Restatement Needs, The Amarican college, Blyn Mawr (1993)

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>ENTREPRENEURIAL ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2( 36 contact hours)</b>
<b>Course code :</b>	<b>6 D03-ECO</b>

### **Objectives**

Entrepreneurial development is the key of economic development. The aim of this course is to highlight the significance of entrepreneurship and to provide an insight into economics of entrepreneurial development

### **MODULE 1**

Entrepreneurial emergence of entrepreneurship- Entrepreneurship and CC development- Role of entrepreneurship- concept of entrepreneurship- entrepreneurial traits and motivation- factors affecting entrepreneurial growth- Obstacles to entrepreneurship in developing economy like India- Theories of entrepreneurship- concept of women entrepreneurship- need scope and problems

### **MODULE 2**

Entrepreneurship development programmes (EDPs) – need- objectives- importance- course, contents and curriculum of EDPs- phases of EDPs- Institutional efforts and role of government in developing entrepreneurship – achievement- motivation.

### **MODULE 3**

Starting new venture- search for a business idea- identifying a business opportunity preliminary evaluation- project identification- project formulation- project appraisal

### **MODULE 4**

Small scale business/industries- characteristics- objectives- importance of small business as a seedbed entrepreneurship- role of small enterprises in economic development- problems of small industry- institutional support- finance- taxation benefits to small enterprises

### **References:**

1. S.S.Khanka-Entrepreneurial Development
2. Renu Arora and S.K. Sood Entrepreneurial Development and Project Management
3. Dr. C.B. Gupta and Dr. N.P. Sreenivasan Entrepreneurial Development in India

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>LABOUR ECONOMICS</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>6 D 04- ECO</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2</b>

**Objectives:**

This Course is intended to expose students to theoretical as well as empirical issues related to the labour market with special reference to India.

**MODULE I: Introduction**

Meaning, Concept, significance and peculiarities of labour- Nature, scope and importance of labour economics.

**MODULE II: Wage Determinations**

Marginal productivity theory, Theory of collective bargaining, Modern theory of wages, Concept of minimum wage and fair wage, Wage determination in various sectors-rural, urban, organized, unorganized and informal sector. Wages in relation to cost and productivity, wage policy in India.

**MODULE III: Industrial Relations**

Growth, pattern, structure, and achievements of labour unions in India- Causes of industrial disputes, their settlement and prevention mechanism- role of tripartism, current trends in collective bargaining.

**MODULE IV: State and Labour**

State and Social security of labour - appraisal of state policy with respect to social security and labour welfare in India. Special problems of labour- child labour- Discrimination and gender bias in treatment of labour- labour market reforms- Exit poles, need for safety nets- measures, imparting and flexibility in labour markets, globalization in labour market.

**References:**

1. Datt- Bargaining power, wages. Employment & analysis of agricultural labour: Market in India; sage publishers; New Delhi (1966)
2. Hayela.P.P- Labour Restructuring in India: A critique of the New Economic policies, Commonwealth publishers, New Delhi (1988).
3. Jhabvala.R and R.K.Subhramanya (Edu). The Unorganized Sector; Work Security & Social protection; Sage publication, New Delhi. (2000)
4. Lester.R.A, Economics of Labour (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), Miacmillian, New York
5. McConnell, C.R and S.L. Blue, Contemporary Labour Economics McGraw- Hill, New York. (1986).

6. Papola, T.S.P.P. Ghosh and A.N. Sharma (Edu) Labour, Employment and Industrial Relations in India, B.R. Publishing Cooperation, New Delhi. (1993)
7. Rosenberg M.R, Labour Markets in Low Income Countries in Chenuy H.B.
8. T.N. Srinivasan (Ed.)- The Handbook of Development Economics North Holland, New York
9. Venkata Ratnam C.S, Globalization and Labour-Management Relations: Dynamics of changes, Sage Publications/ Response Books, New Delhi (2001).

<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMICS OF MARKETING</b>
<b>Course Category:</b>	<b>OPEN COURSE</b>
<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>6 D 05- ECO</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	<b>2</b>

**Objective:**

To impart knowledge of various aspects of markets and acquaint the students with applied problems of marketing. The syllabus will also provide exposure to the students about the marketing strategies of business concern.

**MODULE I: Definition and Scope**

Definition of marketing, Evaluation of marketing concept, Marketing and Economic Developments.

**MODULE II: Market Structures**

Structure of marketing, Meaning and factors influencing consumer behavior, buying motives, Buyer decision process, Business buying behavior, Customer value and customer satisfaction. Customer relationship marketing.

**MODULE III: Marketing Strategy**

Marketing mix, Meaning and importance, Product planning and developments-PLC-product mix branding-Brand equity-packaging-labeling-marketing of services-pricing and price policy, Distribution policy-Functions of distribution channel, Marketing promotion and Marketing research, advertisement, sales promotion, marketing information system.

**MODULE IV: Global Marketing**

Driving forces in Global marketing, products strategies for global market. Marketing strategies for rural markets.

**References:**

1. Michel.J.Baker – Marketing – An Introductory Text, Macmillan Press- 1979
2. Michal.J.Baker: Marketing Theory & Practice (Ed), Marvellous Press Limited. – 1976
3. Cotter Kevin and Koshi – Marketing Management, Pearson Education, Delhi-2007



### Evaluation :

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts

Continuous Evaluation

End Semester Evaluation

25% weight shall be given for Continuous Evaluation. The remaining 75% weight shall be given for End Semester evaluation

Continuous Evaluation of a course shall be based on periodic written tests, assignments, seminars and attendance

#### **Components of Continuous Evaluation**

Sl.N o	Component	Weight
a	Attendance	1
b	Assignment	1
c	Seminar	1
d	Two test papers	2

**Assignment:** Each student shall be required to do **two assignments** for each course. Valued assignments must be returned to the students.

**Test :**For each course there shall be **two test** in a semester. Valued answer scripts must be made available to the students.

**Seminar:** Students shall be required to present **a seminar** on a selected topic in each course. The evaluation of the seminar will be done by Teachers handling the paper.

#### **Attendance:**

<b>Attendance</b>	<b>90% and above</b>	<b>“A”.</b>
	<b>85% to 89%</b>	<b>“B”</b>
	<b>80% to 84%</b>	<b>“C”</b>
	<b>75% to 79 %</b>	<b>“D”</b>
	<b>Below 75%</b>	<b>“E”</b>

**PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER**  
(FOR CORE COURSES AND COMPLEMENTARY COURSES)

EXAMINATION 3 HOURS

WEIGHTAGE : 30

Type of questions and No. of questions	Weightage
<b>Objective types question in bunches of Two</b> 8 objective types questions	1 (1x2) = 2
<b>Very Short answer type questions</b> 10 Very Short answer type questions	1 (1x10) = 10
<b>Short answer type questions</b> 5 Short answer questions	2 (2x5) = 10
<b>Essay type questions</b> 2 Essay type questions	4 (2x4) = 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

- ❖ Informatics in Economics course shall have Theory examination for Two hours and One hour Practical examination .

**PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER**  
(FOR OPEN COURSES )

Examination Time : 2 HOURS

Weightage : 20

Type of questions and No. of questions	Weightage
<b>Objective types question in bunches of Two</b> 8 Objective types questions	1 (1x2) = 2
<b>Very Short answer type questions</b> 6 Very Short answer type questions	1 (1x6) = 6
<b>Short answer type questions</b> 4 Short answer questions	2 (2x4) =8
<b>Essay type questions</b> 1 Essay type question	4 (1x4) = 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

# *Model Question Papers*

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN  
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I (Core Course)  
SEMESTER-1**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A  
Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I. Choose the correct Answer**

1. For two perfect substitutes, the MRS is  
a) Constant    b) Increasing    c) Decreasing    d) Zero
2. Cross elasticity of demand between petrol and automobiles is  
a) Negative    b) Zero    c) High    d) Infinite
3. An outward shift of PPC indicate  
a) Inflation    b) Overproduction  
c) Overfull employment    d) Economic growth
4. When output expands AFC remain  
a) Fixed    b) Falls    c) Rises    d) None of the above

**(Weightage 1)**

- II. 5. Break even point indicates .....
- a)  $TC = TR$     b)  $AC = AR$     c)  $MC = MR$     d)  $AVC = MC$
  6. Cobb Douglas production function shows  
a) Increasing returns    b) Diminishing returns  
c) Constant returns    d) Negative returns
  7. If quantity of commodity demand remains unchanged as its price changes, the Coefficient of elasticity of demand  
a) greater than 1    b) less than 1    c) equal to 1    d) zero
  8. The slope of the budget line indicates  
a) MRS    b) MRTS    c) price ratio    d) income ratio

**(Weightage 1)**

### PART B

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. What is comparative statics?
10. What is an Engel curve?
11. Explain consumer's surplus.
12. What is Isoquant?
13. What is an optimum firm?
14. Explain cross elasticity of demand.
15. What is ridge line?
16. What is expansion path?
17. What is meant by economies of scale?
18. Why Marshall could not explain Giffen paradox
19. Explain relationship between MC and AC
20. Suppose the price of a commodity falls from Rs.10 to Rs.9 per unit and due to this quantity demanded increases from 100 to 120 units. Find out price elasticity of demand.

