KANNUR UNIVERSITY

(Abstract)

B.A.Economics. Programme (CBCSS -OBE) - Under Private Registration (2020) -Scheme, Syllabus and Model Question Paper for Core Courses, Complementary Elective Courses and Generic Elective Courses - Implemented - Orders Issued.

ACADEMIC C SECTION

Acad.C5/1003/PR/B.A.Economics/2020   Dated: 14.07.2021

Read:-1. Minutes of the meeting of Syndicate held on 21.12.2020 vide item No. 2020.605

2. Minutes of the meeting of CRLP held on 27.01.2021

3. Minutes of the meeting held on 15.02.2021

4. Minutes of the meeting of Expert Committee and CRLP members held on 03.03.2021

5. Minutes of the meeting of Expert Committee and CRLP members held on,12.03.2021 and 23.03.2021

6. U. O No. Acad C5/1912/2019 dated 31.05.2021

7. E-mail from former Chairman of BoS in Economics (UG), forwarding the Scheme, Syllabus, Model Question Paper of B.A. Economics Programme under private Registration

ORDER

1.As per paper read (1) above, the meeting of the Syndicate, vide item No. 2020.605 resolved to apply the Regular Scheme & Syllabus to the UG, PG Programmes under Private Registration also.

2.As per recommendation in the paper read (2) above, meeting of the Director, SDE, with former Chairpersons of the Boards of Studies (both UG & PG), and also the Heads of the Departments [of the subjects in which UG, PG Programmes are offered under Private Registration], was convened on 15.02.2021 and a five member committee was constituted to assist the Standing Committee on CRLP for the preparation of Syllabus as per paper read (3).

3.Considering that the Board of Studies is not in existence, it was resolved vide item No.(vi) of the Minutes concerned, to entrust the matter of preparation of the Syllabus of UG and PG Programmes under Private Registration with the former Chairpersons of the respective subjects, incorporating all approved recommendations regarding Elective Papers, Internal assessment, Project Evaluation etc. as per paper read (4) and also in tune with the Regulations of UG Programme under Private Registration.

4.Subsequently, the meeting of the Expert Committee and CRLP members finalized the Elective Papers, mode of Internal assessment and Project valuation for UG and PG Programmes under Private Registration as per paper read (5).

5,The Regulations of the UG Programmes (CBCSS-OBE) under Private Registration (2020) was implemented as per the paper read (6) above.

6. Former Chairman, Board of Studies in Economics(UG), submitted the draft Scheme, Syllabus and Model Question paper for Core Courses, Complementary Elective Courses, and Generic Elective Courses of B.A. Economics Programme CBCSS-OBE under Private Registration (2020), prepared in tune with the Regulation-UG Programmes under Private Registration (2020), as per

paper read (7), for approval.

7.The Vice Chancellor, after considering the matter in detail, and in exercise of the powers of the Academic Council conferred under section 11(1) Chapter III of the Kannur university Act 1996, has accorded sanction to implement the Scheme, Syllabus and Model Question paper for Core Courses, Complementary Elective Courses, and Generic Elective Courses of the **B.A.Economics Programme (CBCSS-OBE*) under Private Registration (2020)**, subject to reporting to the Academic Council.

8.The Implemented Scheme, Syllabus of B.A. Economics Programme (CBCSS-OBE) under Private Registration (2020) are appended and uploaded in the University website. (www.kannuruniversity.ac.in).

Orders are issued accordingly.

* Outcome Based Education

Sd/-
BALACHANDRAN V K
DEPUTY REGISTRAR (ACAD)
For REGISTRAR

To: The Director, School of Distance Education

Copy To: 1. Examination Branch (Through PA to CE)
2. PS to VC/PA to PVC/R/ AR (SDE)
3. DR/AR I (Acad)
4.Computer Programmer (To upload in website)
5. SF /DF/FC

Forwarded / By Order

SECTION OFFICER

KANNUR UNIVERSITY

SYLLABUS FOR B A PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS
CORE, COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE
AND GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES

CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM
(2020 ADMISSION UNDER PRIVATE REGISTRATION**)**

KANNUR UNIVERSITY

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS

Vision: To establish a teaching, residential and affiliating University and to provide equitable and just access to quality higher education involving the generation, dissemination and a critical application of knowledge with special focus on the development of higher education in Kasargode and Kannur Revenue Districts and the Manandavady Taluk of Wayanad Revenue District.

Mission:

➢ To produce and disseminate new knowledge and to find novel avenues for application of such knowledge.

➢ To adopt critical pedagogic practices which uphold scientific temper, the uncompromised spirit of enquiry and the right to dissent.

➢ To uphold democratic, multicultural, secular, environmental and gender sensitive values as the foundational principles of higher education and to cater to the modern notions of equity, social justice and merit in all educational endeavors.

➢ To affiliate colleges and other institutions of higher learning and to monitor academic, ethical, administrative and infrastructural standards in such institutions.

➢ To build stronger community networks based on the values and principles of higher education and to ensure the region's intellectual integration with national vision and international standards.

➢ To associate with the local self-governing bodies and other statutory as well as non-governmental organizations for continuing education and also for building public awareness on important social, cultural and other policy issues.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO)

PO1. Critical Thinking

Acquire the ability to apply the basic tenets of logic and science to thoughts, actions and interventions.

Develop the ability to chart out a progressive direction for actions and interventions by learning to recognize the presence of hegemonic ideology within certain dominant notions.

1.3 Develop self-critical abilities and also the ability to view positions, problems and social issues from plural perspectives.

PO2. Effective Citizenship

Learn to participate in nation building by adhering to the principles of sovereignty of the nation, socialism, secularism, democracy and the values that guide are public.

Develop and practice gender sensitive attitudes, environmental awareness, empathetic social awareness about various kinds of marginalisation and the ability to understand and resist various kinds of discriminations.

Internalise certain highlights of the nation's and region's history. Especially of the freedom movement, the renaissance within native societies and the project of modernisation of the post-colonial society.

PO3. Effective Communication

Acquire the ability to speak, write, read and listen clearly in person and through electronic media in both English and in one Modern Indian Language

Learn to articulate, analyse, synthesise, and evaluate ideas and situations in a well-informed manner.

Generate hypotheses and articulate assent or dissent by employing both reason and creative thinking.

PO4. Inter disciplinarity

Perceive knowledge as an organic, comprehensive, interrelated and integrated faculty of the human mind.

Understand the issues of environmental contexts and sustainable development as a basic interdisciplinary concern of all disciplines.

Develop aesthetic, social, humanistic and artistic sensibilities for problem solving and evolving a comprehensive perspective.

PREFACE

Economic science has become one of the most dynamic and complex disciplines across natural, physical and social sciences. Its scientific as well as dynamic character has strengthened not only the scope of economics but positively contributed to other streams of knowledge as well. The new BA syllabi of Kannur University have greater scope for using mathematical and statistical techniques, apart from theory and policy. Further it has become more interdisciplinary or/ and multidisciplinary in terms of methods of enquiry and modes of analysis. In the revised syllabi we have incorporated new frontiers of economics such as gender economics, economic geography, economic history, heterodox economics, econometrics and mathematical economics. These interdisciplinary /multidisciplinary areas will strengthen the integrated knowledge profile of the students. Restructuring was done under the initiative of Kannur University and the active involvement of the Members of the Board of Studies in Economics (UG) through a series of deliberations and discussions. In order to make it more participatory and democratic, we have organized a two day workshop to finalize the restructured curriculum and the outcome based syllabi for the BA Economics Programme. Undergraduate economics teachers of all colleges affiliated to Kannur University have actively participated in the workshop and made significant contributions towards the Outcome Based Under Graduate Education. Apart from teachers of affiliated colleges, faculty members of national repute have been invited as resource persons to streamline the syllabi in terms of method, content, and integrity of its epistemology. The basic objective of the revised syllabi is to equip our undergraduates to face the academic and real life challenges in the fast changing world tuned by knowledge revolution, science, technology, research and development. We believe that the revised curriculum and syllabi may open new horizons of knowledge and meet the vision and mission of higher education in the country. It is our privilege to introduce the revised curriculum and syllabi before the fresh undergraduates who are getting enrolled in June 2019 onwards and other stake holders of Economics Undergraduate Education.

Dr.A.Ashokan
Chairperson
Board of Studies, Economics(UG)
KannurUniversity

Kannur University
Programme Specific Outcome of B.A Economics

The revised curriculum and syllabi of BA Economics Programme of Kannur University provide a structure of core courses, complementary elective courses and generic elective courses. Diversified course structure will contribute towards all round development of the student. The undergraduate programme in economics borrows ideas and techniques from a variety of other disciplines including history, geography, mathematics, statistics, management and environmental science. An undergraduate programme with sound footing in economic theory and empirics would equip the students to a range of career options in the field of economics, finance, commerce, entrepreneurship and management. The specific outcomes of the programme are summarized below:

1. The programme with structured curricula will support the academic development of the undergraduates.
2. The programme will provide the students with the opportunity to pursue courses that emphasize quantitative, qualitative and theoretical aspects of economics.
3. The programme will provide a well resourced teaching learning environment for the students of economics, which will definitely lead to the ultimate educational goal of "learning tobe".
4. The programme will promote academic writing, critical thinking and research aptitude among the students.
5. Needless to point out, the students will gain a source of livelihood by expanding their skill set and widening their knowledge horizon.

INDEX

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B A ECONOMICS PROGRAMME
CREDIT DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT

(BA: Common English: 22, Additional Common: 16, Core: 64,
First Complementary Elective: 8, Second Complementary Elective: 8, Generic Elective: 2)

Semester	Course Title*	Credits	Total Credits
I	Common English I	4	
	Common English II	3	
	Additional Common I	4	20
	1B01 ECO Microeconomic Analysis I	5	
	Complementary I **1C01 POL** Principles of Political Science	4	
II	Common English III	4	
	Common English IV	3	
	Additional Common II	4	19
	2B02 ECO Microeconomic Analysis II	4	
	Complementary II **2C02 POL** Introduction to Indian Political System	4	
III	Common English V	4	
	Additional Common III	4	
	3B03 ECO Central Themes in Indian Economy	5	21
	3B04 ECO International Economics	4	
	Complementary III **3C07 HIS** Economic History of Modern India, 1793-1947	4	
IV	Common English VI	4	
	Additional Common IV	4	
	4B05 ECO Research Methods and Techniques for Economic Analysis	4	20
	4B06 ECO Environmental Economics	4	
	Complementary IV **4C08 HIS** Indian National Movement	4	
V	Generic Elective Course 5D01 HIS Social Reform Movements in Kerala.	2	
	5B07 ECO Basic Tools for Economic Analysis I	4	
	5B08 ECO Heterodox Economics	4	22
	5B09 ECO Macroeconomic Analysis I	4	
	5B10 ECO Development Economics	4	
	5B11 ECO Economics of Banking and Finance	4	
VI	6B12 ECO Basic Tools for Economic Analysis II	4	
	6B13 ECO Macroeconomic Analysis II	4	
	6B14 ECO Public Economics	4	18
	6B15 ECO Basic Econometric Analysis	4	
	6B16 ECO Project	2	
Total			120
Total Marks for Economics Programme 1525			

ECONOMICS CORE COURSES CREDIT DISTRIBUTION
(2020 ADMISSION   UNDER PRIVATE REGISTRATION)

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	SEMESTR	CREDIT	EXAM HRS	MARKS (EXT+INT)
1 B 01ECO	MICRO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I	I	5	3	40+10=50
2 B 02 ECO	MICRO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II	II	4	3	40+10=50
3 B03 ECO	CENTRAL THEMES IN INDIAN ECONOMY	III	5	3	40+10=50
3 B04 ECO	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS	III	4	3	40+10=50
4 B05 ECO	RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	IV	4	2+1*	30+10+10*=50
4B06 ECO	ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS	IV	4	3	40+10=50
5D 01HIS	GENERIC ELECTIVE SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS INKERALA	V	2	2	20+5=25
5 B07 ECO	BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I	V	4	3	40+10=50
5 B08 ECO	HETERODOX ECONOMICS	V	4	3	40+10=50
5 B 09ECO	MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS I	V	4	3	40+10=50
5 B10 ECO	DEVELOPEMNT ECONOMICS	V	4	3	40+10=50
5 B11ECO	ECONOMICS OF BANKING AND FINANCE	V	4	3	40+10=50
6 B12 ECO	BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II	VI	4	3	40+10=50
6 B13 ECO	MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS II	VI	4	3	40+10=50
6 B14 ECO	PUBLIC ECONOMICS	VI	4	3	40+10=50
6 B15 ECO	BASIC ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS	VI	4	3	40+10=50
6 B16 ECO	PROJECT**	VI	2	PROJECT EVALUATION	**25+25=50
	TOTAL		66		825

*Computer practical

** 25 marks each for Internal and External evaluation

EVALUATION

ASSESSMENT	WEIGHTAGE	MARKS
EXTERNAL	4	40*
INTERNAL	1	10

* 30 marks for theory and 10 marks for practical for courses having practical

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

COMPONENT	WEIGHTAGE	MARKS	REMARKS
ASSIGNMENT	1	10	ONE ASSIGNMENT FOR EACH COURSE#

\# PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION OF ASSIGNMENT AS PER THE REGULATION

CORE COURSE I: MICROECONOMIC ANALYSIS I

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
I	1B01 ECO	5	3

COURSE OUTCOME

The Course Outcomes are the knowledge and skills the student acquire at the end of a course.