(Weightage 1x10)

### PART C

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. 'Price effect is a combination of income effect and substitution effect'. Explain
22. Explain Cobb-Douglas production function
23. Examine scarcity and choice as the central problem of a free enterprise economy
24. Describe short run supply curve of a firm operating under perfect competition
25. How would you explain the following problems with the help of production possibility curve?
  - a) The problem of unemployment
  - b) The problem of economic growth
26. Given the following market demand function of the commodity X
$$Q_x = f(P_x, P_y, P_z, T, I)$$

$P_x$ =Price of x commodity     $P_y$ = Price of substitute commodity Y  
 $P_z$ = Price of commodity Z which is complement of X  
 $I$ = Level of income of consumer     $T$ = Taste and preference

How will the market demand for x commodity change?
  - a) If price of the commodity X rises
  - b) If price of substitute commodity Y rises
  - c) Price of complementary commodity Z falls
  - d) Income of the consumer rises
27. Explain how demand curve is derived from Price consumption curve

(Weightage 2x5)

**PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

- 28) Revealed preference theory makes a major advancement in the theory of demand- Explain.
- 29) Explain Cobb-Douglus production function. What are its shortcomings?
- 30) With the help of Indifference curve technique, explain the following
  - a) How two individuals exchanging two goods will attain maximum satisfaction?
  - b) How a worker divides his time between work and leisure?
- 31) Explain producers equilibrium with least cost combination by Isoquant-Isocost Analysis .How producer expand his volume of output

**(Weightage 4x2)**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN**  
**MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II (Core Course)**  
**SEMESTER-II**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I. Choose the correct Answer**

1. The author of Economics of Imperfect competition was  
a) Lionel Robbins b) E. Chamberline C) Joan.V. Robinson d) J.R.Hicks
2. The upper portion of the kinked demand curve is relatively  
a) More inelastic b) Inelastic c) Less elastic d) more elastic
3. All of the solution possible in the face of existing constraints are called  
a) Optimal solution b) Feasible solution c) Primal solution d) Dual solution
4. Kinked demand curve indicate  
a) price flexibility b) price rigidity c) demand flexibility d) demand rigidity

**II.5. Non price competition exist under**

- a) Bilateral monopoly                      b) Monopoly
  - c) Perfect competition                      d) Monopolistic competition
6. Under imperfect competition degree of monopoly power depends upon difference between  
a) MR&MC      b) AC&MC      c) MR&AC      d) None of the above
  7. The condition of Pareto optimality holds correct under  
a) Perfect competition      b) monopolistic competition      c) oligopoly      d) all the above
  8. Nominal wage refers to the amount of wages in terms of  
a) Goods      b) services      c) money      d) utility

**(Weightage: 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. What is product differentiation?
10. Explain dumping.
11. Explain the concept of supply curve.
12. Explain the concept of scarcity rent.
13. What is Non price competition?
14. What is meant by equilibrium of an industry?
15. Distinguish risk & uncertainty.
16. What is normal profit?
17. Define selling cost.
18. Explain Dynamic theory of profit.
19. What is Collusive oligopoly?
20. Define economic efficiency.

**( Weightage: 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. State marginal productivity theory of factor pricing
22. Explain the components of demand for and supply of loanable funds
23. Explain Cournots duopoly model
24. State different forms of price leadership
25. Explain the conditions of long run equilibrium of industry under perfect competition
26. Explain price discrimination
27. Explain group equilibrium

**(Weightage: 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Explain product exhaustion theorem
29. Critically explain liquidity preference theory of interest
30. Explain kinked demand curve hypothesis
31. How does allocation of resources under perfect competition help in the attainment of maximum social welfare.

**(Weightage: 4x2)**



**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**  
**MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY-I (Core Course)**  
**SEMESTER III**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. An equilibrium which holds a particular position over time is  
a) Unstable equilibrium    b) Stable equilibrium  
c) Partial equilibrium    d) General equilibrium
2. Equation of exchange is converted into the quantity theory of money by assuming the following variables as constant  
a) M and V    b) V and T    c) M and P    d) V and P
3. When MPC is 0.5 the value of the multiplier is  
a) 5    b) 0.5    c) 2    d) 4
4. At liquidity trap  
a)  $\Delta I / \Delta r = 0$     b)  $\Delta I / \Delta r = 1$     c)  $\Delta I / \Delta r = \alpha$     d)  $\Delta I / \Delta r = 0.1$

**(Weightage: 1).**

- II. 5. The idea that a general cut in wages will finally lead to a state of full employment was suggested by .....
- a) Marshall    b) Keynes    c) J.B.Say    d) A.C.Pigou
6. If the values of MPS is 0.2, on investment of Rs.500 crores causes an expansion of income by .....
- a) Rs.2500 crores    b) Rs.1000 crore    c) Rs.4000 crore    d) no change
7. The permanent income hypothesis was developed by .....
- a) Keynes    b) Friedman    c) Duesenberry    d) Modigliani
8. Condition of equilibrium in a four sector model is .....
- a)  $S = 1$     b)  $S + T = I + G$     c)  $S + T + M = I + G + X$     d)  $C + T = C + G$

**(Weightage: 1).**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Distinguish between stock and flow variable.
10. Explain double counting.
11. Explain classical Dichotomy.
12. If in an economy, out of every additional Rs.100 of national income, Rs.20 is taxed, Rs.20 is saved and Rs.10 is spent on imports, find out the value of multiplier.
13. What is Pigou Effect?
14. Explain Ratchet effect
15. Explain Paradox of Thrift.
16. What is liquidity trap?
17. What is secular stagnation?
18. Explain MEC
19. Explain the meaning of accelerator
20. What is invisible hand?

**(Weightage: 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Explain circular flow of income and expenditure in a two sector model.
22. Explain Say's Law of Market.
23. Explain the Relative Income Hypothesis.
24. Explain Liquidity Preference Theory of interest.
25. Explain Fisher's quantity theory of money.
26. Explain Macro economic variables.
27. Explain the concept effective demand.

**(Weightage: 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Critically examine the Classical Theory of Employment.
29. Explain Keynes psychological law of consumption.
30. Explain general equilibrium of product and money market.
31. Explain investment function

**(Weightage: 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY-II (Core Course)  
SEMESTER IV**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Inflation cannot be caused by  
a) Cost push factor      b) Excessive money supply  
b) Excessive production      d) Demand pull factors
2. In a business cycle depression is followed by  
a) Boom    b) recovery    c) recession    d) prosperity
3. The equation of warranted rate of growth is  
a)  $GwCr = S$     b)  $GnCr = S$     c)  $Gc = S$     d)  $Gw = Cr.S$
4. Which of the following not an element of high powered money  
a) Currency    b) Repos    c) Required reserves    d) Excess reserves

**(Weightage: 1).**

II. 5. The equilibrium growth rate in the Harrod-Domar model is

- a) natural growth rate      b) warranted growth
- c) actual growth rate      d) full employment growth rate
6. The phenomenon of increase in money wages that leads to decrease in unemployment is shown by  
a) Speculative demand curve    b) Phillip's curve  
c) Income consumption curve    d) Aggregate supply
7. Which of the following is not an objective of monetary policy?  
a) Price stability      b) Economic growth  
c) Balance of payment equilibrium    d) Reduction in export
8. .... is not a NBFII  
a) SBI      b) IDBI      c) Post office      d) HDFC

**(Weightage: 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. What is stagflation?
10. What is bottleneck inflation?
12. Explain warranted rate of growth
13. What is recession?
14. What are the phases of business cycle?
15. Explain Transmission mechanism.
16. Explain Bank rate policy.
17. What is inflationary gap?
18. Explain Reflation.
19. What is adaptive expectation?
20. What is growth model?

**(Weightage: 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Explain modified Phillip's curve.
22. Examine Schumpeter's Innovation Theory.
23. What are the various types of income policies?
24. What are the measures to control business cycle?
25. Discuss compensatory fiscal policy for controlling cyclical fluctuation.
26. Explain Cost push and Demand pull Inflation Theories.
27. Explain Hawtrey's monetary approach.

**(Weightage: 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. What are the causes of inflation and explain anti inflationary measures.
29. Explain Harrod-Domar growth model.
30. Explain monetary policy and what its important objectives are?
31. State the basic propositions of the rational expectation hypothesis.

**(Weightage: 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS (Core Course)  
SEMESTER IV**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

- I 1. The theory of Comparative advantage was formulated by  
a)David Ricardo b)Adam smith C)Heckscher d)Ohlin
2. The highest form of economic integration is so called  
a)Economic union b)European union c)Common market d)trade agreement
3. GATT was transformed into W T O in  
a)1955 b)1948 c)1996 D)1949
4. Financial asset and liabilities dominated in U S Dollar but traded in Europe is  
a)Euro dollar b)U S Dollar c)Pound d )Sterling
- (Weightage: 1).**
- II 5. The ceiling on the volume of import or export is  
a)Quotas b)protection C)Tariff d)Sterling
- 6 Net barter terms of trade can be expressed as  
a) $N = P_x / P_m$  b) $N = Q_m / Q_x$  c)  $N = P_x Q_x / M$  d)None
- 7 Devaluation will result in decrease in total export earnings if price elasticity of demand for export is  
a)less than unity b)greater than unity c)equal to one d)none
- 8The rate of exchange effective for the spot transaction is known as  
a)Spot rate b) forward rate c) fixed rate d) flexible rate

**(Weightage: 1).**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define devaluation.
10. What is forward exchange rate?
11. Optimum tariff
12. Mint price.
13. Protection
14. Customs union .
15. Arbitrage
16. Leontief paradox
17. factor endowments
18. Gross barter terms of trade.
19. Offer curve
20. Quotas

**(Weightage: 1x10).**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

- 21 Examine the factors influencing the foreign exchange
- 22 Critically examine purchasing power parity theory.
- 23 Explain partial equilibrium effect of tariff
- 24 Discuss the advantages of free trade policy
- 25 Explain foreign capital in India
- 26 What are the effect of dumping in international market
- 27 Explain Ricardian theory of comparative cost

**(Weightage: 2x5).**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

- 28 Define balance of payments. What are the major methods of correcting balance of payments disequilibrium?
- 29 Give an account of Hecksher Ohlin theory
- 30 Critically examine the functions of W T O
- 31 Explain the merits and demerits of fixed exchange rates.

**(Weightage: 4x2).**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**PART III ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**  
**BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – I**  
**SEMESTER -V**

TIME:3 hours

TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30

Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam

**PART A**  
**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**  
**Choose the correct Answer**

**I**

1.  $8^{2/3}$  is equal to:  
a) 4      b) 2      c) 3      d) 16
2. Given the solution set of a quadratic equation as  $x \in \{2, 3\}$ , the equation is:  
a)  $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ ; b)  $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ ; c)  $x^2 - x + 6 = 0$ ; d)  $x^2 + x + 6 = 0$
3. When  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix}$  the cross product  $A \cdot B$   
a)  $\begin{pmatrix} a & a & b & b \\ c & c & d & d \end{pmatrix}$ ; b)  $\begin{pmatrix} a & a & b & b \\ c & c & d & d \end{pmatrix}$ ; c)  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ ; d)  $\begin{pmatrix} a & a & b & b \\ c & c & d & d \end{pmatrix}$
4. Data arranged in chronological order is:  
a. Cross section; b) time series; c) panel; d) pooled data

(Weightage. 1)

**II**

5. Gini Coefficient is a measure of  
a) Income      b) inequality      c) poverty      d) unemployment
6. The probability mass function  $p(x) = \frac{e^{-x} x^x}{x!}$  represents a distribution of type:  
a) Binomial;      b) Poisson;      c) Multinomial d) Geometric
7. Logarithm of  $\frac{1}{16}$  to the base 2 is:  
a) 4      b) -4      c) 2      d) -2
8. When the coefficient of kurtosis is  $\frac{3}{2}$  the distribution is:  
a) Platykurtic      b) Leptokurtic      c) Mesokurtic      d) Normal

(Weightage 1)

**PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define geometric series.
10. What is Lorenz curve?
11. Define market equilibrium
12. What is an irrational number?
13. Distinguish between relation and function.
14. Distinguish between population and sample
15. When the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile of a distribution is 25 find the 2<sup>nd</sup> quartile.
16. What does skewness of a distribution measure?
17. Define conditional probability
18. What is binary relation?
19. Define variance of a distribution
20. What is the difference between a polygon and a frequency curve?

**(Weightage 1)**

**PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Simplify  $(2^3 - 2^2)^2$  Find the sum of first 100 digits of the series 1, 2, 3, 4..... Given the demand and supply equations of a single commodity respectively as:  $D = 20 - 3p$ ;  $S = 10 + 2p$ , where p is the unit price, find the equilibrium price and quantity. Given the sets  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ ,  $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$  find  $A \cap B$ ,  $A \cup B$  and  $A \setminus B$  and  $B \setminus A$
22. Find the sum of first 100 digits of the series 1, 2, 3, 4.....
23. Given the demand and supply equations of a single commodity respectively as:  $D = 20 - 3p$ ;  $S = -10 + 2p$ , where p is the unit price, find the equilibrium price and quantity.
24. Given the sets  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ ,  $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$  find  $A \cup B$ ,  $A \cap B$  and  $(A \cup B) \cap (A \cap B)$
25. Represent the diagram of the function  $y = x^2 + 3$  for  $x \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$  Explain the characteristics of standard deviation Define coefficient of variation. What does it measure? Find it for the following data set 20, 25, 21, 24, 26, 26, 28
26. Explain the characteristics of standard deviation
27. Define coefficient of variation. What does it measure? Find it for the following data set 20, 25, 21, 24, 26, 26, 28

**(Weightage 2)**



**PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. What are the advantages of diagrammatic representation of data? Represent the following balance of payment data relating to five countries by a suitable diagram

Country	A	B	C	D	E
Balance of Payment (Rs. million)	612	524	825	987	475

29. Three commodities are related by their prices in a market by a set of demand-supply equations as given below:

$$2P_1 - P_2 + 3P_3 = 15$$

$$P_1 + 2P_2 + 5P_3 = 13$$

$$4P_1 + 3P_2 + P_3 = 11$$

Find the equilibrium price.

30. The national income data of an economy for 9 consecutive years is given under:

Year:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Income	21	25	28	29	31	35	38	34	37
(in million Rupees)									

Compute and interpret the compound growth rate of income.

31. Explain the different measures variation. Which is the most stable measure of dispersion?  
**(Weightage 4x2)**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**PART III ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**  
**BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II**  
**SEMESTER-VI**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**Choose the correct Answer**

**I**

1. Matrix  $A$  is said to be idempotent if :

- a)  $A \quad A$                                   b)  $A \quad 2A$                                   c)  $A \quad A^2$   
d)  $A \quad A'$

2. A singular matrix is one whose determinant is:

- a) Zero    b) greater than zero                                  c) less than zero                                  d) One

3. Derivative of  $\log_e x$  is:

- a)  $\frac{1}{x}$     b)  $\frac{1}{\log_e a}$     c)  $\frac{1}{\log_e e}$     d)  $x(\log_e a)$

4. A continuous function has a maximum point if and only if the second derivative is; Data arranged in chronological order is:

- a) zero    b) positive    c) negative  
d) one

**(Weightage. 1)**

**II**

5. The Pearson's correlation coefficient is:

- a) more than one                                  b) less than one                                  c) between zero and one                                  d) more than zero

6. Given the consumption function  $C = 200 + 0.75Y$  where C and Y are aggregate consumption and aggregate income respectively, the marginal propensity to save is:

- a) 0.25    b) 0.75    c) 200  
d) - 200

7. When data are arranged in chronological order it is called:

- a) Cross-section                                  b) time series    c) pooled    d) panel

8. Which of the following index number is an ideal index number?

- a) Marshall-Edgeworth                                  b) Laspeyres    c) Paasches  
d) Fishers

**(Weightage 1)**

### PART B

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define a square matrix.
10. What do you mean by continuity of a function?
11. Explain the concept of convex function
12. Distinguish between homogenous and non-homogeneous function
13. What does coefficient of determination indicate?
14. When regression coefficients of a bivariate data set are  $-0.56$  and  $-0.35$  what is the correlation coefficient?
15. What is the additive model of a time series data?
16. What are the uses of consumer price index?
17. Find the slope of the demand curve  $Q = 12 - 0.5P$ . What does it indicate? Show that matrix addition is commutative. Given the cost function  $C = 2x^2$  find the average and marginal cost functions. Define minimum value of a function.

(Weightage 1)

### PART C

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Find  $AB$  when  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

22. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left( \frac{x^3 - 27}{x^2 - 9} \right)$

23. Find the derivative of  $y = xe^{x^2}$

24. Examine the extreme value of the function  $y = -2x^2 + 4x + 9$ .

25. Show that the function  $Q = Ax^\alpha y^{1-\alpha}$  is linear homogeneous

26.

27. Given the demand and supply equations of a single commodity respectively as:  $D = 20 - 3p$ ;  $S = -10 + 2p$ , where  $p$  is the unit price, find the equilibrium price and quantity.

(Weightage 2)

**PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. A firm has the following total cost and demand functions:

$$C = \frac{1}{3}Q^3 - 7Q^2 + 50Q \quad \text{and} \quad Q = 100 - P$$

Find the profit maximum output and the level of maximum profit.

29. Three commodities are related by their prices in a market by a set of demand-supply equations as given below:

$$2P_1 - P_2 + 3P_3 = 15$$

$$P_1 + 2P_2 + 5P_3 = 13$$

$$4P_1 + 3P_2 - P_3 = 11$$

Solve the equations using Cramer's rule to find the market-clearing price.

30. The data set relating to aggregate saving and level of income are given below:

Saving:            11    13    13    13    15    16    17    14    19

Income        21    25    28    29    31    35    38    34    37  
(in million Rupees)

Estimate the saving function using OLS method and interpret the result.

31. Explain the methods of constructing consumer price index in India.

**(Weightage 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**PART III ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**  
**ECONOMICS OF FINANCIAL MARKET( Core Course)**  
**SEMESTER-V**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I. Answer the following objective type questions (group weightage is 1)**

- 1) An example for guilt edged security is  
(Treasury bill, Bank deposit, Cheque, Demand draft )
- 2) Pick out the odd man out  
(Bank rate, Cash reserve ratio, Moral suasion, Statutory liquidity ratio)
- 3) 364 days treasury bills are introduced in India in  
( 1992, 1997, 1982,1986 )
- 4) Which is considered as a medium for community saving  
( Current deposits, Fixed deposits, Post office saving deposits,  
None of these)

**(Weightage 1)**

- II 5) The price in financial markets is known as**  
a)rate of interest b)bank rate c)commission d)none of these
- 6) RBI was set up in the year  
a)1947 b)1935 c)1951 d)1952
- 7) The secondary securities are financial claims issued by  
a)financial institutions b)R B I c)stock exchange d)public
- 8) The treasury bills market deals in the bills issued by  
(Business houses, Government, Firms, Private individuals)

**(Weightage 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

- 9) What do you mean by call money market
- 10) Comment on the statement "household sector is the major saving sector in India"
- 11) What are the dangers of currency convertibility
- 12) Distinguish between primary market and secondary market
- 13) What are the SEBI guidelines for right issues
- 14) Discuss the features of Venture capital
- 15) Write a note on listing of securities
- 16) What do you mean by stock market indexes
- 17) What is debenture?
- 18) Differentiate the Exercise date and Expiry date of an option
- 19) Write a note on foreign exchange regulation act
- 20) What are the different types of exchange rates used in India