1. A strong theoretical and empirical foundation in economics which produces employable graduates and has scope for a variety of opportunities for higher education in economics and related disciplines.
2. Students familiarity about the tool box of micro economics will enhance the capacity for understanding the functioning of economies.
3. A thorough knowledge and theoretical understanding of the foundations of modern economic analysis

Module I Introduction to Micro Economics

Scope and Subject Matter of Microeconomics, Difference between micro and macro economics- Use and limitations of micro economics- Economic model- uses, application and limitations. Scarcity and choice-PPC

Module II Demand and Supply Analysis

Demand function- Law of demand- Reasons for the downward slope of the demand curve - Exceptions to the law of demand- Change in demand and change in quantity demanded- Elasticity of demand- Types-price elasticity- Income elasticity- Cross elasticity-advertising elasticity - factors affecting price elasticity - methods of measurement of elasticity - Supply- determinants- Law of supply- Changes in supply- Elasticity of supply. Concepts of equilibrium (static, dynamic, comparative static, stable, unstable, neutral, partial, general) Market Equilibrium -– Price Ceilings and Price Floors

Module III Theory of consumer behavior

Water diamond paradox -Cardinal approach(Marshallian)-Assumptions, Law of diminishing marginal utility, Law of equi- marginal utility – solution to water diamond paradox – Ordinal approach- Assumptions-Indifference curve and its properties-consumer equilibrium by using indifference curve analysis- Price effect, Income and substitution effects -splitting (decomposition) price effect into income and substitution effects: (Hicks and Slutsky)- Effect of change in price and income on consumer equilibrium(Price consumption curve and Income consumption curve)-Engel curve- Consumer surplus Cardinal and Ordinal measurement- Behaviorist approach - Revealed

preference theorem of Samuelson – distinction between weak and strong ordering. Hicks' logical ordering

Module IV Production and cost

Production function-–short run (law of variable proportion) and long run (returns to scale) production function -Economies and diseconomies of scale - Iso-quants and Iso-cost analysis– Least cost input combination (Producer's equilibrium) - Expansion path – Theory of cost- Traditional and modern- Linear programming(Graphical method)

Books for Study

1. Dwivedi, D. N. (2002) Microeconomics: Theory and Applications. Pearson EducationIndia.

2. Varian, H. R. (2014) Intermediate Microeconomics with Calculus: A Modern Approach, WW Norton &Company.

3. Mankiw, N. G. (2002) Microeconomics, WorthPublishers

4. Pindyck, R. S., Rubinfeld, D. L and Prem L.Mehta (2013). Microeconomics. Boston: Pearson.

Books for Reference

1. Salvatore, D. (2008) Microeconomics: Theory and Applications.OUP.

2. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1975) Modern Microeconomics.Macmillan.

3. Mas-Colell, A., Whinston, M. D., & Green, J. R. (1995) Microeconomic theory (Vol. 1). New York: OUP.

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
II	2B02 ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. Students may acquire confidence to apply the principles of micro economics to the decision making of firms and the functioning of the market.
2. Students will also be able to analyze the distributional dynamics of the economy both at the micro and the macro level

Module I Perfect competition

Market structures –classification of markets– revenue concepts -perfect competition - characteristics – firm & industry – short run and long run equilibrium of a firm and industry – shutdown point. Perfect competition and Pareto optimality

Module II Monopoly

Monopoly and its features- types of monopoly –short run and long run equilibrium - price discrimination - Types- degrees of price discrimination-regulation of monopoly– Monopsony– bilateral monopoly- indeterminacy under bilateral monopoly

Module III Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly

Monopolistic competition – Features-firm and product group-non-price competition and selling costs - short run and long run equilibrium-group equilibrium- excess capacity –Oligopoly – Features of oligopoly – collusive, non- collusive and price leadership- kinked demand curve (Sweezy's model)- Duopoly –Cournot's model – Bertrand's model – Chamberline's small group model

Module IV Factor Pricing and Economic Welfare

Distribution: Functional versus personal distribution - Demand for and supply of factors - concepts of total physical product (TPP) APP – VMP – MRP – marginal productivity theory of distribution – Product exhaustion theorem. Factor pricing under perfect competition and imperfect competition. Rent and Quasi rent-Ricardian theory of rent- Modern theory of rent-Theories of wages (subsistence, wage fund) Theories of interest (classical, neo classical and Keynesian) Theories of profit (dynamic, risk bearing, innovation and uncertainty). Economic welfare- criteria of welfare (GNP, Bentham, cardinal, Pareto, compensation, Bergson- Samuelson)

Books for Study

1. Salvatore, D. (2008). Microeconomics: Theory and Applications.OUP.

2. Koutsoyiannis. A (1975). Modern Microeconomics.macmillan.

3. Pindyck, R. S., & Rubinfeld, D. L. (2013). Microeconomics. Boston: Pearson..

4. Schaum's Series (2004) Outline of Microeconomics, Mc Graw Hills.

5. Varian, H. R. (2014). Intermediate Microeconomics with Calculus: A Modern Approach. WW Norton &Company

6. Mankiw, N. G. (2010). Microeconomics, Worth Publishers

Books for reference

1. Dwivedi, D. N. (2002). Microeconomics: Theory and Applications. Pearson Education

2. Varian, H. R. (1977). Intermediate Microeconomics, Workbook Solution Manual

CORE COURSE III: CENTRAL THEMES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
III	3B03 ECO	5	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. To help the students to identify the basic structure and working of Indian economy by enabling them to use qualitative and quantitative data relating to various economic issues and policies.
2. Students may get an opportunity to identify the strategic drivers in the development of Indian Economy.
3. It will create an environment to comprehend and critically appraise the current problems and policies relating to Indian economy.

Module I- India in the Global Scenario

Basic features of Indian Economy- Structural Changes in Indian Economy- A critical evaluation of Five Year Planning in India- NITI Ayog: Structure, Objectives and functions- Economic Reforms: Liberalisation, Privatization, Globalisation and its impacts- India as an Emerging Economic Power. Demonetization and its impact on Indian economy.

Module II -Role of Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector

Role of agriculture: contribution to GDP, employment and international trade- Problems of Indian Agriculture- Causes of low productivity- New Agricultural Strategy: Green Revolution, Evergreen Revolution - WTO and Indian Agriculture. Role of industries in the Economic development of India- Problems of Public sector enterprises – Problems of Small Scale and Cottage Industries- New Industrial Policy 1991: its impact on Industrial Development in India. Role of Service Sector in the Indian Economy- Recent trends in India's Foreign Trade.

Module- III -Emerging Development Issues

Poverty- Meaning, concepts and types - Extent of poverty in India- Poverty Eradication Programmes.
Unemployment- Meaning, concepts, types and causes of unemployment- Work Participation Rate- Magnitude of Unemployment in India. Inequality; Meaning and types- Regional inequality; Causes and remedies.

Module IV -Kerala Economy

Unique Features of Kerala Economy- Demographic indicators- Agricultural Stagnation- Industrial Backwardness- Current issues in education, health and energy sectors- Decentralized Planning- Migration and Foreign Remittance- Problem of Aging-Women Empowerment.

Books for Study

1. Misra, S. K., & Puri, V. K. (2011). Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Dutt, R., & Sundaram, K. P. M. (2008). Indian Economy, S Chand NewDelhi.
3. Agrawal, A. N. (2015). Indian Economy. New Age International Pvt.
4. Kapila, U. (2009). Indian Economy: Performance and Policies. Academic Foundation.
5. Kapila, U. (Ed.). (2017). Demonetization: The Economists Speak.Academic Foundation.
6. Jalan, B. (2004). Indian Economy. Penguin UK.
7. Ashokan, A(2009) Perspectives of Health Economics, Serials Publication New Delhi

Books for Reference

1. Thirlwall, A. P. (1994). Growth and Development: With Special Reference To Developing: with Special Reference to Developing Economies. Macmillan International Higher Education.
2. Joshi, V, Little, I. M. D., & Little, I. M. D. (1996). India's Economic Reforms, 1991-2001.OUP.
3. Ishwar, D. C. (2010). Indian Economy–Environment and Policy.
4. Desai. B, (2008) Industrial Economy in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Parayil, G., & Sreekumar, T. T. (2003). Kerala's Experience of Development and Change. Journal of Contemporary Asia, 33(4),465-492.
6. Franke, R. W. (2001). Local Democracy and Development: People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning in Kerala. Leftword.
7. R.K Lekhi & Joginder Singh (2010) Agricultural Economics, Kalyan Publishers. NewDelhi.
8. Oommen, M. A. (1993). Essays on Kerala economy. Oxford &IBH PublishingCompany.
9. Rangarajan, C., & Kannan, R. (2004). Select Essays on Indian economy (Vol.1). AcademicFoundation.
10. Kapila, U. (Ed.). (2009). Indian Economy Since independence. Academic Foundation.
11. Dutt, R., & Sundaram, K. P. M. (2008) Indian Economy, S Chand, New Delhi.

12. Basu, K. (Ed.). (2004). India's Emerging Economy: Performance and Prospects in the 1990s and Beyond. MIT press.
13. Prakash, B. A. (Ed.). (2012). The Indian Economy Since 1991: Economic Reforms and Performance, 2/e. Pearson Education India.
14. Jalan, B. (2012). Emerging India: Economics, Politics, and Reforms. Penguin
15. Jalan, B. (2004). Indian Economy. PenguinUK.
16. Jeffrey, R. (2016). Politics, Women and Well-being: How Kerala became a model'.Springer.
17. George, K. K. (1999). Limits to Kerala Model of Development: Ananalysis of fiscal crisis and its implications. Centre for Development Studies. Thiruvananthapuram

CORE COURSE IV: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
III	3B04ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. Enabling the students to assess current international economic issues based on theory and evidence.
2. Preparing the students to undertake higher studies and research in issues related to International Economics
3. Students may get an opportunity to examine the trends in global economic performance

MODULE I: Introduction to International Economics – Meaning, nature and contents of International economics. Importance of the study of International economics, International and Inter regional trade, tools in trade theory- indifference Curve, Production Possibility Curve- community Indifference Curve. Theories of absolute advantage, Comparative advantage, Opportunity cost theory, Reciprocal demand theory, Heckscher - Ohlin theory – criticisms. Empirical tests of trade models-Leontief Paradox

MODULE II. Terms of Trade – Terms of trade and its importance, classification of TOT, Commercial policy – Free trade vs protection- Methods of trade restrictions – Tariff barriers and non tariff barriers – Types of tariff, effect of tariff, methods of non tariff barriers – Quotas , Export subsidies, Voluntary Exchange restraints, International cartels, Dumping, technical, administrative and other measures. WTO and Free trade agreements

MODULE III. Foreign Exchange – Foreign exchange market and its structures. The foreign exchange rate fixed and flexible, exchange rate regime in India, theories of exchange rate Termination , the Mint Parity theory, the Purchasing Power Parity theory, Demand and supply analysis

MODULE IV. Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments –Meaning and definition, structure of BOP- Current account and Capital account- balance of payment equilibrium and disequilibrium- Causes of disequilibrium – corrective measures- automatic and deliberate measures. The Brettonwoods system and IMF – Role of IMF to address the BOP disequilibrium – India's BOP since 1991

Books for Study

1. Feenstra, R. C., & Taylor, A. M. (2010). *Essentials of International Economics*. Macmillan.

2. Obstfeld, M., & Krugman, P. R. (2003). *International Economics: Theory and Policy*. Addison-Wesley/Pearson.

3. Appleyard, D. R., Field Jr, A. J., Cobb, S. L., & Lima, A. F. (2010). International Economics, McGrawHill.

Books for Reference

1. Salvatore, D(2009) International Economics ,OUP

2. Miltiades Chacholiades(2012) International Economics, McGraw-Hill

3. Sodersten, B., & Reed, G. (1980). International Economics, St. *Martin's Press, NewYork.*

4. Henry Thompson (2010) International Economics, Global Markets and Competition, Cambridge University Press India PvtLtd

5. Thomas Pugel (2010) International Economics,McGraw-Hill

6. Vaish, M. C., & Singh, S(1990) International Economics, Oxford,IBH

RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
IV	4B 05 ECO	4	2+1*

*computer practical

COURSE OUTCOME

1. To initiate students to the field of academic research.
2. Introduce quantitative, qualitative and analytical tools required to prepare small research projects.
3. To bridge the gap between theory and empirics and to familiarize the use and importance of data in research
4. To highlight the importance of scientific research in economics based on academic honesty, integrity and ethics

Module I:

Introduction: Importance of academic research in Economics. Positive science and Normative- deductive and inductive methods -Problems of Research in Social Sciences: Quantification, Organizing Controlled Experiments, Replication and Verification; Criteria of Good Research. Research Methods: Social Survey, Case Study, Experimental Method, Econometric Method. (Definition, Features, Importance and Limitations)

ModuleII:

Basics of Research in Economics –Significance of Theory and Hypothesis. The research Design: Steps in Research Process & Structure of Research Report-Identification of research problem- review of literature- framing research questions-hypothesis formation.