**(Weightage 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

**IV. Answer any Five questions ( Each carries 2 Weightage)**

- 19) Differentiate the concepts real sector and financial sector
- 20) Compare Euro bond and Euro Currency
- 21) Explain the components of Indian Money market
- 22) Explain the concept security grouping
- 23) What are the important functions of financial system
- 24) What do you mean by discounting a bill of exchange
- 25) What are the major institutions functioning in money market as lenders

**(Weightage 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

**V. Answer any two ( Each carries 4 weightage)**

- 28) How does financial development influence the Economic development
- 29) Explain the functioning of stock markets in India
- 30) Explain the various instruments commonly used in Capital market
- 31) Explain the features and defects of Indian money market

**(Weightage 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**MODERN BANKING (Core Course)**  
**SEMESTER V**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE: 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**  
**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I Choose the correct Answer**

1. A bank deposit is \_\_\_\_\_ to a banker  
A) Debt B) Credit C) Asset D) None of these
2. Crossing of a cheque gives \_\_\_\_\_ to the holder  
(A) income (B) safety (C) risk (D) liquidity
3. The period for Call Money is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 10 to 15days (B) 1 to15(C) 15 to 30 Days (D) One Month
4. Who regulates the money circulation in India?  
(A) State Bank of India (B) Reserve Bank of India (C) NABARD  
(D) Commercial Banks

**(Weightage 1)**

- II**
5. Which of the following is not an organized sector in India?  
(A) Nationalized Banks (B) Regional Rural Banks  
(C) Cooperative Banks (D) Chits and Money lenders
  6. Who will settle the grievances of customers of banks?  
(A) Reserve Bank of India (B) State Bank of India  
(C) Local Courts (D) Ombuds Men
  7. Who introduced the Banking Ombudsmen Scheme?  
(A) RBI (B) SBI  
(C) Ministry of Finance (D) NABARD
  8. When was OMBUDS MEN SCHEME first introduced?  
(A) November 2006 (B) October 1981  
(C) June 1995 (D) January 1998

**(Weightage 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. What are the risks in advances against document of title to goods?
10. What is opening of crossing?
11. What is a promissory note?
12. Give two arguments for bank nationalization
13. What is hypothecation?
14. What are the objectives of Deposit Insurance Corporation?
15. What is plastic money?
16. What is core banking?
17. What is sub prime lending?
18. Give two features that distinguish a bank from a NBFC
19. What is a pass book?
20. What do you mean by a collecting banker?

**(Weightage 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. What are the functions of a modern commercial bank?
22. Explain the general relationship between a banker and a customer
23. What is a holder in due course? What are his/her rights and privileges?
24. What are selective credit controls?
25. Explain the basic principles of bank asset management.
26. Explain the recent trends in commercial banking in India.
27. What is Lead Bank Scheme?

**(Weightage 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Explain the relation between financial intermediation & economic development.
29. Illustrate the process of multiple expansion of bank deposits.
30. Explain the features of Indian money market along with the recent trends.
31. Explain the functions of a Central bank.

**(Weightage 4x2)**



**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
ECONOMICS MAIN  
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY – I(Core Course)  
SEMESTER V**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I. Choose the correct answer

1. In India the concept of poverty is related to
  - a) Minimum per-capita per month consumption expenditure for existence
  - b) Calorie consumption per-capita per day
  - c) Minimum standard of living
  - d) Nobody is employed in a family
2. Who introduced the Drain theory?
  - a) Kautilya
  - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - c) Dadabhai Navaraji
  - d) Gandhiji
3. Name the Indian economist who got Nobel Prize in Economics
  - a) Dr.V.K.R.V.Rao
  - b) Brahmananada
  - c) Mahalanobis
  - d) Amartyasen
4. The population of India as per 2001 census
  - a) 200 crores
  - b) 84 crores
  - c) 102.7 crores
  - d) 110 crores

**(Weightage: 1).**

II. 5. As per 2001 census the density of population in the country was .....

- a) 267
- b) 324
- c) 819
- d) 904

6. An important defect in agricultural marketing in India is.....

- a) Long chain of middlemen
- b) Land reforms
- c) Mechanization
- d) Dependence on monsoons

7. ....is the author of 'Planning and the Poor'

- a) D.R.Gadgil
- b) Dandekar
- c) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
- d) B.S.Minhas

8. ....is the programme associated with Green Revolution in India

- a) IRDP
- b) NREGA
- c) JRY
- d) HYVP

**(Weightage: 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

- III.9. Define Human Development Index.
10. What do you mean by 'Economic Drain'?
11. Define PQLI
12. What is 'Poverty line'?
13. What do you mean by Work participation rate?
14. Define 'Economic planning'
15. Define the term 'Green Revolution'
16. What do you mean by 'Regulated Market'?
17. What are the different stages of Demographic Transition?
18. Define 'Disguised unemployment'
19. Define the term 'Density of population'
20. What do you mean by 'Mahalanobis strategy'?

**(Weightage: 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Give a brief account of the impact of British rule on the Indian Economy
22. Explain the main features of population census 2001
23. What are the main objectives of Indian planning?
24. What are the causes for inequality in India?
25. What are the sources of Black money in India?
26. Explain the post Green Revolution Scenario of Indian Agriculture.
27. Give an account of the present public distribution system in India.

**(Weightage: 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Explain the impact of WTO and Liberalization policies in Indian Agriculture
29. Critically evaluate the planning process of India.
30. Explain the important poverty eradication programmes with emphasis on NREGA & Bharat Nirman.
31. Explain the effects of population growth and population policy of the Govt.of India.

**(Weightage: 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**ECONOMICS MAIN**  
**DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY – II (Core Course)**  
**SEMESTER VI**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**  
**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The main objection against the Industrial Policy resolution of 1991  
a) Govt. Control      b) Complete departure from Nehruvian model  
c) Bureaucratization      d) Neglect of private sector
2. India's largest single item of import  
a) Fertilizers      b) Food grains      c) Petroleum products      d) Iron & Steel
3. The state with highest human development index  
a) Kerala      b) Goa      c) Punjab      d) Tamil Nadu
4. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India?  
a) Jammu & Kashmir      b) West Bengal      c) Kerala      d) Karnataka

**(Weightage: 1).**

- II. 5. ....is the important traditional industry of Kerala  
a) Iron & steel      b) Cotton textile      c) Sugar industry      d) Handloom
6. ....unemployment is the major form of unemployment in Kerala  
a) Educated      b) Disguised      c) Technological      d) Cyclical
7. ....is the biggest public sector undertaking of India  
a) Post & Telegraph      b) Railways      c) Shipping      d) Water supply
8. The New Economic Policy was initiated in the year .....  
a) 2001      b) 1985      c) 1990      d) 1991

**(Weightage: 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define 'infrastructure'.
10. Define the term 'Liberalization'.
11. List out two important features of the Industrial Policy of 1991.
12. What do you mean by Foreign Direct Investment?
13. What do you mean by balance of payments?
14. Define terms of trade.
15. Explain Kerala's demographic transition.
16. State the main problems of Kerala's Coir industry
17. What is 'peoples plan'..
18. What do you mean by Self help groups?
19. Define 'Tertiary sector.
20. Give a brief account of cropping pattern in Kerala.

**(Weightage: 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Explain the role of Cottage and Small scale industries.
22. Comment on the impact of WTO's policies in the industrial sector of India.
23. Point out the major gender issues existing in Kerala.
24. Examine the structure of BOP behavior in India.
25. Explain the current issues related to Kerala's agricultural situation.
26. What are the main causes for energy crisis in Kerala?
27. Give an account of the impact of Gulf money on Kerala economy.

**(Weightage: 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Critically examine the Industrial Policy of 1991.
29. Examine the development issues of Kerala.
30. What are the major measures of Land Reforms in Kerala? Explain its impact?
31. What are the main features of India's foreign trade? Explain the current Export and Import policies.

**(Weightage: 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN  
ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING – I (Core Course)  
SEMESTER V**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Poverty is defined as "entitlement failure " by :  
a) Lewis b) R.Nurkse c) Amartya Sen d) M.D.Morris
2. The concept of vicious circle of poverty was developed by :  
a) A.K.Sen b) R.Nurkse c) A.Lewis d) G.Myrdal
3. With economic growth the share of Primary sector usually :  
a) Increases b) Remains constant c) Declines d) Uncertain
4. According to W.W.Rostow the stages of economic growth are :  
a) 2 b) 3  
c) 5 d) 7

**(Weightage 1)**

- II . 5. In demographic transition theory population explosion is the feature of**  
..... Stage .a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
6. Mahabub Ul Haq is associated with the development of .....  
a. G.E.M b. H.D.I c. I.B.R.D d. PQLI
7. Un balanced growth theory was propounded by .....  
a. R.Nurkse b. A.K.Sen c. A.Hirschman d. Lebenstein
8. ....authored the book "Small is beautiful" narrating the virtues of  
intermediate technology .  
a. G.Myrdal b. E.F.Schumacher c. Mrs Joan Robinson d. Kaldor

**(Weightage 1)**

**PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Explain H.D.I
10. What is Intermediate technology ?
11. Define dualism.
12. What is demonstration effect ?
13. What do you mean by development gap ?

14. What is disguised unemployment ?
15. Explain “dualism”?
16. Define Capital – output ratio
17. What is stationary state ?
18. Explain any three non –economic determinants of development .
19. What is surplus value ?
20. Explain demographic transition theory

**(Weightage 1x10 )**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Explain the big push theory .
22. Distinguish between growth and development .
23. Explain the concept of vicious circle of poverty .How can we break it ?
24. What are advantages of Foreign direct investment ?
25. Explain the role of external factors in economic development .
26. Explain advantages and disadvantages of “Inward looking “policy
27. Discuss Leibenstein’s Critical Minimum Effort Thesis .

**(Weightage 2x5 )**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Critically examine the theory of Unbalanced Growth.
29. Discuss the role of foreign capital in economic development
30. Explain the major developments in the measurement of economic development with special emphasis on H.D.I
31. Discuss Lewis theory of “Economic development with unlimited supplies of labour”.

**(Weightage 4x2 )**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN  
ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING – II (Core Course)  
SEMESTER VI**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Shadow prices are also known as  
a) fair prices b) subsidized prices c) accounting prices d) support prices
2. A.E Kahn and Chenery developed  
a) ICOR criterion b) S.M.P c) M.R.Q d) M.G.C
3. In India Janatha Government introduced a special type of economic planning known as  
a) Five year plan b) Perspective plan c) Rolling plan d) Peoples' plan
4. Period of 10<sup>th</sup> Five year plan  
a) 2002-2007 b) 2002-2006 c) 2007-2011 d)2008-20012

**(Weightage 1)**

**II . 5. ....prepared second five year plan model**

- a) A.K.Sen b) K.N.Raj c) P.C Mahalanobis d) Asok Rudra
6. Galenson and Leibenstein developed the ..... criterion  
a) S.M.P b) M.R.Q c) M.G.C d) I.C.O.R
7. During .....Five year plan "poverty alleviation" was given priority for the first time . a) first b) third c) fourth d) fifth
8. According to Mahalanobis committee Report ,the gap between rich and poor have .....  
a. Reduced b. Widened c. Stationary d. Narrowed

**(Weightage 1)**

**PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Explain Poverty line.
10. Define investment criteria?
11. What is TRYSEM?
12. Explain "Disguised unemployment" ?
13. Give any three reasons for the growing unemployment in India ?
14. What is indicative planning ?
15. Explain "shadow prices"?
16. Define Capital – output ratio criterion
17. What is population explosion ?
18. Define economic planning .
19. Explain labour saving technology .
20. Explain the rolling plan

**(Weightage 1x10 )**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Critically explain the Marginal Reinvestment Quotient criterion .
22. Distinguish between Physical and Financial planning.
23. Explain Economic controls
24. What are the advantages of Democratic planning?
25. Explain the concept of perspective planning .
26. Explain advantages and disadvantages of capital intensive technology
27. What is "sustainable" development ?

**(Weightage 2x5 )**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Evaluate the role of five year plans in India's economic development.
29. Discuss merits and demerits of popular types economic plans
30. Discuss the major types of investment criteria
31. What is Cost-Benefit analysis ? explain its role in economic planning .

**(Weightage 4x2 )**



**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS (Core Course)**  
**SEMESTER V**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I 1. Environmental Economics is defined as

- A) Inter-relationship between environment and economic development.
- B) Study the impact of inter-relation between men and nature.
- C) Study of the economic growth of nations without causing environmental damages.
- D) all of the above points.

2. The word ecology and economics stem from the Greek root "Oikos" means

- A) household
- B) Habitation
- C) Public
- D) Taxes

3. A public good means

- A) non-rival
- B) Non-excludable
- C) Rival and excludable
- D) Non-rival and non-excludable

4. "Tragedy of commons" is developed by

- A) Garret Hardin
- B) Marshall
- C) Keynes
- D) Amartya Sen

**(Weightage 1)**

II.5. Anthropogenic pollutants are the result of

- A) Human activity
- B) Animal activity
- C) Energy generation
- D) Solid wastes

6. Ozone is

- A) O<sub>3</sub>
- B) NO<sub>3</sub>
- C) SO<sub>3</sub>
- D) CO

7. Water accounts of \_\_\_\_\_% of the weight of human beings

- A) 70%
- B) 50%
- C) 5%
- D) 20%

8. Water is considered as polluted, if the level of dissolved oxygen is

- A) Below 4 – 6 ppm
- B) Above 6 ppm
- C) Between 10 – 15 ppm
- D) None of the above

**(Weightage 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Ecosystem
10. Biotic components
11. Classification of natural resources
12. Marginal social cost
13. Plastic pollution
14. Property rights
15. Pigouvian fees
16. Poverty and environment
17. Solid wastes
18. Environmental subsidies
19. Tragedy of commons
20. BOD

**(Weightage 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Difference between environmental economics and resource economics
22. Environment and ethics
23. The growth function of replenishable resources
24. Meaning of environmental externality
25. Sustainable development
26. Economic tools of pollution abatement
27. Air pollution

**(Weightage 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Explain the origin and causes of environmental damages
29. Explain the classical, neoclassical and contemporary views on natural resources and environment.
30. Examine sustainable development as a tool of environmental management;
31. How external costs of environmental damages can be internalised

**(Weightage 4x2)**

KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN  
INFORMATICS FOR ECONOMICS (Core Course)  
SEMESTER-VI

TIME:2 hours

TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 20

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

Objective type questions (in bunches of two)

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Who is considered as the father of modern digital computers?

- (A) Adam Smith (B) Alfred Marshall  
(C) Charles Babbage (D) Bill Gates

2. The Control Unit of a computer:

- (A) Performs logical operations (B) An input device  
(C) Directs the other units of the computer (D) All the above

3. Which of the following is a spread sheet?

- (A) MS-Excel (B) MS-Word  
(C) MS-PowerPoint (D) None of the above

4. Which is the technology used in the evaluation of aptitude tests?

- (A) OCR (B) OMR  
(C) MMS (D) MICR

(Weightage 1)

II. 5. A group of 8 bits is called:

- (A) Bit (B) Byte (C) Word (D) Base

6. The World's largest computer network.

- (A) Intranet (B) Extranet (C) LAN (D) Internet

7. LAN stands for:

- (A) Large Area Network (B) Local Area Network (C) Long Area Network  
(D) Lab Area Network

8. The memory unit that holds instructions for starting up the computer is :

- (A) RAM (B) ROM (C) DVD (D) Hard Disk

(Weightage 1)

## PART B

**Short Answer questions: Answer any Six questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define the term 'byte'. What is the difference between a 'bit' and a 'byte'?
10. What is 'cache memory'?
11. Give the full forms of:  
i) FTP ii) URL iii) OCR iv) HTML
12. Explain the difference between 'downloading' and 'uploading' of information.
13. What is a 'file'?
14. What is a 'spreadsheet package'?
15. Distinguish between 'hardware' and 'software'.
16. Distinguish between 'application software' and 'system software'.

(Weightage 1x6)

## Part-C

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

17. Differentiate between 'RAM' and 'ROM'.
18. Describe the benefits of e-commerce.
19. What is secondary storage? How does it differ from primary storage ?
20. What do you mean by cyber laws? Discuss the major provisions of the Information Technology Act relating to Information Security?
21. What is an input device? Name some of the commonly used input devices.
22. What is Internet? Briefly discuss the various benefits offered by it.

(Weightage 2x4)

## Part-D

**Long essay – Answer any one questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

23. What is an operating system? What are the functions of an operating system?
24. What is a word processing package? List out some of the key features supported by modern word processing packages.

(Weightage 4x1)

**Practical Examination (External)**

**Time:1 Hour**

**Total Weightage:10**

1. One practical work from MS –Word/Open office (10 minutes)  
Weightage-2
2. One practical work from MS-Excel /SPSS(Generating Charts and  
Graphs) (10 minutes)  
Weightage-2
3. One practical work from MS-Excel/SPSS (Descriptive  
statistics/correlation/regression )(10 miutes)  
Weightage-2
4. Seminar presentation with power point slides (30 minutes)  
Weightage-4

**Model Questions-Practical**

**Time:1 Hour**

**Total Weightage:10**

1. Create a mail merge using MS-Word (10 minutes)  
Weightage-2
2. Generate a Histogram in MS-Excel /SPSS(10 minutes)  
Weightage-2
3. Generate Descriptive Statistics using MS-Excel/SPSS package for  
the data given (10 minutes)  
Weightage-2
4. Present a seminar using Power Point slides(30minutess)

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**ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS MAIN**  
**PUBLIC FINANCE (Core Course)**  
**SEMESTER VI**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

- I
1. Non rivalry is seen in the case of  
a) Public goods      b) private goods  
c) Merit goods      d) Mixed goods
  2. Zero base budgeting was first used in  
a) America      b) Germany  
c) India      d) England
  3. Entertainment Tax is imposed by  
a) Union Govt      b) State Govt  
c) Local Govt      d) Excise officer
  4. Expenditure tax of India was recommended by  
a) Keynes      b) Nicholas Kaldor  
c) J.B.say      d) Adam Smith

**(Weightage 1)**

- II
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a statutory organization  
a) Planning commission      b) Finance commission  
c) Agricultural price commission      d) Planning board
  6. Formation of a \_\_\_\_\_ is the actual method of debt redemption  
a) Capital levy      b) Repudiation  
c) Sinking fund      d) Conversion
  7. The chairman of 12<sup>th</sup> finance commission is  
a) A.M. Khusru      b) Bimal Jalan  
c) Yaswant Singh      d) Rangarajan
  8. Elastic the demand for a commodity, the tax burden will be on the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Buyers      b) Sellers  
c) Both buyers and sellers      d) None of the above

**(Weightage 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. What is deficit financing
10. What is zero base budgeting
11. State benefit theory of Taxation
12. Explain Laffer curve
13. Explain contra cyclical fiscal policy
14. What is externalities
15. Distinguish excise duty and customs duties
16. Explain the working of built in stabilisers
17. State Wagners hypothesis
18. Explain Taxable capacity
19. Explain the double taxation
20. What is Tax capitalization

**(Weightage 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Compare allocative aspect of direct and Indirect tax
22. What are the function of finance commission in India
23. State the role of fiscal policy in developing economies
24. Explain the feature of Indian tax structure
25. Explain the method of debt redemption
26. What are the sources of non tax revenue of the Govt
27. Explain VAT

**(Weightage 2x5)**

### **PART-D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. State the principle of federal finance. Examine the centre state financial relation in India
29. Explain Musgraves Theory of Incidence
30. Explain the nature and impact of public debt in India
31. Explain the role of budget as an instrument of economic policy

**(Weightage 4x2)**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**PART III ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

**Complementary Course**

**MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS- I**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**Choose the correct Answer**

**I**

1. Utility function (with no constraint) is maximised when the first order derivative of the utility function is:

- (a) Zero            (b) Positive (c) Negative            (d) Either positive or negative

2. Marginal rate of substitution is the ratio of:

- (a) price to income (b) income to price (c) marginal utility to price (d) marginal utilities

3. The function  $Q^o = f(K, L)$ , where  $Q^o$  is fixed output, K and L are variable inputs, represents:

- (a) isocline            (b) isoprofit curve            (c) isoquant            (d) engineering curve

4. The slope of the cost constraint is the ratio of:

- (a) quantities            (b) product prices (c) costs.            (d) input prices

**II**

5. When the marginal and average product of labour at a point are respectively  $AP_L = 2.5$ ;  $MP_L = 0.5$ . The output is ----- with respect to labour.