ModuleIII:

Academic Report Writing: Preparation of Synopsis; Explaining the Research Problem and Preparation of Bibliography; Notations and Symbols; Techniques for Referencing; importance of footnotes, bibliography and references, Preparation of Articles for Journals; Books; Preparation of Abstracts.

Ethics in research: Scientific integrity, Plagiarism (definition of plagiarism- consequences of plagiarism- unintentional plagiarism- forms of plagiarism), Good reference practice, Verification and subsequent use of research material.

Module IV

Empirical Investigations: Sources of Primary and Secondary Data; Census and Sampling Methods; Economic Statistics in India. Major Sources of data.NAS and NSSO -Data structure, key concepts and variables- Data portal of RBI

__Written examination will be based on first four modules only. (30 marks) Practical examination based on fifth module for 10 marks__

PRACTICAL

This introduces the student to the process extraction, analysis and presentation of data towards drawing statistical inferences. The students will be introduced to important data sources that are available in India and will be trained in the use of free statistical software to analyse data.

Module V:

Elementary calculations: Measures of central tendency and dispersion: Forms of presentation of data: trend line, charts and graphs. Growth rates; Method of Splicing and Deflating Series. Modes of referencing. Specific Styles- APA and MLA (students are encouraged to use free software packages)

Books for Study

1. Ranjith Kumar (2014): Research Methodology: A Step-by- Step Guide for Beginners,Sage.

2. Goode, William J. and Hatt, P.K(1980) Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, NewDelhi

3. Uwe Flick (2012): Introducing Research Methodology: A Beginner's Guide to Doing a Research Project,Sage.

4. Ross, R. (1974): Research: An Introduction, Barnes & Noble Books, NewYork.

5. Kothari, C. R., and Garg, G. (2019). Research Methodology: Methods andTechniques.

Books for Reference

1. Kurien, C. T, (ed.1973) A Guide to Research in Economics. Sangam Publishers for Madras Institute of Development Studies,Madras

2. CORE THE ECONOMY : Economics for A Changing World, Availableat: http://www.core-econ.org/

3. National committees for research Ethics in Norway, Guidelines for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences, Law and the Humanities,2006

4. MLA Handbook for writers of Research Papers, East-West Press Pvt .ltd, New Delhi,2009.

5. Informatics Technology in action, Pearson, Dorling Kindersley,2011

6. Gilbert, Norma (1981): Statistics, Holt-Saunders,Japan

7. Bernard (1966): Statistics in Research, Oxford & IBH,Mumbai.

.

CORE COURSE VI: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
IV	4B06 ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. To provide a deeper understanding about the interface between ecology and economy.

2. Understand the economic incentives to improve and conserve the environment.

3. To provide basic conceptual understanding of environmental disaster, its management and mitigation

4. Ultimately, greater awareness will be imparted about the issues of environmentally sustainable development in an interdisciplinary perspective.

Module I: Introduction to Environmental Economics

Meaning, need, nature and scope of environmental economics –Environment and Ecology- Environment and Economy interaction: Material Balance Model-the laws of thermodynamics– Environment and Ethics: Approaches – Bio centric and Anthropocentric

Module II: Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

Renewable and exhaustible resources- Resource taxonomy – Sustainable development: meaning, weak and strong sustainability, approaches and indicators, threats to sustainable development – Issues of natural resources related to forest resource, water resources, energy resources, food resources and land resources – Need for conservation of natural resources

Module III Market Failure and Externalities

Public Good: Meaning and features – Environmental quality as a public good – Externalities: Positive and Negative externalities – Market failure in the presence of externalities – free rider problem – Common Property Resources – Tragedy of Commons: Coase theorem and Property Rights – Abatement of externalities: Emission Standards, Pigouvian tax and Subsidies

Module IV   Climate Change, Pollution and Disaster Management   Climate Change and its impact: Green house effect and Global Warming, Acid Rain, Ozone layer Depletion, Loss of Bio diversity and Desertification–

 i)   Types of Pollutions: Air, Water, Noise, Soil, Marine, Thermal, Nuclear pollution, Solid Waste and E-waste – Major Environmental issues in Kerala: consumerism and waste products, land sliding, sand mining and laterite stone mining. – Environmental awareness movements in India (Silent Valley and Narmada Bachao movements)–

ii) Disaster Management: concepts of hazard, risk, vulnerability and disaster, types and classification of disasters, importance and relevance of disaster management in the present environmental scenario

Note: compulsory field visit to various eco spots/ecologically sensitive places NOT MORE THAN 5 days. Report of field visit may be considered as assignment of this paper.

Books /Reports for Study:

1. Kolstad, C. (2011). Intermediate Environmental Economics: International Edition.OUP

2. Callan, S. J., & Thomas, J. M. (2013). Environmental Economics and Management: Theory, Policy, and Applications. CengageLearning.

3. Rabindra N. Battacharya, (2008) Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective,OUP

4. Barry C Field,(2012) Natural Resource Economics: An Introduction, Waveland Press,Inc

5. Subhashini Muthukrishnan, (2015) Economics of Environment, PHI Private Limited,Delhi

6. On disaster management, visit at:
   i).https://ndma.gov.in/images/policyplan/dmplan/National%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan%20May%202016.pdf; Web:www.ndma.gov.in
   ii) Chaminda Pathirage, Krisanthi Seneviratne, Dilanthi Amaratunga and Richard Haigh (2014) Knowledge factors and associated challenges for successful disaster knowledge sharing, Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, Centre for Disaster Resilience, University ofSalford.

Books for Reference

1. Tom Tietenberg (2004) Environmental and Natural Resource Economics,Pearson

2. Vinod K. Sharma (1999) Disaster Management. National Centre for Disaster Management, IIPE, NewDelhi

3. Nick Hanley, Jason F Shogren & Ben White (1997), Environment Economics: Theory and Practice. Macmillan IndiaLtd

4. Singh Katar and Shishodia A (2007) Environmental Economics, Theory and Applications, Sage Publication.

5. John Asafu-Adjaye (2005) Environmental Economics for Non-economists: Techniques and Policies for Sustainable Development. World Scientific Publishing Pvt.Co.

6. Barry C Field and Martha K Field (2010), Environmental Economics-An Introduction, McGrawHill.

<u>CORE COURSE VII:</u>
BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
V	5 B0 7ECO	4	3

<u>COURSE OUTCOME</u>

1. To enable the students to understand economic concepts with the aid of mathematical and Statistical tools.
2. To equip the students to quantify economic variables and to enable them to apply statistical techniques in Economics.
3. To analyze and interpret empirical data with the help of statistical tools

Module I: Elementary Mathematics

Number system, laws of indices, logarithm, arithmetic and geometric progressions, compound growth rate. Equations: linear and quadratic equations and their solution. Applications in economics –market equilibrium

Module 2: Elementary Set theory and economic functions: Set theory: Concept, types, operations, Cartesian product-Functional relations and functions-graphs- application in economics. Cost, revenue, total product, average cost, demand and supply curves, PPC Curve –indifference curve–isoquant.

Module 3: Introduction to Statistics: Meaning, definition of statistics- role of statistics in economics-Collection of data: types of Data – Census and Sampling-Types of sampling. Classification of data-tabulation. Presentation of data: Histograms, polygon, frequency curves, bar and pie diagrams. Analysis and interpretation of data: Measures of central value: Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric Mean and Harmonic Mean-partition values-Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation and Standard Deviation-Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient and its economic application- Skewness and Kurtosis

Module 4: Basic Probability: Meaning and approaches, definition of probability, addition theorem, conditional probability, independence of events and multiplication theorem (Simple examples)

Books for Study

1. Allen, R.G.D. (1980) Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Palgrave Mac Millan.

2. Monga G.S. (2007), Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

3. Mehta and Madnani(2000), Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi

4. Gupta S.P(1996): Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons, NewDelhi

5. S. C. Gupta (1999) Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House,Delhi.

Books for Reference

1. Veerachamy R. (2005), Quantitative Methods for Economics, New Age International(P)

    Limited Publishers, New Delhi.

2. Dowling, E.T (2006): Introduction to Mathematical Economics, Schaum's Online Series, McGraw Hill, NewDelhi.
3. Chiang, A.C (2005): Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGrawHill.
4. Taro Yamane (1996): Mathematics for Economists: An Elementary Survey, PrenticeHall.
5. Agarwal, D.R (1995): Mathematics for Economics, Vrinda Publications,Delhi.
6. Yule and Kendall (1984): An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, Charles Gtiffin & Co, London.
7. Spiegel, M.R (2000): Theory and Problem of Statistics, McGraw Hill,London.

HETERODOX ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
V	5B08ECO	4	3

Course Outcome

1. Familiarity with different perspectives of alternative schools of thought may get easily exposed to pluralistic approach to both economic theory and policy.
2. Through such an exposure the course will enhance and diversify the knowledge profile of the students and may get opportunities to pursue higher studies and research in heterodox economics.

Module 1 Features and Limitations of Mainstream Economics

Features of Mainstream or Orthodox Economics – rationality – optimizing behaviour of economic agents - existence of equilibrium- central role of market- Critique of Mainstream Economics –-imperfect information- market failure- role of government- role of institutions

Module 2 An Introduction to Heterodox Economics

Definition, Nature and Scope Principles and teaching of Heterodox Economics –Brief history of heterodox economics

Module 3 Foundations of Heterodox Economics: **Marx and Veblen**

Economic ideas of Marx – Dialectical Materialism-Modes of production- historical evolution of human society- labour theory of value- accumulation of capital- immiserization of proletariat-Concentration and centralisation of capital-decline in profit and crises of capitalism- current relevance of Marxism-Marx as a heterodox economist.

Veblen's Old Institutionalism- evolution and role of institutions-conspicuous consumption and leisure class- role of business enterprises- similarities of ideas between Veblen and Marx

Module 4 New Developments in Heterodox Economics

i) Institutionalism-Keynesian revolution-Schumpeter's economic ideas- behavioural economics - feminist economics - ecological economics – neuro-economics (brief descriptions only)
ii) Evolution of Heterodox Economic ideas in India-Gandhian economics

Books for study

1. Mearman, A., Berger, S., & Guizzo, D. (2019). *What is Heterodox Economics?: Conversations with Leading Economists*.Routledge.
2. Slaughter, C. (1985). Marx and Marxism, Orient Longman.
3. Ashokan.A (2019) An Introduction to Heterodox Economics(forthcoming)

4. Lee, F. (2009). *A History of Heterodox Economics: Challenging the Mainstream in the Twentieth Century*.Routledge.

5. Albelda, R (2016). *Alternatives to Economic Orthodoxy: Reader in Political Economy:*

   Routledge.

6. Sweezy, P. M. (1970). *Theory of Capitalist Development*. Monthly ReviewPress.

7. Jo, T. H., & Lee, F. (Eds.). (2015). *Marx, Veblen, and the Foundations of Heterodox Economics: Essays in Honor of John F. Henry*.Routledge.

Books/Reports for Reference

1. Jo, T. H., Chester, L., & D'Ippoliti, C. (Eds.). (2017). *The Routledge Handbook of Heterodox Economics*. London: Routledge.
2. Barker, D., & Kuiper, E. (2003). *Toward a Feminist Philosophy of Economics*.Routledge.

3. Power, M. (2012). A History of Heterodox Economics. *On the Horizon* ,Vol. 20 Issue: 3, pp.253-259,https://doi.org/10.1108/10748121211256847
4. Samuels, W. (Ed.). (2002). *The Founding of Institutional Economics*.Routledge.