- (a) elastic            (b) perfectly elastic (c) inelastic            (d) perfectly inelastic



6. When the area below the demand curve is 20 square units and the area of the rectangle representing consumer's expenditure is 10 square units, consumer's surplus in square units is:
- (a) 2                      (b) 200                      (c) 10                      (d) 30
7. The demand curve faced by a monopolist is  $P = 100 - 2q$ . The slope of the Marginal revenue curve is: In simplex method the variables subtracted from the inequality constraints to convert it into equality are:
- (a) -2                      (b) -4                      (c) 2                      (d) 4
8. Given the cost function  $C = 10e^{2q}$  the elasticity of cost function with respect to output is:
- (a) 10                      (b) 2                      (c) 5                      (d) 1/5

(Weightage 1)

### PART B

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define own price elasticity of demand. Obtain the own price elasticity from the demand curve  $m$ . The indifference curve is defined by  $U^0 = xy$ . Obtain the marginal rate of substitution of  $x$  for  $y$ . State the Slutsky equation given the utility function  $U^0 = f(x_1, x_2)$  and the budget constraint  $M = P_1x_1 + P_2x_2$ .
12. Find the average and marginal products of inputs given the production function  $q = ax_1 + \bar{a}x_2$  where  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are variable inputs.
13. Define marginal rate of technical substitution. How is it related to marginal products?
14. Explain the relationship among price elasticity of demand with marginal revenue and average revenue?
15. Find the equilibrium price from the demand  $D = 12 - 3p$  and supply  $S = 8 + 2p$  equations. Given the linear expenditure system  $P_i X_i = P_i \bar{a}_i + \bar{a}_i (M - \sum P_i \bar{a}_i)$ , interpret the each of the components. Where  $P_i$ , the price of  $i^{\text{th}}$  group of good,  $X_i$  and  $M$ , income. Show that slope of isoquant is negative.
- The total cost function is  $C = 2q^2 + 5q + 18$ . Obtain the average cost, average fixed cost and marginal cost. Explain the types of discriminating monopoly. How would you measure the degree of monopoly power using price elasticity?

(Weightage 1)

### PART C

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Define own price and cross price elasticity of demand. Obtain the two elasticity coefficients from the demand function. Interpret the result.

$\log_e q_1 = 0.7 \log_e p_2 - 1.2 \log_e p_1$ . Show that the demand curve  $q = p_1^a p_2^b M^c$  is

homogeneous of degree zero when  $a + b + c = 0$ . From utility function  $u = x_1 x_2$  and the budget constraint  $M = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$

express the conditions for equilibrium.

24. Obtain the output elasticity of labour and capital from the production function,  $q = K^a L^b$  where L is labour and K, capital inputs respectively. Explain how a homogeneous production function is used to know the returns to scale. Specify and explain the CES production function. Explain mathematically the price output determination under monopoly.

(Weightage 2)

### PART-D

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Derive Slutsky equation. Interpret the result.  
29. Derive the input demand functions given the production function

$q = x_1^a x_2^b$  and the cost constraint  $C = r_1 x_1 + r_2 x_2$ .

30. Given the average cost  $200 - 5q + 0.02q^2$  and demand function,  $p = 200 - 2.5q$  obtain the profit function and the optimal level of output that maximises profit. What is the level of output that minimises average cost? How the price and output are determined by a firm and industry under perfect competition?

(Weightage 4)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**PART III ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

**Complementary Course**

**MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS– II**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE: 30**

Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**Choose the correct Answer**

**I**

1. Who among the following first developed the simplex method and solved Linear programming problem:  
(a) L. V. Kantorovich      (b) G. B. Dantzig      (c) T. C. Koopmans      (d) Von Nuwmann
2. In simplex step-by-step method, the variable with which we start is called:  
(a) positive variable      (b) basic variable      (c) slack variable      (d) surplus variable.
3. The structural coefficients in input output matrix are assumed to be:  
(a) either constant or variable      (b) constant      (c) varying      (d) neither constant nor variable
4. Hawkins-Simons condition for viability states that economy does not generate a surplus when all the principal minors of  $I - A$ , where  $A$  is the structural coefficient matrix, are:  
(a) one      (b) positive      (c) negative      (d) zero

## II

5. Which of the following is not an assumption of linear programming?  
(a) linearity (b) finite number of constraints (c) divisibility (d) flexible prices
6. Input output analysis is based on  
(a) general equilibrium (b) partial equilibrium (c) disequilibrium (d) stable equilibrium
7. The term 'dominant strategy' is associated with  
(a) linear programming (b) Integer programming (c) input output analysis (d) game theory
8. When 'the payoff of one player is equal to the losses of the other', the game is called  
(a) zero-sum game (b) non-zero sum game (c) saddle point (d) mixed strategy game

(Weightage 1)

## PART B

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define linear programming
10. Explain the concept of linearity.
11. What is the significance of non-negativity constraints in linear programming?
12. Distinguish between slack and surplus variable in the context of linear programme.
13. What is a Leontief matrix?
14. Explain static input output model.
15. Point out one limitation of input output technique.
16. Explain structural coefficient matrix.
17. Explain pay-off matrix.
18. What do you mean by mixed strategy?
19. What is sequential game?
20. What is Nash equilibrium?

(Weightage 1)

### PART C

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. What are the components of a typical linear programme?
22. Explain the relationship between primal and dual in linear programme.
23. Briefly explain simplex method of solving a linear programming problem.
24. Find the gross output level when the technological coefficient matrix given

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and the final demand vector } D = \begin{pmatrix} 120 \\ 210 \end{pmatrix}$$

25. Explain technological viability. Is the model given by the structural coefficient matrix A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

viable? Examine the assumptions of input-output analysis. Explain Prisoner's Dilemma. (Weightage 2)

### PART- D

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. A simple model of 3-sector economy is given in the following table.

Sales/ purchase	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Final Demand	Total Output
Agriculture	25	40	35	30	130
Industry	15	35	10	40	100
Services	20	25	45	0	90

Obtain the structural coefficient matrix. Find the level of output to be delivered by each sector if the final demand from agriculture changes to 45

29. Formulate the dual of the following linear programme consisting of 3 activities and 5 constraints. Interpret the coefficients of the dual programme.
30. Explain the application of Input output system.
31. Explain dominant strategy and Nash equilibria. Are dominant strategy equilibria always Nash equilibria?

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**FOR NON ECONOMICS FACULTY**  
**INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS- I(Complementary Course)**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I. Choose the Correct answer.

1. Scarcity definition in economics is associated with  
(A) Keynes (B) Samuelson (C) Adam Smith (D) Lionel Robbins
2. With an increase in the consumer's income, the demand for the commodity will  
(A) Increase (B) Decrease (C) Remain the Same (D) None of these
3. Which one of the following laws constitutes the basis of Ricardo's theory of rent?  
(A) Law of Constant returns (B) Law of increasing returns (C) Law of variable proportions (D) Law of Diminishing returns
4. Of the following factors which is the gift of nature.  
(A) Capital (B) Land (C) Labor (D) Organization

**(Weightage 1)**

II. 5. The theory of Consumers Surplus is developed by \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Alfred Marshall (B) Adam Smith (C) Pigou (D) J.M. Keynes.

6. When total amount spent increases with a rise in price it is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Unity elasticity (B) perfectly elastic (C) Less than unity (D) perfectly inelastic
7. Quasi rent means the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Earning received from all factors of production (B) Earnings received in the short run (C) Earnings received for machines only (D) Earnings received in the long run
8. Production possibility frontier is \_\_\_\_\_ to the origin
  - a. Convex (B) Concave (C) Vertical (D) Horizontal

**Weightage 1**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. What is meant by deductive method?
10. Explain scarcity and choice.
11. Define production possibility curve.
12. Define Consumer surplus.
13. Distinguish between Total utility and Marginal Utility.
14. Define opportunity cost.
15. What is capital formation?
16. What is equilibrium?
17. Define production function.
18. Distinguish between personal and functional distribution.
19. Define quasi rent.
20. Distinguish between normal and supernormal profit.

**(Weightage 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. What are the central problems of an economy?
22. Explain the different types of price elasticity of demand
23. Explain the law of Diminishing returns.
24. What are the features of perfect competition?
25. Explain law of Supply.
26. Examine wage Fund theory.
27. Explain Returns to Scale.

**(Weightage 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

Diminishing Marginal Utility.