5. CORE THE ECONOMY : Economics for A Changing World, Availableat: http://www.core-econ.org/
6. Heilbroner, R. L. (2011). *The Worldly Philosophers: The Lives, Times and Ideas of the Great Economic Thinkers*. Simon andSchuster.
7. Fischer, L., Hasell, J., Proctor, J. C., Uwakwe, D., Perkins, Z. W., & Watson, C.(Eds.2017).

   Rethinking Economics: An Introduction to Pluralist Economics. Routledge.

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
V	5B09ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. Students will be able to get a perspective on the working of an economy.
2. By sharpening the macroeconomic tool box students will be able to appreciate macroeconomic policies.
3. Enables the students to pursue higher studies in the core domain of economics.

Module I: Definition of Macroeconomics – Evolution of Macroeconomics (Classical, Keynesian and Post – Keynesian) – Circular and cyclical trends of Macroeconomic variables (endogenous and exogenous, dependent and independent, ex-ante and ex-post, stock and flow) – Circular flow of income and Expenditure in two, three and four sector economies.

Module II : Classical model of full employment – Assumptions of Classical economics – Say's law of markets- Fischer's equation of exchange- Real theory of interest- wage-price – interest flexibilities- saving-investment equality- labour market – money market – commodity market – neutrality of money – classical dichotomy – criticisms of classical theory.

Module III: Keynesian model of underemployment equilibrium – wage-price rigidity – meaning, definition and types of unemployment – consumption function – Saving function – investment function –– MEC and MEI- interest elasticity of investment – Keynesian model of income determination (two sector, three sector and four sector) – Investment multiplier, Balanced budget multiplier and foreign trade multiplier – Inflationary gap and deflationary gap –Instruments of Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy.

Module IV: Keynesian and Post – Keynesian consumption theories – Theory of consumption puzzle - Absolute, Relative, Permanent and Life cycle hypotheses – autonomous and induced investment–Accelerator theory of Investment.

Books forStudy:

1. Dornbusch, R., Fisher, S., & Startz, R. (2001). Macroeconomics. Eight Ed.

2. Froyen, R. T., & Perez, S. J. (1990). *Macroeconomics: Theories and policies* ,Pearson

3. Rangarajan, C.& Dholakia, B. H. (1979). *Principles of Macroeconomics*. Tata McGraw-Hill Education

4. Turner P. (1993) Modern Macroeconomic Analysis, McGraw-Hill.

5. Errol D'Souza (2008) Macro Economics – Pearson Education.

Books for Reference:

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2002). Macroeconomics WorthPublishers.

2. Levačić, R., & Rebmann, A. (1982). An Introduction to Keynesian-neoclassical Controversies

3. Heijdra B., van der Ploeg F. (2002) Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics, OUP.

4. CORE THE ECONOMY The Economy Economics For A Changing World, Available at: http://www.core-econ.org/

5. Amit Bhaduri(1995) Macroeconomics: Dynamics of Commodity Production, MacMillan

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
V	5B10ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. To make the students aware of the methodological and measurement issues relating to growth and development.
2. To enable the students to understand the theory and empirics of Development Economics with special reference to less developed countries
3. To provide an understanding about the various development issues and the development gap between policy and practice.

Module 1 -Introduction to Development Economics:

Concept of growth and development- Growth vs development debate Measures of economic Growth and limitations (GDP, Per Capita Income), Measures of economic development and limitations (PQLI, HDI, GDI,GEM HPI,MPI etc) Trend assessment in human development indices, Development gap, Dennis Goulet's core values of development, Introduction to Amartya Sen's capability approach, Development gap

Module II- Theories of Development

Development theories: Ideas of Adam Smith, Marxian theory of development, Rostow's stage of growth theory, Schumpeter's innovation theory, Balanced and unbalanced theory: big push theory-critical minimum effort theory- Low Level of Equilibrium Trap- Arthur Lewis theory- Nurkse theory of disguised unemployment as saving potential. Wage good model of Vakil and Brahmanada

Module III: Growth Models

Harrods- Domar growth model - Neo- Classical Theory of Growth by Solow- Kaldor's growth model, Joan Robinson's golden rule of capital accumulation

Module IV: Issues in Economic Development

Poverty and economic growth, Concept and measurement of poverty, Trends in poverty in India. Measures and strategies for poverty reduction. Inequality: Meaning, measurement and extent of inequality and national level. Economic growth and inequality, Kuznets inverted U hypothesis, Trends in inequality in India. Unemployment: concept, types and status of unemployment in India. Unemployment and economic growth, Concept of inclusive growth in development

Books for study

1. A P Thirlwall (2006), *Growth and Development, with Special Reference to Developing Countries,* Palgrave Macmillan.

2. A N Agarwal and S P Singh (Ed.1958) *The Economics of Underdevelopment*, OUP.

3. Misra, S. K., & Puri, V. K. (1986) Economics of Development and Planning: Theory and Practice

4. Todaro, M. P. (1977). *Economic Development in the Third World: An Introduction to Problems and Policies in a Global Perspective*. Pearson Education.

5. Sen, Amartya Kumar (1970) *Growth Economics,* Penguin Education

6. Ray, D. (1998). *Development Economics*. Princeton University Press.

Books for Reference

1. Acemoglu, D., & Guerrieri, V. (2008). Capital Deepening and Non-balanced Economic Growth. *Journal of political Economy*, *116*(3),467-498.

2. Dasgupta, P. (2007). *Economics: A Very Short Introduction*. OUPOxford.

3. Basu, K., & Maertens, A. (2012). *The New Oxford Companion to Economics in India*.OUP.

4. Patnaik, U. (2013). Poverty trends in India 2004-05 to 2009-10: Updating poverty estimates and comparing official figures. *EPW*,43-58.

5. Patnaik, U. (2010). Trends in urban poverty under economic reforms: 1993-94 to 2004-05. *EPW,*42-53.

6. Gangopadhyay, K., & Singh, K. (2013). Extent of Poverty in India: A Different Dimension. *EPW*,75-83.

7. Himanshu, R., & Sen, A. (2010). Towards New Poverty lines for India. *EPW*, *45*(1),2-8.

8. Dasgupta, P. (2013). The Nature of Economic Development and the Economic Development of Nature. *EPW*, 38-51.

9. Mishra, P. (2013). Has India's Growth Story Withered? *EPW*,51-59.

10. Prabahath Patnaik, *Economic Growth and Employment,* EPW, Vol: XLV1, No: 26-27, June 25, 2011.

11. Bose, A. & Chattopadhyay, S (2010). The Analytics of Changing Growth Rates, EPW64-68.

ECONOMICS OF BANKING AND FINANCE

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
V	5B11ECO	4	3

Course Outcome

1 The students will be equipped with theoretical as well as practical aspects of the structure and working of financial system and regulatory mechanisms.
2 The course is expected to expand the skill set of the students for higher studies and employment in finance
3 The students will be aware of the innovations and the related trends in the field of banking and finance with special reference to instruments like derivatives.

Module I Financial System:

Meaning and functions, financial intermediaries, financial markets, financial instruments. An overview of the structure of Indian financial system.

Module II Banking and Non- Banking Financial Institutions:
Commercial Banks- Functions, liabilities and asset structure, principles of sound lending, mechanism of credit creation, role of commercial banks in economic development. Development Banks: meaning and objectives, development banks in India: IDBI, SIDBI, NABARD. NBFIs; meaning and types. Innovations and recent trends in Indian banking sector; ATM, E-Banking, Credit cards, Debit cards, Smart cards, Internet banking, Mobile banking, Core banking, ECS, NEFTS, RTGS. An overview of banking sector reforms in India (Narasimham, Verma, P J Nayak)

Module III Financial Markets and Instruments:

Money market, functions, features of Indian money market. Components of money market and their instruments; call money market, commercial bill market, treasury bill market, certificate of deposits, commercial papers, interbank participation certificates, repo instruments. Capital market: features, functions, structure of Indian capital market, primary market and secondary market. Stock exchanges (BSE, NSE), stock market index. Derivative market; meaning, financial derivatives (basic concepts); forwards, futures, options, swaps.Internet trading,

Module IV Regulatory Mechanism:
Reserve Bank of India (RBI); functions and powers, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); objectives, powers and functions. Measures taken by RBI and SEBI to regulate the financial system in India. A brief account of the objectives of IRDAI and PFRDA.

Books for Study

1. Gordon, E., & Natarajan, K. (2009). Financial Markets and Services. Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Narayana Nadar, E (2016) Money and Banking, PHI Learning Private Ltd,Delhi.
3. Machiraju, H. R. (2010). Indian Financial System. Vikas Publishing House.
4. Khan, M. Y. (2013). Indian Financial System. Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
5. Varshney and Maheswari(2005)Banking Theory and Practice, S Chand &Sons
6. Sarma, V. N. (2011). Banking and financial Systems. Cambridge India.
7. Khanna, P. (2005). Advanced Study in Money and Banking: Theory and Policy Relevance in the Indian Economy (Vol. 1). Atlantic Publishers &Dist.
8. Muraleedharan, D. (2014). Modern Banking: Theory and Practice. PHI Learning Pvt.Ltd.
9. Machiraju, H. R. (2008). Modern Commercial Banking. New Age International.
10. Pathak, B. V. (2011). The Indian Financial System: Markets, Institutions and Services. Pearson Education India.
11. Gurusamy. (2009). Indian Financial System, 2E. Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
12. Pathak V V (2012) The Indian Financial System. Pearson's Education Private Ltd.

Books for Reference

1. Chandra, P. (2017). Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management. McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Bhole, L. M. (2004). Financial Institutions and Markets: Structure, Growth and Innovations, Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
3. Misra, B. S. (2010). Credit Cooperatives in India: Past, Present and Future.Routledge
4. De Kock, M.H (1976). Central Banking, Granada Publishing Limited, New Delhi
5. Preetisingh(2010)- Dynamics of Indian Financial System, Ane Books, New Delhi.
6. Chandler, L. V., & Jaffee, D. M. (1977). Regulating the Regulators: A Review of the FINE Regulatory Reforms. Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, 9(4),619-635.
7. Sayers, R.S (1985) Modern Banking, OUP, Oxford.
8. S K Basu (1980)-Banking Theory and Practice, Macmillan.

BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSISII

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
VI	6B 12 ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. To enable the students to understand and interpret economic concepts with the aid of mathematical and statistical tools.
2. To enable students to apply statistical techniques in Economics.
3. To analyze and interpret empirical data with the help of statistical tools

Module I: Matrices

Concepts, Types, Operation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, determinants, inverse (for 2x2 matrices only). Solution of simultaneous equations in 3 unknowns using Cramer's rule, solution of simultaneous equations in 2 unknowns using matrix inversion method, solving market equilibrium.

Module II: Differential calculus

Limit and continuity (definition only), differentiation of single variable function: rules, higher order derivatives, sign and magnitude of derivatives and its interpretation – concept of slope, maxima and minima of unbounded functions. Applications of simple derivatives in economics: Elasticity of demand, Marginal Cost and Marginal Revenue. Differentiation of two variable functions: partial derivatives of first and second order- Application of Partial derivatives in economics: Demand analysis and Production analysis-Cobb-Douglas production function.

Module III: Bivariate Data Analysis

Simple correlation – meaning and types and measurement – scatter diagram, Pearson's coefficient and rank correlation coefficient, interpretation. Simple linear regression – meaning, OLS method of estimation. Relationship between correlation and regression coefficients. Examples from economics: Estimation of consumption function, saving function and production function and interpretation of results.

Module IV: Time series analysis and Index numbers

Components of time series, measurement of trend – semi average, moving average, method of least squares. Types of index numbers – weighted and unweighted, price and quantity indices, Laspyer's, Paasche's and Fisher's index numbers. Time reversal and factor reversal tests,

construction of consumer price and wholesale price indices, base shifting and splicing, deflating, uses of index numbers.

Books for Study

1. Allen, R.G.D. (1980) Mathematical Analysis for Economists, Palgrave MacMillan.

2. Monga G.S. (2007) Mathematics and Statistics for Economists, Vikas Publishing House, NewDelhi.

3. Mehta and Madnani (2000) Mathematics for Economists, Sultan Chand &Sons.

4. Gupta S.P (1996): Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand& Sons, New Delhi

5. S. C. Gupta (1999) Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.

Books for Reference

1. Chiang, A.C (2009): Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Mc Graw Hill.

2. Yamane, T. (1968). Mathematics for economists: An Elementary Survey.

3. Aggarwal, D.M: Business Mathematics and Statistics, Ane Books, NewDelhi.

4. Yule, G. U., & Kendall, M. G. (1968). An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, Charles Griffin and Co. *Ltd,London.*

5. Spiegel, M. R. (2016). Schaum's Outlines Probability and Statistics.

MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS II

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
VI	6B13 ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. Students will be equipped with a sound idea of advancements in macro economics with tools like IS-LM and the developments there after.
2. Students will be equipped with the theories of economic fluctuations and needed policy intervention
3. Student will be able to develop critical thinking and research inquisitiveness in macro economics
4. Opportunities to higher studies and prospects for employment through the knowledge of theories and concepts in Macroeconomics will be enhanced.