28. Explain the law of

29. Explain the law of demand. What are its exceptions?

30. Explain how price and output is determined under Monopolistic Competition.

31. Critically examine the Liquidity preference theory of interest.

**(Weightage 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010**  
**FOR NON ECONOMICS FACULTY**  
**INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS– II(Complementary Course)**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I. Choose the Correct answer.**

1. The first estimate on National income for India was prepared by  
(A) V.K.R.V. Rao (B) Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis  
(C) National Income Committee (D) Dadabhai Navaraji.
2. Which is an example of qualitative credit control policy  
(A) Direct action (B) Bank Rate  
(C) CRR (D) Open market operations
3. Which is the compulsory payment without any direct benefit  
(A) Special assessment (B) Fine  
(C) Tax (D) Fee
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is National income divided by population  
(A) GNP (B) NNP  
(C) Personal income (D) Per-capita income

**(Weightage 1)**

**II. 5. An official reduction in the value of home currency in terms of foreign currency is known as**

- (A) Devaluation (B) Revaluation  
(C) Depreciation (D) Appreciation
6. The term quid-pro-quo means  
(A) Consumer surplus (B) Simultaneous  
(C) Direct return (D) Voluntary payment
7. According to planning Commission, poverty line in the rural area is defined in terms of a minimum per-capita calorie intake of  
(A) 2400 (B) 2100  
(C) 2200 (D) 2500



8. Disposable income means
- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Personal Income-Direct Taxes | (B) Personal Income-Indirect Taxes    |
| (C) GNP-NNP                      | (D) GNP-Net factor income form abroad |

(Weightage 1)

**PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Distinguish between GNP and NNP
10. Define money
11. Define Bank rate
12. What is meant by statutory Liquidity ratio?
13. Define a tax
14. What is meant by Sinking Fund?
15. Define deficit financing
16. What is meant by balance of trade
17. Define international trade
18. What is poverty line?
19. What are the causes for inequality in India?
20. Define disguised unemployment.

(Weightage 1x10)

**PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. What are the functions of money?
22. Explain the functions of commercial banks.
23. What are the important sources of public revenue?
24. Explain the causes for the growth of public expenditure.
25. Explain the measures to correct the disequilibrium in the balance of payments.
26. What are the causes of unemployment in India?
27. Mention the causes for the growth of black money in India.

(Weightage 2x5)

**PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. What are the different methods used for the computation of national income

29. Explain the quantitative and qualitative methods used by the central bank for credit control.

30. Explain purposes for public debt and different methods of debt redemption.

31. What are the causes of poverty in India? Explain important poverty eradication programs implemented in India.

**(Weightage 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
FOR ECONOMICS AND NON ECONOMICS FACULTY  
HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT-I(Complementary Course)**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The method followed by the Hebrews to prevent the concentration of wealth in the form of landed property.  
a) Jubilee year    b) The Sabath    c) Seventh year    d) All the above
2. Trusteeship theory is associated with name of  
a) Ranade    b) Sismondi    c) Gandhiji    d) Saint Simon
3. The chief representative of Physiocratic School  
a) Thomas Mun    b) Antonio Serra    c) Von Hornick    d) Francis Quesnay
4. The Theory of Leisure Class is the contribution of  
a) Veblen    b) Gossen    c) Marx    d) Mitchel

**(Weightage: 1).**

II 5. Utopian Socialism is associated with

- a) Robert Owen    b) Marx    c) Harold Laski    d) Sidney Webb
6. Father of Indian Nationalism  
a) Gandhiji    b) Dadabhai Navaraji    c) Ranade    d) Gokhale
7. In Germany, mercantilism is known as  
a) Bullionism    b) Kameralism    c) Imperialism    d) Colbertism
8. Bohn-Bawerk is the grand architect of  
a) Capital Theory    b) Demand Theory    c) Game Theory    d) Quantity Theory

**(Weightage: 1)**

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Scientific Socialism.
10. Keynesian Revolution.
11. Say's Law of Markets.
12. What is mercantilism?
13. Explain the theory of market glut.
14. What is 'just price'?
15. Explain List's view on protection.
16. Give a brief account of neo-classical school.
17. Explain the ideas of historical critics of classicism.
18. Give an account of Bentham's hedonist psychology.
19. Trace out Smith's idea of naturalism and optimism.
20. Explain Gossen's Second Law related to consumption.

**(Weightage: 1x10)**

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Discuss Navaraji's contribution to modern Indian economic thought.
22. What are the main ideas in Kautilya's Arthashastra?
23. Give a brief account of Physiocracy.
24. Explain the contributions of Institutional School.
25. Explain Smith's view on economic growth.
26. Analyze the theory of general equilibrium of Leon Walras.
27. Examine Keynes' departure from Classicism.

**(Weightage: 2x5)**

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Explain the features and contributions of ancient economic thought.
29. Summarize Marxian analysis of capitalist development and crisis.
30. What are the contributions of Alfred Marshall to economic theory?
31. Trace out the features of Gandhian economic ideas.

**(Weightage: 4x2)**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION - 2010  
POPULATION STUDIES (Complementary Course)**

**TIME:3 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 30**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

**I Choose the correct answer**

1. Indian Decadal population growth during 1991-2001 was:  
a) 24  
b) 21.34  
c) 18.10  
d) 30.14
2. Population growth rate is low in  
a) Bihar  
b) U.P  
c) Kerala  
d) Karnataka
3. Number of Mega cities having population more than one million in India is  
a) 75  
b) 4  
c) 35  
d) 48
4. Literacy rate in India as per 2001 census is:  
a) 75.2%  
b) 81.00%  
c) 65.28%  
d) 55.0%

**I** weightage 1

5. Number of female for 1000 male in India as per 2001 census was:  
a) 1010  
b) 950  
c) 933  
d) 999
6. Density of population indicate  
a) Capital land ratio  
b) Land output ratio  
c) Land labour ratio  
d) Man land ratio
7. In the second stage of the theory of demographic transition  
a) A high birth rate meets with high death rate  
b) Low birth rate meets with low death rate  
c) Low birth rate meets with high death rate  
d) High birth rate meets with low death rate
8. Infant mortality rate refers to reaching  
a) The number of children dying before reaching the school going age  
b) The number of children dying before reaching 3 years of age  
c) The proportion of children dying with a year of their birth  
d) None of the above

Weightage 1

### **PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any ten questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Discuss the sources of population data
10. Analyse the world population growth trend
11. Write a note on unemployment
12. What do you mean by urbanisation?
13. Discuss the economic consequences of out migration
14. Evaluate India's population growth on environment
15. Write a note on "Male Female Ratio"
16. Discuss family Planning Programme in India
17. "Birth rate, Death rate and Net Migration are the three components of population growth"
18. Explain population density
19. Discuss "fertility and age at marriage"
20. Define sex ratio

Weightage 1x10

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any five questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 2 weightage**

21. Explain the nature and scope of population studies
22. Discuss the important methods of measuring population growth
23. Analyse the impact of population growth on environment
24. Discuss the theory of demographic transition
25. Discuss the population census in India
26. What are the causes of urbanisation?
27. What are the weaknesses of population policy of India?

Weightage 2x5

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

28. Bring out the impact of economic development on the growth and age structure of population in the developing countries
29. Trace the increase in population in India since 1951 and comment on the concept of population explosion
30. Compare and contrast the Optimum theory of population with the Malthusian theory
31. Discuss the causes and consequences of Rural to Urban Migration in India

Weightage 4x2

KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
BA DEGREE EXAMINATION  
ECONOMICS – OPEN COURSE  
KERALA ECONOMY

TIME 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM WEIGHTAGE : 20

Instruction : Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam

**PART – A**

1. Answer all questions : Each carries 1 weightage.
1. Which Economist has written extensively on Kerala Economy :  
(a) Arthur Lewis                      (b) Amartya Sen  
© Jagdeesh Bhagavati                (d) C.Rangarajan
2. Literacy rate of Kerala as per 2011 census  
(a) 78%                                      (b) 85 %  
(c) 90%                                      (d) 93.91%
3. Which district of Kerala is in the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of demographic transition ?  
(a) Kasargod                              (b) Kannur  
(c) Kozhikkode                          (d) Kottayam
4. Consumerism in Kerala is due to  
(a) Influx in Gulf Money                (b) Black Money  
(c) Luxury Mania                         (d) All theses

(1 Weightage )

**II 5 Unemployment in Kerala is mainly**

- (a) Seasonal                              (b) Educated  
(c) Cyclical                                (d) Disguised

**6 Landless tenants without any ownership on the cultivable land are known as**

- (a) Kudikidappukars                      (b) Pattakkars  
(c) Peasants                                (d) Marginal farmers

**7. In which districts of Kerala , oranges are cultivated ?**

- (a) Idukki and Wynad                      (b) Idukki and Thrissur  
(c) Idukki and Palakkad                    (d) Wynad only

**1. Alapuzha district is famous for which tourism ?**

- (a) Back water                              (b) Hill  
(c) Cultural                                 (d) Adventure

(1 Weightage)

**PART – B**

Answer any six questions. Each carries 1 Weightage .

- 5 What are the products of Kerala's high range region ?
- 6 Beedi industry in Kerala
- 7 Energy sources of Kerala .
- 8 Problems of the traditional fisheries sector of Kerala.
- 9 What is decentralized planning ?
- 10 Beedi industry in Kerala

11. Energy sources of Kerala .
12. Problems of the traditional fisheries sector of Kerala.
13. What is decentralized planning ?
14. Women empowerment in Kerala.
15. Environmental problems of Kerala.
16. Luxury consumption in Kerala.
17. Public distribution system in Kerala.
18. Human capital .

(6x1=6 Weightage )

#### **PART –C**

Answer any four questions : Answer not to exceed one page , Each carries a weightage of 2 .

19. What are the demographic features of Kerala?
20. What are the features of industrial infrastructure in Kerala?
21. Explain the reasons for the deterioration of agricultural sector in Kerala.
22. Do you think that more and more airports will benefit development of Kerala?
23. Do you consider that development of the IT sector alone could bring development ?
24. 'It is non – economic factors which retard the developmental prospects of Kerala Economy ' Do you agree ?
25. Do you think that Gulf migration has aggravated consumerism ?
26. Do you think that pressure groups adversely affect the development of Kerala?

(4x2=8 Weightage )

#### **PART –D**

Answer any one .Each question carries a weightage of 4.

27. Explain the features and problems of the agricultural sector of Kerala .
28. What is Kerala model of development ?
29. Explain the occupational shift in Kerala towards a service economy in the light of the Clark – Fisher hypothesis .

( 1x4= 4 Weightage )



**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION  
ECONOMICS OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM (Open Course)**

**TIME:2 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 20**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I Choose the correct answer:

1. World tourism day is on  
a) August 27 b) September 27  
c) October 27 d) January 26
2. World Tourism Organisation (WTO) came into existence on  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> January b) 2<sup>nd</sup> January  
c) 26<sup>th</sup> April d) 25<sup>th</sup> May
3. Which state received the best tourism state award from government of India in the year 2007-2008?  
a) Kerala b) Karnataka  
c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Orissa
4. Thenmala, the famous ecotourism centre in Kerala, is situated in  
a) Kollam district b) Kottayam district  
c) Thiruvananthapuram district d) Palakkad district

(Weightage 1)

II

5. Name of the government agency that conducts and regulate the tourism activities of Kerala state  
a) DTPC b) KTDC  
c) PATA d) IUOTO
6. Which of these not a geographical resource for tourism  
a) Coastal resources b) Wildlife and wilderness resources  
c) Landscape resources d) Advertisement
7. Asia pacific heritage awards for heritage conservation is given by the organisation  
a) UNDP b) WTO  
c) UNESCO d) WTTC
8. Which of the following countries rank first in the top ten source countries in the foreign tourist arrivals to India in the year 2007?  
a) UK b) USA  
c) Russia d) France

(Weightage 1)

**PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any SIX questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Define 'ECO tourism'
10. Distinguish between a tourist and excursionist
11. Write a brief note on the function of KTDC
12. Distinguish between internal and international tourism
13. Write a note on 'travel motivation'
14. Define mass tourism
15. Define tourism product
16. Bring out the role of transport systems in the development of tourism
17. Write a brief note on the evolution of tourism

18. What are the basic components of tourism industry?

(Weightage

1x6)

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any four questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries**

**2 weightage**

19. What is the importance of tourism planning?

20. What are the functions of ITDC?

21. Write a short note on the important international tourism organisations?

22. What do you mean by travel agent? What are the important functions of a travel agent?

23. Define any three of the following

a) Cultural tourism

b) Medical tourism

c) Adventure tourism

d) Wildlife tourism

24. Bring out the specific features of tourism marketing?

25. Illustrate the salient features of tourism legislation

( Weightage 2x4)

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any one question not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

26. Briefly explain the characteristics of ecotourism centers in the state of Kerala

27. What are the economical and environmental impacts of tourism?

28. Bring out the importance of the concept of profit and loss account and the preparation of balance sheet in the tourism industry accounting

(Weightage 1x4)

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION  
ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE- Open Course**

**TIME:2 hours**

**TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 20**

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I 1. Sale of Goods Act was introduced in the year

- (A) 1830 (B) 1730  
(C) 1930 (D) 1935

2. TAC means

- (A) Traffic Advisory Committee (B) Trade and Commerce  
(C) Tariff Advisory Committee (D) Transport Advisory Committee

3. The year in which the first insurance company established in India is

- (A) 1818 (B) 1918  
(C) 1919 (D) 1817

4. IRDA was established to regulate and develop

- (A) Insurance (B) Theft  
(C) Education (D) Health

(Weightage 1)

II 5. "Qui Facit Alium, Facit Perse" means

- (A) One who does not act (B) Action is very important  
(C) One who acts through others, acts to himself (D) One who acts himself acts for nobody

6. The Regulation of Insurance Act, enacted in the year

- (A) 1948 (B) 1884  
(C) 1984 (D) 1938

7. IAD means

- (A) Insurance Advertisement and Disclosure  
(B) Insurance Advance and Delivery  
(C) Insurance Act and Discretion  
(D) Insurance Advertisement and Deposits

8. One of the two types of Assignment is

- (A) Perfect (B) Conditional  
(C) Direct (D) Indirect

(Weightage 1)

**PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any six questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. "Insurance is an essential investment in today's world". Justify this statement.

10. What is the need and purpose of investment?

11. How many types of agents are commonly followed.

12. Explain the importance of underwriting in insurance?

13. Discuss the various aspects of a life insurance contract?

14. How is a premium evaluated?
15. Discuss the different policy riders.
16. What is "Cropus Fund"
17. Write a note of PASS.
18. What is an indemnity?

(Weightage 6x 1)

### **PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any four questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries**

**2 weightage**

19. Analyse insurance as (a) Social Security (b) Financial Security
20. Describe the business of insurance.
21. What are the different types of life insurance policies?
22. Explain risk and risk management.
23. What is fire policy?
- 24 Explain crop insurance
- 25 Discuss the relevance of cattle insurance

(Weightage 2x4)

### **PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any one questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

26. Bring out the different aspects of Marine Insurance.
27. What are the fundamental principles of insurance?
28. What are the Major exclusions in Health Insurance? Are they justified?

(Weightage 1x4 )

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION  
ENERGY ECONOMICS (Open Course-)**

TIME:2 hours

TOTAL WEIGHTAGE : 20

**Instruction: Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam**

**PART A**

**Objective type questions (in bunches of two)**

I 1. Energy is defined as

- A) Capacity to do work B) Calorie intake per day  
C) Power consumption per day D) Kilo Watt Hour

2. Per Capita coal consumption in India

- A) 200 kg B) 500 kg  
C) 900 kg D) 100 kg

3. Nuclear power accounts for \_\_\_\_\_ of total energy mix

- A) 7.5 % B) 5 %  
C) 2 % D) 10 %

4. World electricity production in 2006 is \_\_\_\_\_

- A) 12500 TWH B) 10000 TWH  
C) 1000 TWH D) 100 TWH

**(Weightage 1)**

II 5. Hydro electric power accounts for \_\_\_\_\_ of total electricity generation in the world

- A) 18.1 % B) 15 %  
C) 2 % D) 25 %

6. Per capita electricity consumption in Kerala is

- A) 300 units B) 240 units  
C) 600 units D) 80 units

7. Nega watt energy means

- A) Unit of energy saved through DSM B) Unit of energy generated through solar  
C) Unit of power saved through load shedding. D) Commercial savings of power consumption

8. Energy audit means

- A) Energy accounting B) Energy savings  
C) Analysis of power demand and supply in each premise  
D) Identifying energy waste through scientific and technical analysis.

**(Weightage 1)**

**PART B**

**Short Answer questions: Answer any six questions of the following not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage**

9. Forms of energy

10. Significance of solar energy

11. Energy and determinants

12. Demand side management

13. Least cost energy planning

14. Commercial energy production at the world level

15. Features of Kerala power system

16. What is meant by energy taxes?

17. Micro level energy planning

18. Energy auditing

**(Weightage 1x6)**

**PART C**

**Short Essay: Answer any four questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries**

**2 weightage**

21. Different types of renewable energy.
22. What are energy constraints?
23. Different methods of energy pricing
24. Major constraints of power system in Kerala
25. Alternative energy strategy
26. Importance of energy economics
27. Energy environment linkages

**(Weightage 2x4)**

**PART- D**

**Long essay – Answer any one question not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightage**

- 28.. Explain the roles of energy in economic development. what are the impacts of excess energy consumption?
29. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of privatization of the energy sector.
- 30.. What are the different methods of energy conservation? Is DSM an effective tool of energy conservation?

**(Weightage 4x1)**

KANNUR UNIVERSITY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

BA Economics

Entrepreneurial Economics (Open course)

Time: 2 Hours

Total Weightage: 20

**PART A**

Objective type questions

(Two Bunches)

Answer all questions. Each bunch of question carries 1 weightage.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The main functions performed by an entrepreneur are risk-bearing, organisation and:

a) Planning b) innovation c) raising of funds d) supervision

2. Who developed the concept of 'achievement motivation'?

a) Abraham Maslow b) Dalton E McFarland c) David C M Cleland d) A.H.Cole

3. Small industries help to improve the standard of living of the people in:

a) Urban areas b) Rural areas c) Sub-urban areas d) None of the above

4. Industrial Estates help in the rapid industrialization and balanced:

a) regional development b) functional development c) external development d) None of the above

II.

(weightage - 1)

5. Entrepreneurs play a vital role in the \_\_\_\_\_ development of a country.

a) Social b) Cultural c) Economic d) Political

6. The word 'entrepreneurship' typically means to \_\_\_\_\_

a) undertake b) motivate c) distribute d) invent

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main figure in the literature of entrepreneurship.

a) Robert Park b) Mark Granovetter c) Joseph A Schumpeter d) S.M.Lipset

8. Innovative entrepreneur is creative while imitative entrepreneur is \_\_\_\_\_

a) adoptive b) perceptive c) future-oriented d) responsive to situations

(weightage - 1)

**PART B**

Short answer questions: Answer any six questions

(Maximum of fifty words)

III. Short answer questions. Answer any ten questions of the following in 50 words each. Each question carries 1 weightage.