Module I: Neoclassical synthesis - integration of Real and Monetary sectors – basic IS-LM model

– IS curve and real sector (Derivation of the equation and curve) – LM curve and monetary sector (Derivation of the equation and curve) – General equilibrium – shifts in IS and LM curves – limitations of the basic IS-LM model.

Module II : Inflation and Unemployment – Inflation; meaning and types - Causes of inflation – disinflation and sacrifice ratio – interest rate and inflation (Fisher effect) – relationship between inflation and unemployment – Philips curve and U-I trade off – Stagflation and U - I trade off – Adaptive expectation – natural rate of unemployment (NAIRU) – Long run Philips curve.

Module III: : Trade cycles – Meaning and definitions of trade cycles – phases of trade cycles – shorter and longer cycles – theories of trade cycles – Hawtrey's theory – Hayek's theory – Keynesian theory – Hicks theory-Samuelson's theory.

Module IV: Money – meaning and definition of money – Difficulties of Barter - functions of money – types of money – demand for money- Quantity theory of money – Cambridge approach - Keynesian demand for money – Restatement of quantity theory of money – Portfolio theories of money demand – Supply of money – measures of money supply in India – Inside money and Outside money – Monetary Base – Fiat money – Seigniorage – Money multiplier – Quantitative and qualitative instruments of Monetary Policy.

Books for Study:

1. Dornbusch, R., Fisher, S., & Startz, R. (2001). Macroeconomics, Mc GrawHill

2. Froyen, Richard T(1990)Macroeconomics : Theories and Policies' –Pearson

3. Rangarajan, C., & Dholakia, B. H. (1979). *Principles of macroeconomics*. Tata McGraw-Hill Education.

4. Turner P. (1993) Modern Macroeconomic Analysis,McGraw-Hill.

5. Errol D'Souza (2008) Macro Economics – PearsonEducation.

Books for Reference:

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2002). Macroeconomics WorthPublishers.

2. Levačić, R., & Rebmann, A. (1982). An Introduction to Keynesian-neoclassical Controversies.

3. Heijdra B., van der Ploeg F. (2002) Foundations of Modern Macroeconomics,OUP.

4. Shapiro, E. (1978). *Macroeconomic Analysis*

PUBLIC ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
VI	6B14 ECO	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

1. Better conceptualization of the economic rationale of govt. in terms of allocation, distribution, stabilization and growth in a federal system
2. Better exposure to resource mobilization by the govt. through innovative fiscal instruments like GST.
3. Students are expected to get an overall perspective of public policy and the development programmes aimed at public welfare as well

Module 1: Introduction

Meaning and scope of public economics - Distinction between private and public finance - Fiscal functions (Allocation, Distribution, Stabilization, Growth) - The Principle of Maximum Social Advantage - Public Goods , Private Goods, Externalities.

Module II: Public Expenditure

Meaning of public expenditure- Types (Developmental, non developmental, revenue and capital expenditure)- Canons of public expenditure- Theories of public expenditure (Wagner's law, Wiseman Peacock hypotheses)- Reasons for the growth of Public Expenditure in India- Trends in public expenditure in India

Module III: Public Receipts

 (a) **Tax revenue** – Meaning of tax- Canons of taxation- Classification of taxes (Direct and Indirect taxes; Progressive, Proportional, Regressive, Digressive taxes: Specific and Ad Valorem taxes) Impact, incidence and shifting of tax burden (concepts only) - Tax evasion and tax avoidance - Transition of Indirect tax system in India- GST in India and its features- Major trends in tax revenue of the government of India.

(b) **Non- tax revenue** – Commercial Revenue, Administrative Revenue, Gifts and Grants.

(c) Public debt: Meaning - Sources of public borrowing- Classification of public debt- Methods of repayment of public debt - Trends in public debt of India.

Module IV: Constitutional Mechanisms in India

(a) **Budget** - Meaning- Classification (Surplus and deficit budget, Performance, Programme and Zero Base Budgeting) - Budgetary procedures in India- Major budgetary deficit concepts

(Revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, primary deficit and monetized deficit) - Major highlights of the current year's Budget: India and Kerala.

(b) Fiscal Federalism: Meaning of fiscal federalism-Principles of federal finance- Finance commission: Functions of finance commission, Major recommendations of latest finance commission.

Books for Study

1. Jha, R. (2009). *Modern Public Economics Second Edition*.Routledge.

2. Musgrave, R. A., Musgrave, P. B., & Bird, R. M. (1989). *Public Finance in Theory and Practice* (Vol. 5). New York:McGraw-Hill.

3. Stiglitz, Joseph E and Jay K. Rosengard (2015) Economics of the Public Sector, WW Norton &Co

4. Herber, B. P. (1979). Modern Public Finance, Richard D. Irwin INC,Illinois.

5. Holley H. Ulbrich (2011) Public Finance in Theory and Practice,Routledge.

Books for Reference

1. Dalton, H. (2013). *Principles of Public Finance*.Routledge.

2. Myles, G. D. (1995). *Public Economics*. Cambridge University Press.

3. Gupta, J. R. (2007). *Public Economics in India Theory and Practice*. Atlantic Publishers.

4. Mithani, D. M. (1998). Modern Public Finance: Theory and Practice. *Himalaya House*.

5. Singh, S. K. (2008). *Public Finance in Theory & Practice*. S.Chand.

6. Tyagi, B. P (2010).Public Finance, Jai Prakash Nath &Co.

7. Rana, K.C & Varma, K.N (2005) A Study in Public Finance.

8. Mithani, D. M. (1998). Modern Public Finance: Theory and Policy. *Himalaya House*.

<div align="center">

CORE COURSE XV:
BASIC ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

</div>

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
VI	6B15 ECO	4	3

<div align="center">

COURSE OUTCOME

</div>

1. This course provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts, methodology and techniques of analysis.
2. The Students will acquire knowledge and adequate skills for the development of simple linear econometric models.
3. The students will be able to perform econometric analysis relating to their project work and future research and development.

Module I: Introduction to Econometrics

Definition and Scope of Econometrics - Division of Econometrics: Theoretical and Applied Econometrics-Methodology of Econometrics- Stochastic and Non-stochastic relations-Limitations of Econometrics.

Module II: Linear Regression Analysis

Simple regression analysis:-Population regression function- Sample Regression Function- The Method of Ordinary Least Squares(OLS)-Assumptions of OLS-Properties of OLS estimators-The Gauss-Markov theorem-Coefficient of determination (r^2)-interpretations of regression coefficients–Hypothesis testing –Null and Alternative Hypothesis –Type I error and Type II errors- Level of significance and degrees of Freedom- Basic form of Multiple linear regression model.

Module III: Violation of Classical Assumptions of Regression Model

Multi-collinearity: Meaning, Causes and Consequences of Multi-collinearity- Detection and Remedial measures. Autocorrelation: Meaning, Causes and Consequences of Autocorrelation – Detection of Autocorrelation (Graphical method and the Durbin-Watson Test)-Remedial measures. Heteroscedasticity: Meaning, Causes and Consequences- Detection of Heteroscedasticity (The Glejser test and Goldfeld-Quandt Test)–Remedial measures.

Module IV: Basic Econometric Applications

Linear Regression models: Demand function – Non-linear regression models: Cobb-Douglas Production function (basicforms only).

Books for Study

1. Gujarati, D. N. (2004). Basic Econometrics. The McGraw− Hill Companies.

2. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1977). *Theory of Econometrics: An Introductory Exposition of Econometric Methods,*Macmillan

3. Studenmund.A.H (2017) Using Econometrics: A Practical Guide, Pearson Education Limited.

Books for Reference

1. Nachane, D. M. (2006). Econometrics: Theoretical Foundations and Empirical Perspectives.*OUP*.

2. Lodha, S., & Soral, G (2016). Evidence for Seasonality and Changes in Seasonal Trends in Indian Stock Market. *IUP Journal of Applied Finance*, *22*(3),87.

3. Greene, W. H. (2003). Econometric Analysis, Prentice Hall. New Jersey,16.

4. Gujarati,Damodar (2015): Econometrics by Example, Palgrave Macmillan, NewYork.

5. Wooldridge.M. Jeffrey (2009) Econometrics, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi.

6. Griffiths, W. E., Hill, R. C., & Judge, G. G. (1993). Learning and Practicing Econometrics. John Willey and Sons. *Inc. New York,USA*.

CORE COURSE XVI:
PROJECT WORK

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
VI	6B 16 ECO	2	EXTERNAL PROJECT EVALUATION

.

Project Guidelines

1. Title of the project

2. Introduction

3. Research Objectives

4. Research Questions

5. Review of Literature

6. Methodology and Methods

7. Results and Interpretation

8. Conclusion

9. Bibliography/References

10. Appendix

11. The project work is done individually. The students should ensure that the work is original. It should follow proper reference style, preferably APA style.

12. Project valuation: External Examiners will be appointed by the university to evaluate the project report (external evaluation =25 marks) and internal evaluation based on Viva Voce exam as per the university norms (internal valuation= 25 marks). The Project work will be treated as a full course and total marks is 50.

COMPLIMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE for ECONOMICS

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	SEMESTER	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS	MARKS
1C01POL	Principles of Political Science	I	4	3	50
2C02 POL	Introduction to Indian Political System	II	4	3	50
3C07 HIS	Economic History of Modern India, 1793-1947	III	4	3	50
4C08 HIS	Indian National Movement	IV	4	3	50

EVALUATION

ASSESSMENT	WEIGHTAGE	MARKS
EXTERNAL	4	40
INTERNAL	1	10

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

COMPONENT	WEIGHTAGE	MARKS	REMARKS
ASSIGNMENT	1	10	ONE ASSIGNMENT FOR EACH COURSE[#]

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION OF ASSIGNMENT AS PER THE REGULATION

1C01POL PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
I	**1C01POL** Principles of Political Science	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Provide to the students an overview of the nature of politics and government

CO2: Enable the students to understand the function of institutional structures and how they drive individual and organizational behaviors

CO3: Students will be able to work with the approaches and theories used by political scientists to understand political phenomena

CO4: Students will be able to analyze current political situations

Unit I-Introduction
- a) Definition-Meaning, nature and scope of Political Science
- b) Political Science and other Social science (History, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy)

Unit II- Approaches to Political Science
- a) Traditional –Philosophical, Historical, Legal, Institutional
- b) Modern- Behavioural, Post-Behavioural
- **c) Marxian Approach**

Unit III- State and Society
- a) State- Definitions, Elements of State,
- b) Theories of Origin of State (Social Contract , Evolutionary ,Marxian),
- c) Sovereignty-monism and pluralism,
- d) Changing nature of Sovereignty in Globalization

Unit IV-Democracy
- a) Democracy–Evolution , Meaning, and importance
- b) Forms of democracy- Direct and Indirect democracy
- c) Deliberative and participative democracy
- d) Conditions necessary for a successful democracy

Unit V Structure of Government:
- a) Theory of Separation of powers
- b) Rule Making-Legislature- Functions –Types
- c) Rule application-Executive- Functions –Types
- d) Rule adjudication-Judiciary-Functions –Judicial review-rule of Law-Administrative Law.

Unit VI- Political Dynamics
- a) Political Parties Functions ,Types
- b) Interest Groups- Importance and role
- **c) Political Culture, Political Socialisation,**

Books for Reference:

1. E. Barker, Principles of Social & Political Theory, Calcutta, Oxford University. Press, 1976.
2. S. I. Benn & R. S. Peters, Social Principles & Democratic State, London, Geogre & Allen, 1959.
3. Brecht, Political Theory: The foundations of Twentieth Century Political Thought, Bombay, The Times of India Press, 1965.
4. M. Carnoy, The State & Political Theory, Princeton NJ, Princeton Uni. Press, 1987.
5. D. Held, Models of Democracy, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1987.
6. D. Held, Political Theory & Modern State, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1989.

7. Laski H. J., Grammar of Politics, Surjeeth Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
8. Macpherson C. B., Democratic Theory, Essays in Retrieval, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1977.
9. S. Ramswamy - Political Theory: Ideas & Concepts, Delhi, Macmillan, 2002.
10. S. P. Verma , Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas, 1983.
11. Andrew Heywood,Politics, 3rd edition, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2007.
12. Appadorai A, Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.
13. Andrew Heywood, Political Theory: an Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2008
14. Lasswell, H. D. (1936). Politics: Who Gets What, When and How (1950 (Reprint, Peter Smith, New York) ed.). McGraw Hill: New York,1936

Marks including choice:

Unit	Marks
1	10
2	10
3	10
4	10
5	10
6	10

About the Pattern of Questions:

Part A - **Short answer**   (6 questions x Mark 1each = 6)
Answer all questions   (6 questions x Mark 1each = 6)
Part B - **Short Essay** (8 questions x Marks 2 each =16)
Answer any 6 questions (6questions x Marks 2 each=12)
Part C - (6 questions x Marks 3 each =18)
Answer any 4 questions (4 questions x Marks 3 each=12)
Part D - **Long Essay** (4 questions x Marks 5 each =20)
Answer any 2 questions (2 questions x Marks 5 each=10)

Total marks including choice -60
Maximum marks of the course-40

2C02POL INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
II	**2C02POL** Introduction to Indian Political system	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Students will have a thorough understanding of the structure and various provisions of the constitution

CO2: Enable students to understand the function of different constitutional bodies and institutions

CO3: Students will be able to evaluate the working of the political system

CO4: Empower the students with skills necessary for a good citizen in a democracy

Unit I : BASICS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION:
   a) Constituent Assembly, structure, and working
   b) Salient Features of India's Constitution
   c) Philosophy of Indian Constitution-Preamble

Unit.2. CITIZEN AND STATE
   a) Fundamental Rights
   b) Directive Principles of state policy.
   c) Fundamental duties.

Unit.3. ORGANISATION OF STATE
   a) Union Executive- the President , Prime minister and Council of Ministers
   b) Union Legislature - The Parliament,- Speaker. Legislative Process
   c) Supreme court of India: powers and functions, judicial review, Judicial activism
   d) State Executive- Governor, Chief minister and Council of Ministers
   e) State Legislature , Speaker.
   f) High court powers and functions

UNIT.4 CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY BODIES
   a) Election commission
   b) Union Public Service Commission,
   c) The Finance Commission,
   d) NITI Aayog

Unit 5: DECENTRALISATION AND GRASS ROOT DEMOCRACY,
   a) Evolution of Decentralisation in India
   b) Panchayath raj system
   c) 73rd and 74th Amendment

Unit 6: FEDERALISM IN INDIA
   a) Nature of Indian federalism
   b) Emergency provisions in India
   c) Amendment of the constitution

Books for Reference:

   1. D.D. Basu: An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 2013.
   2. G. Austin: 'Working a Democratic Constitution – The Indian Experience' Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
   3. S. K. Chaube: Constituent Assembly of India – Spring Board of Revolution, New Delhi, Peoples' Publishing House, 1973.
   4. S. Kaviraj : Politics in India, Delhi, OUP. 1998.
   5. W. H. Morris Jones: Government and Politics in India, Delhi, 1974.

6. M. V. Pylee- Constitutional Government in India, Bombay,Asia Pub. House, 1977.
7. M. V. Pylee – An Introduction to Constitution of India, New Delhi, Vikas, 1998.
8. Brij Kishore Sharma: Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall: New Delhi, 2005.
9. B.L. Fadia : Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhawan Publications: Agra, 2007.
10. U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics, Delhi, Eastern Book Company, 1980.
11. Ivor. Jennings, Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution, London, Oxford University Press, 1953.
12. S. Kashyap, Our Parliament, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1992.
13. Singh, M.P. and H. Roy (eds.), Indian Political System: Structure, Policies, Development, New Delhi, Jnanada Prakashan, 1995

Marks including choice:

Unit	Marks
1	10
2	10
3	10
4	10
5	10
6	10

About the Pattern of Questions:

Part A - **Short answer** (6 questions x Mark 1each = 6)
     Answer all questions   (6 questions x Mark 1each = 6)
Part B - **Short Essay** (8 questions x Marks 2 each =16)
     Answer any 6 questions (6questions x Marks 2 each=12)
 Part C - (6 questions x Marks 3 each =18)
     Answer any 4 questions (4 questions x Marks 3 each=12)
 Part D - **Long Essay** (4 questions x Marks 5 each =20)
     Answer any 2 questions (2 questions x Marks 5 each=10)

Total marks including choice -60
Maximum marks of the course-40

Economic History of Modern India (1793-1947)

Semester	Course Code	Credit	Exam. Hours
III (Economics)	3C07 HIS	4	3

Course Outcomes: students should be able to:
1. Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of colonialism and economic changes that took place under colonial rule
2. Explain the nature of industrialization in India and how it acted as impetus to national movement
3. Analyze the impact of British colonialism on Indian economy
4. Develop a critical approach to discuss the exploitative nature of colonial and capitalist economic policies

UNIT I: Colonialism

Concept of Colonialism – Colonialism in India – Stages of Colonialism – Traders to Conquerors: Economic impact of Carnatic wars, Battles of Plassey and Buxar – Establishment of British rule

UNIT II: Colonial Economic Policies

Land Revenue Policies: Permanent Settlement – Ryotwari Settlement – Mahalwari Settlement - Industrial Revolution - Deindustrialization of India - Commercialization of agriculture - Production of raw materials – Polarizations in agrarian sector – Agrarian proletariat - Railways and Indian economy – Impact of colonial economic policies

Unit: III. Trade and Fiscal System

Foreign trade – Internal trade -Trade policies - Direct and indirect taxes - Monetary policies – Banking and Insurance - Impact trade and fiscal policies - Drain of Wealth

Unit: IV. Modern Indian Industries

Nature of industrialization in India – phases before and after 1914 – Cotton, Jute Iron and Steel industries – Labor market and organizations – Problems of Indian industries under colonial rule – Consolidation of national economy and support to Indian national movement

Essential Readings:

Bipan Chandra, *History of Modern India*

------------------, *Essays on Colonialism*

------------------, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*

A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*

R.C. Dutt, *Economic History of India under Early British Rule*

R.P. Dutt, *India Today*

Dadabhai Naoroji, *Poverty and Un-British Rule in Inida*

Shekar Bandyopadyay, *From Plassey to Partition*: *A History of Modern India*,

Dharma Kumar (Ed), *Cambridge Economic History of India*, Vol. II

Thirthankar Roy, *Traditional Industry in the Economy of Colonial India*

Lotika Chaudhary, Bishnupriya Gupta, *et.al*., (Eds.), *A New Economic History of ColonialIndia*

Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India 1885 – 1947*

----------------, *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*

Marks including choice: 60
Maximum marks: 40

Unit	Marks
I	15
II	20
III	10
IV	15

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE 08

Indian National Movement

Semester	Course Code	Credit	Exam. Hours
IV (Economics)	4 C08 HIS	4	3

Course Outcomes: students should be able to:

1. To understand the background of Indian national movement
2. To create awareness on different stages and streams of Indian national Movement
3. To analyze the role of Indian National Movement in the making of modern India
4. To develop a sense of pride in India's past and to mould an ideal citizen
5. To develop a secular and national outlook among the students

UNIT I: Understanding Nationalism
Concept of nationalism - Writings on Indian Nationalism – Bipan Chandra, A.R. Desai, Thara Chand, R.C. Dutt, Anil Seal and Neo-Cambridge historiography- Subaltern approaches

UNIT II: Moderate and Extremist Nationalism
Emergence of Nationalism - Formation of Indian National congress – Moderate Phase - Stage of Extremism- Partition of Bengal- *Swadeshi* and boycott Movement - Formation of Muslim League - Minto- Morley Reforms - Ghadr Party - Home Rule League–

UNIT III: Age of Mass Nationalism
Gandhian Era - Sathyagraha - Rowlatt Act – Khilafat and Non-co-operation Movement - Swarajist party – Gandhian methods of agitation – Simon Commission - Nehru Report – Bardoli satyagraha- Trade Union Movement - Revolutionary Movements -Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen.

UNIT IV: Towards Freedom
Civil Disobedience Movement - Round Table conference, Poona pact - Rise of Leftism - CSP - Government of India Act of 1935 – Congress Ministries - Cripps Mission - Quit India Movement - Subhash Chandra Bose and INA - RIN Mutiny - Rise of Communal politics and its effects - Jinnah and Two Nation Theory - Mountbatten Plan – Indian Independence

Essential Readings:
Bipan Chandra, *Modern India*
------------------, *India's Struggle for Independence*
------------------, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*
------------------, *Communalism in Modern India*

A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*

Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India 1885 – 1947*

----------------, *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*,

R.C. Majumdar, *History of India's Struggle for Freedom*

Shekhar Bandyopadyay, *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*

Anil Seal, *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism, Competition and Collaboration in the Late 19th Century*

Tara Chand, *History Freedom Movement in India*

Satyabrata Rai Chowdhury, *Leftist Movements in India: 1917-1947*

G.Aloysius, *Nationalism without a Nation in India*

Marks including choice: 60
Maximum marks: 40

Unit	Marks
I	15
II	15
III	15
IV	15

HISTORY GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE

CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

OFFERED TO STUDENTS OF OTHER PROGRAMMES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	SEMESTER	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
5D01 HIS	Social Reform Movements in Kerala	V	2	2

EVALUATION

ASSESSMENT	WEIGHTAGE	MARKS
EXTERNAL	4	20
INTERNAL	1	5

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

COMPONENT	WEIGHTAGE	MARKS	REMARKS
ASSIGNMENT	1	5	ONE ASSIGNMENT FOR EACH COURSE[#]

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION OF ASSIGNMENT AS PER THE REGULATION

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE : Social Reform Movements in Kerala

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXAM HRS
V	5D01 HIS	2	2

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes: students should be able to:
1. Understand the role of Western education, missionary activities and indigenous reform movements in the making of modern Kerala
2. Evaluate the ideas, programmes and tactics of social reformers
3. Promote critical thinking about various social and religious issues in Kerala
4. Analyze and explain secular foundations of Kerala society

UNIT I: Reflections of Westernization
Concept of Colonial Modernity - Introduction of English education – Missionary Contributions -

UNIT II: Kerala Renaissance
Sree Narayana Guru – Chattambi Swamikal- Ayyankali - Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi-Vaghbadanandan- Brahmananda Sivayogi - Ananda Teerthan - V.T.Bhatathirpad – Sahodaran Ayyapan - C. Krishnan- Growth of caste organizations: SNDP, NSS, Yogashema Sabha

UNIT III: Reform Movements and their Impact
Agitations against untouchability: Vaikom and Guruvayoor Stayagrahas - Temple entry proclamation - Impact of the reform movements - New trends in literature - Vallathol- Uloor- Kumaran Asan-

Essential Readings:
A Sreedhara Menon, *Survey of Kerala History*
---------------------------, *Kerala History and its Makers*
P. Govinda Pillai, *Keralathile Samuhiya Navodhana Prasthanam*
M.K.Sanoo, *Sree Narayana guru*
P.K.Velayudhan, *SNDP YOGAM charitam*
T.K.Ravindran , *Asan and social revolutions in Kerala*
--------------------, *Vaikom Satyagraha and Gandhi*
P.J. Cherian, *Perspectives on Kerala History*
P.Govinda Pillai, *Keralathile samuhya Navodhana Prasthanam* P K.
Gopalakrishnan, *Keralathinte samskarika Charithram* EMS
Namboothiripad, *Keralacharithram Marxist Veekshanathil* PK
Balakrishnan, *Jathivyavasthayum Keralacharithravum*
Marks including choice: 30
Maximum marks: 20

Unit	Marks
I	6
II	12
III	12

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B A DEGREE EXAMINATION ECONOMICS
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-I (Core Course)
SEMESTER I

Time: 3Hours   Maximum Marks: 40

Part A
(Answer All Questions. Each Carries One Mark)

1. What is economic theory?
2. State elasticity of Demand.
3. Define consumer surplus.
4. What is meant by substitution effect?
5. Define production function
6. Define market equilibrium

1x6=6

Part B
(Answer Any Six Questions. Each Carries Two Marks)

7. Distinguish between micro and macroeconomics.
8. What is expansion path?
9. What is water diamond paradox?
10. Explain linearly homogenous production function.
11. Briefly explain revealed preference theory of Samuelson.
12. Briefly explain the elasticity of supply.
13. State and explain the law of diminishing marginal utility.
14. Explain the Price Ceilings and Price Floors.

Part C   6x2=12
(Answer Any Four Questions. Each Carries Three Marks)

15. Distinguish between cardinal and ordinal utility approaches to consumer behavior.
16. Critically examine the Law of equi marginal utility.
17. Briefly explain the scope and subject matter of microeconomics.
18. What is an indifference curve? Explain the properties of indifference curve.
19. Explain the Hicksian version of splitting up of price effect into income effect and substitution effect.
20. Explain producer equilibrium with the help of isoquant isocost analysis.

4x3=12

Part D
(Answer Any Two Questions. Each Carries Five Marks)

21. Explain consumer equilibrium with the help of ordinal analysis.
22. Explain the short run and long run cost curves in traditional and alternative approaches.
23. Explain elasticity of demand. Illustrate different types and methods of measurement of price elasticity of demand.
24. Explain economies and diseconomies of scale.   5x2=10

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A DEGREEEXAMINATION
ECONOMICS
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS-II (Core Course)
SEMESTER 1I

Time: 3Hours   **Maximum Marks:40**

Part A
(Answer All Questions. Each Carries One Mark)
1. Define price discrimination.
2. What is selling cost?
3. What is functional distribution?
4. Define quasi rent.
5. Distinguish between MRP and VMP
6. What is excess capacity?   1x6=6

Part B
(Answer Any Six Questions. Each Carries Two Marks)

7. Explain the types of monopoly.
8. Explain the features of perfect competition.
9. What is shut down point?
10. Explain subsistence theory of wages.
11. Distinguish between collusive and non collusive oligopoly.
12. Explain monopsony market.
13. Explain the degrees of price discrimination.
14. Explain price leadership   2x6=12

Part C
(Answer Any Four Questions. Each Carries Three Marks)
15. Explain the indeterminacy of price and output under bilateral monopoly.
16. Explain the product exhaustion theorem.
17. Explain briefly the Bertrand Model of duopoly.
18. Explain the necessary conditions and features of oligopoly.
19. Explain Keynesian theory of interest.
20. Examine group equilibrium under monopolistic competition?   3x4=12

Part D
(Answer Any Two Questions. Each Carries Five Marks)
21. Define monopoly. Explain price and output determination under short run and longrun.
22. Explain marginal productivity theory of distribution
23. Briefly explain the Ricardian theory of rent
24. Explain price rigidity under oligopoly   5x2=10

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION ECONOMICS
CENTRAL THEMES IN INDIAN ECONOMY
(SEMESTER III)

Time: 3 Hours   Maximum Marks:40

Part A
(Very short answer type questions) Answer all Questions

1. Work Participation Rate
2. NITI Ayog
3. Decentralized Planning
4. Concept of Poverty
5. Disguised unemployment
6. Demonetization

(6 x 1= 6)

Part B
(Short answer type questions) Answer Any **SIX** Questions

7. Examine the causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture
8. Write a note on Agreement on Agriculture
9. What you mean by Ever Green Revolution
10. Examine the fiscal crisis in Kerala
11. Examine the role of Cottage and Small Scale industries in the growth of Indian economy
12. Explain the nature of Cropping Pattern in Kerala
13. State the New Economy Policy of1991.
14. What is demographic Transition? Explain its different stages.   (6 x 2 = 12)

Part C
(Short Essay type questions) Answer Any **FOUR** Questions

15. Highlight Kerala's development in Social Sector.
16. Explain the importance of agriculture in Indian economy
17. Briefly explain the reasons of income inequalities in India
18. Examine the features of Kerala economy
19. Explain the role of small scale industries in India
20. Write a note on health sector in Kerala

(4 x 3 = 12)

Part D
(Essay type questions) Answer Any **TWO** Questions

21. Explain the pattern of Industrial development since Independence
22. Briefly explain the impact of WTO on Indian agriculture
23. Evaluate the Poverty Eradication Programmes after1991.
24. Examine the Unemployment problem in Kerala   (5X2=10)

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTIONPAPER
B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION
ECONOMICS
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER III)

Time:3Hours   **Maximum: 40 marks**

Part – A (Very short answer type Questions). Answer all Questions.

1. What do you mean by BOP?
2. Define net barter terms of trade
3. Differentiate between international trade and inter-regional trade
4. What do you mean by free trade
5. Define Voluntary export restraints
6. Define export subsidies   (1x6=6)

Part – B (Short answer type Questions) Answer any SIX Questions

7. What is reciprocal demand
8. What do you mean by non-tariff barriers
9. Define dumping
10. Write a short note on balance of trade
11. Critically illustrate the impact of foreign direct investment in India since globalization
12. Define terms of trade
13. Differentiate between current and capital account
14. What do you mean by optimum tariff

                                                                  (2x6=12)

Part – C (Short Essay type Questions) Answer any FOUR Questions

15. Critically evaluate the purchasing power parity theory
16. Explain the comparative cost theory
17 Give a brief account of foreign portfolio investment
18 Examine the impact of tariffs
19. Discuss the role of IMF in correcting BOP disequilibrium in member countries
20. Explain the opportunity cost theory.   (3x4=12)

Part-D (Essay type Questions) Answer any TWO Questions

21. Critically evaluate the Heckscher- Ohlin trade theory
22 Discuss the role of WTO and other free trade agreements in promoting the foreign trade of India
23. What do you meant by balance of payment disequilibrium .Give a brief account of the important causes of the BOP disequilibrium and the measures to correct the disequilibrium?
24. Describe the different types of non-tariff barriers and its impact on the trade.

                                                                  (5x2=10),

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
IV   SEMESTER BA DEGREEEXAMINATION
CORE COURSE IN ECONOMICS
RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Time: 2Hours   **Max. Marks: 30marks**

Part A (Answer **All** Questions)

1. What is hypothesis?

2. What are footnotes?

3. What is research?   **(1X3=3)**

Part B (Answer **Any 5**Questions)

4. Distinguish between bibliography and reference.

5. Distinguish between inductive and deductive method.

6. What are the criteria of good research?

7. Distinguish between questionnaire and schedule.

8. What are the major modes of referencing in research?

9. What are the functions of literature review?

10. Distinguish between census and sampling method.   **(2x5=10)**

Part C (Answer **Any 4** Questions)

11. Briefly explain the structure of research report.

12. What are the problems of research in social science?

13. Explain the structure of research report.

14. Explain the various steps involved in research process.

15. What are the ethical practices in social science research?

16. Briefly explain the steps involved in research process.

                                                                    (3X4=12)

Part D (Answer **Any One** Question)

17. Explain the various types of research methods.

18. What is plagiarism? Explain the various forms and consequences of plagiarism.

                                                                    (5X1=5)

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IV Semester B A DEGREE EXAMINATION
ECONOMICS
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Time: 3Hours   **Max. Marks: 40**

Part - A
(Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Environmental economics.
2. Disaster management
3E-waste
4. Externality
5. Vulnerability
6. Soil erosion

(1x6=6)

Part - B
(Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries 2 marks.)

7. How is a biocentrism different from anthropocentrism?
8. Explain the relationship between environment and economy
9. Differentiate between weak sustainability and strong sustainability
10. What is the significance of 'tragedy of Commons' in environmental economics?
11. Explain free rider problem
12. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.
13. Explain the important pollution control instruments.
14. What is resource taxonomy?

(2x6=12)

Part - C
(Answer any 4 questions. Each question carries 3 marks.)

15. Explain the material balance model.
16. What are the causes and effects of global warming?
17. Explain the need for conservation of natural resources
18. Explain Coase theorem
19. What are the causes for market failure in environmental economics?
20. Explain the nature and scope of environmental economics.

(3x4=12)

Part - D
(Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 5 marks.)

21 Explain briefly the major environmental problems in Kerala.
22. Define Sustainable development. What are the indicators and obstacles of sustainable development.
23. What are the different types of disasters? Explain the importance and relevance of disaster management in the present environmental scenario.
24. Explain the market failure in the presence of externalities.   (5x2=10)

Time:3Hours   **Maximum Marks:40**

Part-A (Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Define G.P. with an example.
2. Distinguish between equal sets and equivalent sets.
3. Solve 2x + 3=5.
4. Define standard deviation.
5. What is meant by skewness.
6. State the mathematical definition of probability.   (1 x 6 = 6marks)

Part-B (Answer any *six* questions. Each question carries 2 marks)

7. If the 7th and 12th terms of an A.P are 20 and 35. Find the series.
8. Find log X if (i) X= 126 × 256.4 and (ii) X= 354 / 236.2
9. Draw the graph of Y = 5X +4.
10. Distinguish between primary and secondary data.
11. What are the major parts of a table?
12. Explain Lorenz curve.
13. Compute the quartile deviation and inter quartile range for the following values :
    7, 85, 25, 60,   5, 10, 74, 12, 16, 10.
14. Given A, B, C are independent events and P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.2 and P(C)= 0.4. Find the probability for (a) all occurring (b) none occurring (c) at least one occurring and (d) exactly one occurring.

                                                        (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

Part-C (Answer any *four* questions. Each question carries 3 marks)

15. Explain the laws of indices.
16. Explain the set operations with suitable examples.
17. A company sells X tins of talcum powder each day at Rs. 30 a tin. The cost of manufacturing and selling these tins is Rs. 20 per tin plus a fixed daily overhead cost of Rs. 1,000. Determine (i) cost function (ii) revenue function and (iii) profit function. What are the total cost, total revenue and total profit when 1000 tins are manufactured and sold a day ? What is the average cost when 10 units are produced ?
18. Briefly explain the different methods of sampling.
19. Define conditional probability and the independence of events.
20. Calculate mean deviation about median from the following data.

Marks	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80
No. of students	4	6	10	20	10	6	4

                                                        (3 x 4 =12 marks)

Part-D (Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries 5 marks)

21. Calculate median and mode from the following data.

Wages(inRs.)	No. of workers
15 -19	31
20 - 24	47
25 – 29	59
30 – 34	78
35 – 39	104
40 – 44	113
45 – 49	81
50 – 54	60
55 – 59	52
60 – 64	25

22. Calculate coefficient of variation for the following data.

Marks	No. of students
20 - 29	5
30 - 39	12
40 - 49	15
50 - 59	20
60 - 69	18
70 - 79	10
80 - 89	6
90 - 99	4

23. Explain the methods of collecting primary data.

24. Explain the addition and multiplication rules of probability. Give suitable examples.

(5 x 2 =10 marks)

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
V SEMESTER B.A DEGREEEXAMINATION-
ECONOMICS
HETERODOX ECONOMICS

Time:3Hours   **Maximum: 40 marks**

PART-A
(Answer **all** questions. Each question carries **1** mark)

1. Heterodox economics
2. Neo-classical economics
3. Organic Composition of Capital
4. Materialistic Interpretation of History
5. Neuro economics
6. Innovation   (1x6=6)

PART-B
(Answer any **Six** questions. Each question carries **2** marks)

7. Features of institutionalism
8. Labour theory of value.
9. Behavioural economics.
10. Mode of production
11. Immiserisation of the proletariat
12. Feminist economics
13. Concentration and centralization of capital.
14. Distinguish between C-M-CandM-C-M^1 (2x6=12)

PART-C
(Answer any **four** questions. Each question carries **3** marks)

15. State the basic features of main stream economics
16. Write a short on ecological economics.
17. Examine the relevance of Marxian economics in the modern era.
18. Explain the main ideas of Thorestein Veblen
19. What is trusteeship doctrine?
20. Explain how under consumption leads to capitalist crisis.

                                                                        (3x4=12)

PATRT-D
(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **five** marks)

21. What is heterodox economics? Explain its nature and scope
22. Give an account of Marxian economic ideas.
23. Do you think that Gandhian economics is an alternative to mainstream economics?
24. Compare and contrast heterodoxy and orthodoxy in economics.

                                                                        (5x2=10

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
FIFTH SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATION
CORE COURSE IN ECONOMICS
MACROECONOMICS ANALYSIS I

Time:3Hours   **Maximum: 40 marks**

Part A -   Short answer
Answer all questions

1. State Say's Law of Markets
2. What is a flow variable?
3. What do you mean by a Laissez – faire Economy?
4. Define Involuntary Unemployment.
5. What is Liquidity trap?
6. State Demonstration effect.   (6 x 1 =6)

Part B-   Short Essay
Answer any 6questions

7. Distinguish between Laissez – Faire and State intervention ideologies.
8. What do you mean by Monetarism?
9. State the major postulates of Classical economics
10. State the Quantity theory of Money
11. Distinguish between autonomous and induced consumption.
12. Why the value of Balanced Budget multiplier is always one?
13. What is the relationship between MPC and Investment multiplier?
14. State the concept of Accelerator.   *(6× 2 =12)*

Part C-   Essay
Answer any 4 questions

15. Write a brief note on the evolution of Macroeconomics.
16. Elucidate the saving – investment equality of Classical Economics.
17. Briefly explain Keynesian concept of Underemployment equilibrium.
18. Distinguish between permanent and transitory concepts of Income and Consumption.
19. Show the working of investment multiplier with the help of an example.
20. Briefly explain the Absolute Income Hypothesis.   *(4 × 3 =12)*

Part D-   Long Essay
Answer any 2 questions

21. Examine the criticisms leveled against the Classical Economics by J M Keynes.
22. Illustrate the determination of Income in two, three and four sector economies under Keynesian Economics.
23. Distinguish between Inflationary gap and Deflationary gap. Suggest remedies to solve these instabilities.
24. Explain the major Post-Keynesian theories of Consumption.

                                                                          (2 × 5 =10)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
V SEMESTER B A DEGREE EXAMINATION-ECONOMICS
(5B10 ECO)
DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
(CORE COURSE)

Time: 3 hours   **Maximum marks: 40**

Part – A
(Very short answer type Questions- Answer all Questions)

1) Define development economics?
2) Define Human poverty index?
3) What do you meant by structural unemployment?
4) What is development gap?
5) Define the term innovation
6) Explain the concept of take off   (6x1=6marks)

Part – B
(Short answer type Questions- Answer any Six Questions)

7) What is the significance of gender development index?
8) Explain the idea of capability by Amartya Sen
9) Explain the core values of development
10) Define the term Solow residual?
11) Distinguish between natural growth rate and warranted growth rate?
12) What are the characteristic features of traditional society according to Rostow?
13) What is organic composition of capital?
14) Distinguish between endogenous and exogenous growth models.

                                                                                 (6x2=12Marks)

Part – C
(Short Essay type Questions-Answer any Four Questions)

15) Define unemployment. What are the types of unemployment?
16) Differentiate between Growth and development?
17) Summarize the neo classical theory of growth by Solow?
18) Explain theory of unlimited supply of labour?
19) Differentiate between balanced growth and unbalanced growth
20) What is the essence of big push theory by Rosenstein-Rodan?

                                                                                 (4x3=12 Marks)

Part – D
(Essay type Questions-Answer any Two Questions)

21) Critically evaluate Marxian theory of development?
22) Explain the relevance of Harrod- Domar theory?

23) Analyses the contributions of Schumpeter to development economics in the light of Innovation theory?

24) Explain the measurement of growth and development and limitations of various measures.

(2x5=10 Marks)

V SEMESTER B A DEGREE EXAMINATION
ECONOMICS OF BANKING AND FINANCE

Time: 3Hours   **Maximum: 40Marks**

PART-A
(Answer **all** questions. Each question carries **1** mark)

1. What is financial system?
2. What is SIDBI?
3. What is ATM?
4. What is call money market?
5. What is reverse repo?
6. What is IRDAI?   (1x6=6)

PART-B
(Answer any **Six** questions. Each question carries **2** marks)

7. Distinguish between debit card and credit card?
8. What is Treasury bill?
9. Write a note on commercial paper.
10. What is NBFC?
11. Distinguish between primary market and secondary market?
12. What are futures?
13. Write a note on PFRDA.
14. List out the major objectives of SEBI?   (2x6=12)

PART-C
(Answer any **four** questions. Each question carries **3** marks)

15. What are the functions of the commercial banks?
16. Explain the term money market. State the main features of Indian money market.
17. What are the functions of IDBI?
18. Explain the principles of sound lending.
19. Examine the role of NABARD in rural credit.
20. Discuss the various kinds of financial derivatives.   (3x4=12)

PATRT-D
(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **five** marks)

21. Explain the different components of Indian financial system?
22. Explain the innovations and recent trends in commercial banking in India.
23. Explain briefly the banking sector reforms in India.
24. Critically examine the role of RBI and SEBI in regulating Indian financial system.

                                              (5x2=10)

BASIC TOOLS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II

Time:3Hours   **Maximum Marks:40**

Part-A (Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1mark)

1. Define a lower triangular matrix with an example.
2. Define limit of a function.
3. Define positive and negative correlations with examples.
4. Define simple linear regression.
5. Define secular trend.
6. What is time reversal test?   (1 x 6 = 6marks)

Part-B (Answer any *six* questions. Each question carries 2 marks)

7. Test whether the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$ is singular or non-singular.

8. Write the relationship among AR, MR and elasticity.
9. Find the marginal cost and average cost from the total cost function
   $C = 60 + 10x + 15x^2$.
10. Define derivative of a function.
11. Explain scatter diagram method of studying correlation.

12. If the two regression coefficients are – 0.4 and – 0.9, what is the correlation coefficient?
13. Define maxima and minima of a function.
14. Explain Fisher's index number and its importance.

                                                        (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

Part-C (Answer any *four* questions. Each question carries 3 marks)

15. Show that $A^3 + 4A^2 – A - 12\ I = 0$when

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

16. Explain the rules of differentiation.
17. From the following data fit a regression line of X on Y

X	5	6	7	3	2
Y	4	5	8	2	1

18. Explain Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient. What are the merits and demerits?

19. Calculate seasonal indices from the following data by the method of simple averages.

Season	1972	1973	1974	1975
I	75	86	90	100
II	60	65	72	78
III	54	63	66	72
IV	59	80	85	93

20. Explain the construction of consumer price index numbers.

(3 x 4 =12 marks)

Part-D (Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries 5 marks)

21. Solve the system of equations using Cramer's rule :
$5x - 6y + 42 = 15$,
$7x + 4y - 32 = 19$,
$2x + y + 6z = 46$.

22. Calculate Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient for the following data

X	10	6	9	10	12	13	11	9
Y	9	4	6	9	11	13	8	4

23. Explain the components of time series.

24. Compute Laspeyre's, Paasche's and Fisher's price index from the following data.

Commodities	2004		2005	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	2	8	4	6
B	5	10	6	5
C	4	14	5	10
D	2	19	2	13

(5 x 2 =10 marks)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SIXTH SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATION
CORE COURSE IN ECONOMICS
MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS II

Time:3Hours   Maximum: 40Marks

Part A-   Short answer

Answer all questions

1. Define IS-LM
2. What would happen to IS if saving increases?
3. What is Demand pull inflation?
4. Define Natural rate of Unemployment.
5. What do you mean by Juglar cycle?
6. Define seignior age.   (6 x 1 =6)

Part B-   Short Essay
Answer any 6questions

7. Show the shifts in general equilibrium due to the increase in demand for money using IS-LM framework.
8. Write a note on Cost push inflation.
9. List out two limitations of IS-LM.
10. What do you mean by Adaptive Expectation?
11. What is Barter system?
12. Which are the Income motives of demand for money?
13. Distinguish between Depression and Prosperity.
14. Distinguish between inside money and outside money.

                                                                  (6X 2 =12)

Part C-   Essay
Answer any 4 questions

15. Show important shifts in IS and LM and the resultant changes in general equilibrium.
16. Distinguish between Short run and Long run Philips curves.
17 Explain the Monetary theory of trade cycles.
18. Examine the Neoclassical synthesis.
19. What are the important measures of money supply in India? Explain.
20. What do you mean by Fischer Effect?

                                                                  (4 X 3=12)

Part D-   Long Essay
Answer any 2 questions

21. Illustrate the integration of Real and Monetary sectors and General equilibrium through IS-LM framework.
22. Examine the important monetary and fiscal weapons to combat Inflation and Unemployment.
23. Compare and contrast between Keynesian and Hayek's theories of trade cycles.
24. Illustrate the Keynesian theory of demand for money.   *(2 × 5=10)*

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A DEGREEEXAMINATION
ECONOMICS
PUBLIC ECONOMICS (CORE COURSE)
SEMESTER VI

Time:3hours   Maximum marks40

Part – A

(Short answer type questions. Answer all questions. Each carries one mark)

1) Private good
2) Progressive Tax
3) Budget
4) Escheats.
5. Sinking Fund
6. Tax incidence   (6X1=6)

Part – B

(Short essay type questions. Answer any **SIX** questions. Each carries two marks)

7) Explain externalities.
8) Describe zero-based budgeting
9) Distinguish between developmental and non-developmental expenditure
10) Describe the characteristics of public good.
11) Distinguish between vertical and horizontal imbalance.
12) Analyse the trends in public expenditure in India.
13) List the features of tax.
14) Explain the major highlights of current year' sbudget   (6 X2=12)

Part – C

(Essay type questions. Answer any **FOUR** questions. Each carries **three** marks)

15) Describe the fiscal functions of government.
16) Explain the features of GST implemented in India
17) State the canons of public taxation.
18) Define deficit financing. What are the methods of deficit financing?
19) Critically examine the principle of maximum social advantage.
20). Explain the methods of repayment of public debt.   (4 X3=12)

Part – D

(Long essay type questions. Answer any **TWO** questions. Each carries **five** marks)

21) Define public economics. Explain the scope and subject matter of public economics.
22) Explain the sources of public revenue.
23) Briefly explain the major theories of Public expenditure. Examine the reasons for the growth of
     public expenditure in India.
24) Critically examine the functions of finance commission. What are the major recommendations
     of latest finance commission?   (2 X5=10)

MODEL QUESTION
PAPER B A
DEGREEEXAMINATIO
N
ECONOMICS
BASIC ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS
SEMESTER VI

Time: 3Hours   **Maximum Marks:40**

Part-A (Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark)
1. Define Econometrics.
2. What is BLUE?
3. Distinguish between Endogenous and Exogenous variables.
4. Distinguish between Population regression function and Sample regression function.
5. What is Panel data?
6. Define Applied Econometrics   (1X6=6)

Part-B (Answer any six questions. Each question carries 2 marks)
7. What is the meaning of 'linear in parameters'?
8. Justify the use of random error term in a regression model.
9. Distinguish between time series data and cross section data.
10. Distinguish between statistical model and econometric model.
11. Explain the concept of Null Hypothesis and Alternative Hypothesis.
12. What are the causes of Autocorrelation?
13. What are the desirable properties of good econometric model?
14. What is the classic symptom of Multicollinearity?   (2X6=12)

Part-C (Answer any four questions. Each question carries 3 marks)
15. State the Stochastic assumptions of OLS.
16. Explain Coefficient of determination.
17. Explain Durbin-Watson test for Autocorrelation.
18. Explain any two methods to overcome the problem of Heteroscedasticity.
19. What is meant by non- linear regression model?
20. What are the important goals of Econometrics?   (3X4=12)

Part-D (Answer any two questions. Each question carries 5 marks)
21. Briefly explain the meaning and scope of Econometrics and point out its limitations.
22. Discuss the Methodology of Econometrics.
23. Explain in detail Gauss Markov theorem.
24. Briefly explain the detection and remedial measures of Multicollinearity.(5X2=10)

Reg No…..
Name…..   **……Semester B A Degree (CBCSS- Reg)**
                                Examination…….
                               (2019 Admission Onwards)
        COMPLIMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR
                                …………..
                    ………………………………………
        Time: 3 Hrs   **Max. Marks :40**
                               PART A

1. Short Answer. Answer **all** the questions each in one or two sentences. Each answer carries ONE mark

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

                                                              (1X6=6Marks)

                               PART B

II. Answer any **SIX** questions each in a paragraph. Each answer carries **TWO marks**.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

                                                              (2X6=12 Marks)

                               PART C

III. Answer any **FOUR** questions each in 120 words. Each answer carries **THREE marks.**

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

<div align="right">(4X3=12 Marks)</div>

PART D

IV. Essay question. Answer **any TWO each answer carries 5 marks**

21.
22.
23.
24.

<div align="right">(5X2=10 Marks)</div>

Pattern of Question Paper for Complementary Elective Course

---- Semester BA Degree (CBCSS – Reg./Supple./Improv) Examination, Month,Year
(2020 Admission)
COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE IN HISTORY
Corse Code ---: Title ---

Time:3Hours   Max. Marks:40

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam

PART A: Short Notes

Write short notes on the following ten topics in around 30 words.
Each question carries 1 mark

1.
2.
3.
4.
5
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.   (10x1=10)

PART B: Short Essay

Answer **any six** out of nine questions in around 200 words. Each question caries 3 marks

11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.   (6x3=18)

PART C: Essay

Answer **any two** out of four questions in around 400 words. Each question caries 6 marks

20.
21.
22.
23.   (2x6=12)

Pattern of Question Paper for Generic Elective Course

---- **Semester BA Degree (CBCSS – Reg./Supple./Improv) Examination, Month, Year**
(2020 Admission)
GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE IN HISTORY
Corse Code ---: Title ---

Time:2Hours   Max. Marks:20

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam

PART A: Short Notes

Write short notes on **any five** out of six topics in around 30 words.
Each question caries 1 mark

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.   (5x1=5)

PART B: Short Essay

Answer **any three** out of four questions in around 200 words.
Each question caries 3 marks

7.
8.
9.
10.   (3x3=9)

PART C: Essay

Answer **any one** out of two questions in around 400 words. Each question caries 6 marks

11.
12.   (1x6=6)